



Published by Authority.

35. 39.7

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1904

[Page, 204, etc.]

Part 3.—Deficiencies by Government.

-CONTINUED-

[illegible]

* MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS.
2nd March 1906.

Preparations of the Executive the Governor's visit to Tsimshian and Dajepa

Itinerary of 1913. Itinerary the Governor's visit to Tamil and Coorg.						
Date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or Departure.	Time.		Remarks.
				P.M.	A.M.	
1913. Jan. 11.	Friday	Madras (Quarantine).	Departure.	--	18-0	Departure private. Special train.
12	Saturday	Tamil.	Arrival.	7-0	--	General public.
13	Sunday	Do.	Departure.	13-0	--	Departure private.
14	Mon.	Coorg.	Arrival.	--	10-0	By special train.
15	Tue.	Do.	Departure.	--	13-0	Arrival private.
16	Wednesday	Madras (Quarantine).	Arrival.	7-00	--	Departure private. By special train.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—
Mr. L. R. Main, L.C.S., Private Secretary,
Captain R. F. Cunningham, Military Secretary,
Mr. L. B. Dawson, Aide-de-Camp.

H. F. CULLENBIDGE, *Chgo.*⁺
Mining Engineers

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 31.—Mr. Frank Nylén, I.C.S., furlough without medical certificate for four and a half months from the 10th July 1914 under articles 215 and 216 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 32.—Mr. Arthur Elmer Vibert, I.C.S., privilege leave for three weeks from the date of his relief under article 145 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 33.—Mr. Thomas Henry Cox, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 10th April 1914, under articles 155, 215 and 315 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 34.—Mr. John Anderson Thomas, I.C.S., study leave for one month from the 1st May 1914, under article 220 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

No. 35.—Dr. Polakowski Seshara Appa Chanderashekhara Appa, B.A., M.B., Assistant Professor of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras, privilege leave for two months and twenty days from date of relief under articles 215 and 216 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. E. TOMESON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 2, 1915.

No. 36.—M.H. By Alampudi S. Subrahmanyam Appa Arangal, Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, in a temporary manner.

No. 37.—Mr. Arthur Marie Agnew Collier Collette St. Collette, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara, until Mr. A. La Violette, I.C.S., returns from leave or until further orders.

SERVICES FULFILLED.

Port St. George, March 5, 1915.

No. 38.—The services of Mr. Alfred Seymour Fawcett, C.B.E., I.C.S., are placed on the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department with effect from the 1st March 1915.

TRANSFERS.

Port St. George, February 21, 1915.

No. 39.—The following transfers of officers of the Indian Civil Service are ordered:—

Mr. Arthur Elmer Vibert, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, from the Trichinopoly to the South Canara district.
Mr. Ernest Benjamin Lloyd, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, from the South Canara to the Trichinopoly district.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Port St. George, February 25, 1915.

No. 100.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the license granted under the said section to Mr. James Arthur of the London Missionary Society in the district of Annapolis, is 23rd September 1914, is hereby revoked.

Port St. George, March 3, 1915.

No. 101.—Under sections 5 and 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the license granted under the said sections to the aforementioned missionaries in the district specified aforesaid is hereby revoked:—

The Rev. Valentin Jacob of the American Baptist Traders Mission, in the district of Nilgiris—25th September 1914.

Port St. George, March 5, 1915.

The Rev. Donald Alexander Dunn of the Canadian Baptist Mission, in the district of Vengaloor—25th November 1914.

Port St. George, March 4, 1916.

No. 102.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1857, the Governor in Council sanctions the terms of license to the sub-mentioned marriages to grant solemnisation of marriages between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Samuel Jayarampillai of the Church of Sweden Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Kanadil in the district of Ramanad.

The Rev. Michael Peter of the South India United Church Mission, residing at Rameswaram, Madras.

Port St. George, March 5, 1916.

Mr. Pethaya Pethayal of the American Baptist Temple Mission, residing at Rameswaram in the district of Kanadil in the district of Madras.

No. 103.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1857 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1911), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to Mr. Pethaya Pethayal of the American Baptist Temple Mission, residing at Rameswaram in the district of Kanadil in the district of Madras, to solemnise marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

F. RAJAGOPALA AGGARWAL,
Secretary to Government.

VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 5, 1916.

EAST COAST VOLUNTARY BRIGADE.

No. 104.—Honorary Captain and Paymaster William Under Street is transferred to the Experimental Bat. Dated the 29th January 1916.

No. 105.—Herbert Mackay Ramsey is to be Honorary Captain and Paymaster, vide W. G. Sheet. Dated the 29th January 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, December 2, 1915.

No. 540.—Under the explanation to section 34 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz. Good Friday, New Year's day (Saturday, the 1st January), Christmas day (Monday, the 25th December) and Good Friday (Friday, the 21st April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1916:—

Monday,	April 2nd 1916	..	Telugu New Year's day.
Thursday	" 13th "	..	Tamil New Year's day.
Saturday	" 22nd "	..	Easter.
Monday	" 29th "	..	Easter.
..	June "	..	King-Emperor's birthday.
Tuesday,	August 1st "	..	Banman.
Monday	" 21st "	..	Sri Jayanti.
Friday,	September 1st "	..	Vinayachaturthi.
Tuesday	" 20th "	..	Mahilaya Amavasya.
Thursday,	October 5th "	..	Avalambika.
Wednesday	" 12th "	..	Dussehra.
Friday,	November 7th "	..	Moharram (last day).
Tuesday,	December 21st "	..	Christmas.
Wednesday	" 27th "	..	Christmas.
Friday	" 29th "	..	Christmas.
Saturday	" 30th "	..	Christmas.

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately in due season.

2. The Governor in Council further certifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provisions, all public offices in the Presidency towns and in the suburbs, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Revenue Treasury and office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office (which will be opened from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.) will be closed.

Thursday ..	..	..	..	April 29th, 1916	} Easter.
Friday ..	..	..	..	" 25th "	
Saturday ..	..	..	..	December 21st "	
Thursday ..	..	..	..	" 29th "	} Christmas.

C. G. TUDHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 2, 1915.

No. 256.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Punjab.)

Delhi, 16th February 1915.

Exemption.—No. 434-C.—In rule 7 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1905, published with the Home Department Notification No. 405-C, dated the 11th February 1910, for the words "having obtained my majority" substitute the words "having attained my majority".

T. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAN,
Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, March 1, 1915.

No. 257.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS AND TRADES.

Calcutta, 16th February 1915.

No. 1057-IF.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Customs Trading Act, 1910 (XIV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned officers to act as Customs for the purposes of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to them in pursuance of this said Act, in respect of the territories specified against them.

Official Trustees, Madras	For the Madras Presidency.
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ARMY DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

Calcutta, 16th February 1915.

ASSISTANTS, TRANSMITTERS AND RECEPTIONISTS.

East Coast (Madras) Signal.

No. 258.—Frederic Douglas Fraser to be Second Lieutenant, to SD an sailing vessel. Dated the 16th January 1915.

A. EDWARDSWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Port St. George, March 2, 1915.

No. 102.—M.R.Sy. Kotiah, Adami Kanna, (Jangal), District Mamdi, Port grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Sub-Court, Trichinopoly, during the absence of M.R.Sy. Annapadi S. Balasubrahmanyam (Ayer Annapal on other duty or will further orders.

INTERVIEW OF POWERS.

Port St. George, February 24, 1915.

No. 103.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the town of Coimbatore in the district of Chingleput with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1910, published at pages 1664-1665 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notifications Nos. 420, dated the 25th May 1912, and 567, dated the 7th August 1912, published at pages 655 and 725 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 16th August 1913, respectively:—

- (1) M.R.Sy. Govindan Venkatasubba Appa Rao Madakur Avergal.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Vagela Raghavulu Avergal.

No. 194.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. By. Senthiladevi Virovelli Sundaram Achariyar Aravagal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Chingapuram in the district of Chingapuram and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the second class, and further to direct, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established in that town.

No. 195.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the town of Nalpet in the district of Chingapuram, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 611, dated the 10th October 1912, published at pages 1024-1025 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th March 1913, as amended by notifications Nos. 400, dated the 23rd May 1913, and 367, dated the 7th August 1913, published at pages 185 and 725 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 19th August 1913, respectively:—

- (1) M.R. By. Canchi Sarantham Bas Aravagal
- (2) M.R. By. Pappala Narayanaswami, M. Naraswami Narayana Ganga.
- (3) M.R. By. Pethiannur Tharamanki Thirumangalathur Aravagal.
- (4) M.R. By. Kondamur Parthasanki Arayappan Aravagal.
- (5) M.R. By. Basu Sahib Chakraborty Ramaswami Chettiar Aravagal.
- (6) M.R. By. Mangalam Chakraborty Aravagal.

No. 196.—Under the provisions of section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the bench of magistrates, Nalpet, with the powers of a magistrate of the first class, to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (1) of that section.

No. 197.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mahomed Saifur Hossain Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur, to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Badlapet in the Chingapuram district, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class, and further to direct, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established in that town.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1916.

No. 198.—Under section 237 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

- M.R. By. Balaji Ranganatha Mudaliyar Aravagal, Assistant Sessions Judge of Tanjore.
M.R. By. Akkarama S. Balasubrahmanyam Aravagal, Acting Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1916.

No. 199.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 612, dated the 6th October 1912, published at pages 1024 and 1025 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th March 1913, as amended by Notifications Nos. 600, dated the 23rd May 1913, and 367, dated the 7th August 1913, published at pages 185 and 725 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 19th August 1913, respectively:—

- M.R. By. Venkatasubba Ramakrishna Aravagal—Pondur in the district of Chingapuram.
M.R. By. Maduravolu Jeyaratnam Sait Aravagal—Salem in the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1916.

No. 200.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. David Miller Marriott, Inspector of Prisons at Durai for the term of his appointment at Durai, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class, as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisance Act, 1860, which may be committed within the limits of the Government village of Durai, in the Kancheepuram taluk, in the district of Gopuram:—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 2—Items 1 to 5, 14, 15 and 17 to 24.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 1 and 2 of the powers exercisable by the Local Government as a Magistrate of the third class.

No. 201.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R. By. Kandaswami Vagdevaswami Murthi Pandian, Deputy Tahsildar and sub-Magistrate, Narasimangudi, in the district of Gopuram, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 17 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as previous which the Governor may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 502.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, February 25, 1916.

No. 201.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1899, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras conferred upon Mr. W. Ross Macne, who has resigned his appointment.

Port St. George, March 2, 1916.

No. 202.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1899, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Salem conferred on Messrs Melville St. Legor Bragg Gordon, Esq., who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 25, 1916.

No. 199.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1899, the Governor in Council directs that, with effect from the 1st April 1916, the village of Uppalagudi and Bonnapalle, now included in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Brachampet, be transferred to that of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Chittoor in the district of Guntur.

Port St. George, February 25, 1916.

No. 194.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Patroleum Act, 1909 (VIII of 1909), it is proposed to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transportation of petroleum in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th July 1908. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st May 1916.

3. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendments before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments to the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

(1) In rule 9, chapter IV, part II of the said rules for the words "sixty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In subsection 5 of clause form B, condition 1 of clause form B, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form B) of clause form I, condition 1 of clause form B and condition 1 of clause form B, appended to the said rules—

(a) for the words "forty gallons" after the words "not more than" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted; and

(b) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7):—

"(7) When the quantity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons is S.W.D."

Port St. George, March 2, 1916.

No. 203.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1909 (III of 1909), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend with effect from the 1st April 1916, the provisions of sections 3 to 10, both inclusive, of the said Act, in the (two) areas comprised within the limits defined below at the town of Arcot, in Coimbatore taluk, South Canara district:—

North—In No. 122 of the Bannur village, i.e., Gopoli-Sole in river.

East—Line from the Bannur village ferry along the eastern side of the Madurai road and its continuation as far as the local food market, Bannur.

South—The road leading from the aforesaid market to the road leading to the cremation ground at Mangudi and S. Nos. 125-A, 125-B and 125-C of the Bannur village.

West—Line from the junction of the Kori Bannur road with that leading to the cremation ground at Mangudi along the eastern side of the road as far as the Mahalingeswar temple square and thence to the river K. No. 122 of the Bannur village.

No. 205.—

PRINT COMMISSIONER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, DELHI, THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1916.

The following extracts from the *London Gazette* are published for general information:—

Proceedings before British Prize Courts overseas.

Prize Court.	Prize of ship.	Date of appearance.
Se. prize Court of Gibraltar ..	James Haynes	December 17th.
Do. do. ..	Rams	January 22th.

Information has been received that proceedings have been instituted in the Prize Court in Ceylon in respect to certain cargoes as the "Dandolo Cabota." Appearance should be entered by all persons claiming an interest in the cargoes as soon as possible.

Results of proceedings before British Prize Courts in 1914

—	Prize Court.	Name of ship.	Nationality of ship.	* Result of proceedings.
Hong Kong	Supreme Court of Hong Kong.	Singapore	Dutch	Ship not captured cargo released, 28 December.

Part XI. Groups March 8, 1915.

No. 207.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Malacca Towns Municipalities Act, 1889 (111 of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend with effect from the 1st April 1915 the provisions of sections 5 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act in the local areas comprised within the limits of the undermentioned villages included in the Malacca district as in the Malacca district:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Telukampayakempati. | (4) Telukampayakempati. |
| (2) Periyakampayakempati. | (5) Alorampayakempati. |
| (3) Singampayakempati. | |

No. 208.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Malacca Towns Municipalities Act, 1889 (111 of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st April 1915 the provisions of sections 5 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the undermentioned villages included in the Malacca district as in the Malacca district:—

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Part XI. Groups, February 28, 1915.

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.15 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Police parade ground at Singapore; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsiladar, Bahadur, is appointed to, reform the boundaries of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsiladar, Bahadur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not to dry, then or previously, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Temperance district, 2014: total, Singapore village

Yongli Sengawati	Kongkhai Sengawati, late of Singapore	North, green; east, Police parade ground; south and west, remaining portion of the estate of Seng.	ACRES. 0.15
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Part XI. Groups, March 5, 1915

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.27 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a

public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a prison workhouse at Gaudet; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahitién, Gaudet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plot of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahitién, Gaudet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FOOTNOTES.

Description of land, not to exceed 1000 words, or possible, with survey in parenthesis and date	Area of the land, in acres	Boundaries of the land, referred to in the Act	Notes to be made up
Properties of the land, Gaudet, Tahiti, Gaudet, Tahiti			
Estimated value	Subsidiary of Gaudet, Tahiti, the map.	North, dry land of Gaudet Hill; east, land with building on same; south, dry land of Gaudet Hill; west, sea.	Area, 200

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Act 1. Gaudet, March 7, 1913.

No. 2.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 14th February 1913.

No. 145-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1912, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 313-D, dated the 2nd December 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the District of India (Amendment) Act, 1912 (II of 1912), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided, that, in the Act as so applied, references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations and affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the nature before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 114-D, dated the 15th April 1912, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed hereto.

2. The Hindu Cemetery.

3. The Administrated Areas in Central India as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 203-LD, dated the 10th November 1912.

4. The Administrated Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 202-LD, dated the 2nd March 1912.

5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

6. The Almorah, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 479-LD, dated the 2nd April 1912.

7. The British Reservoir, Margosa, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 335-LD, dated the 10th March 1912.

8. Bazar.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

No. 11.—The Rev. Samuel Gutierrez, F.M.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for fourteen days.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912.

No. 12.—The Rev. Patrick Havelock Cook, M.A., Senior Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras, to be Chaplain of Beluram, Dronam.

No. 13.—The Rev. Samuel Gutierrez, F.M.S., to be Senior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthew's Church, Vepery, Madras, on leave from leave.

No. 14.—The Rev. Horace Ernest Moses Adkins, M.A., Senior Joint Chaplain of St. Matthew's Church, Vepery, Madras, to be Junior Joint Chaplain of the same Church on relief by the Rev. S. G. Finn.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1912.

No. 55.—In the schedule of loading and stowage fees now in force at the port of Negapatam and published on pages 133 to 143 of Part I. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st February 1910—

against item No. 69—

From—

"Total rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	bag	Rs. 5 2 0"
"Sewal rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	ton	0 8 0"
regular rate No. 200—	..	..	..	..	..	..	and
<i>From—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"Bundling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	ton	5 0 0"
<i>And—</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"Gardies, pressed type .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	ton	11 8 0
Gardies, loose bundles, containing 500 or more ..	..	..	..	..	..	bundle	0 2 0
Gardies, loose bundles, containing less than 500 ..	..	..	..	..	..	bundle	0 1 0"

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1912.

No. 2.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 12 noon on Monday the 12th March 1912.

8. Under rule 20 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of submitting to the Council Chamber during a sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Friday the 16th March 1912.

G. G. TODDUSSEE,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1912.

No. 56.—Under articles 262, 266 and 273 of the Civil Service Regulations, H.R. P. A. Rajasekaran Appay Anand, Deputy Collector, S.M. posts, is granted continued privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for six months in lieu of the privilege leave for three months already granted to him.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 2, 1915.

Under article 210, Civil Service Regulations, M.B. Ry. Nollimar Bangacharia, Supervisor, Road grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days with effect from the 24th December 1914.

The dependent on the notification published in Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1913, granting him privilege leave for one month.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, March 1, 1915.

M.B. Ry. P. Bangacharia Noyda Gera, Offsetting Executive Engineer, Harrow Division, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer as No. 459 with effect from the 9th March 1915.

Port St. George, March 4, 1915.

M.B. Ry. Kishore Das Tumbat, Supervisor, second grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to be Sub-Engineer, with grade offsetting, during the privilege of M.B. Ry. Nollimar Bangacharia, and to be temporary Sub-Engineer as No. 210 thereafter.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, February 24, 1915.

Sub-Inspector William Alfred Sawyer, Sub-Engineer, with grade, is appointed to the Provisional Service of the Engineer establishment as an Assistant Engineer with effect from the 1st January 1915.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 2, 1915.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor as Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 114-43 acres of land comprised in R.S. Nos. 4175, 4277 and 4288 of Mylemura, Klipfontein district, which, it was declared, was needed for a public purpose, to wit, for use as official residences (vide notification published at page 949 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th September 1913).

Port St. George, March 2, 1915.

The following notification in the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th February 1915, is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 25th February 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY ENLISTMENT.

No. 215.—The following gentlemen were appointed to the Indian Army Enlistment of officers subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second Lieutenant, Infantry Branch.

Thomas Ian Southwell Mackay. Dated 21st February 1915.

S. R. MURRAY,

Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Port St. George, February 21, 1915.

Under section 6 of the *Canada and Public Finance Act II of 1890* it is proposed to maintain the following amounts in the rates of fees for the registration of vessels authorized to be listed in the notification under section 6 of the Act published at page 712 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 17th June 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th May 1915.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received before the aforesaid date from any person with respect to the draft submitted will receive due consideration.

Draft submitted.

(1) In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels in the three classes of navigation in the Harbour, Kaituma and Dockingham canals:—

Draw the following below the present scales relating to "class I boats":—

	Amount.	25 weeks.
Class I boats when tonnage is under 2 tons net, fitted with detachable auxiliary engines.	Rs. 4. 0. " 2. 0.	Rs. 4. 0. 1 4 0 for the first six weeks' license or for each subsequent license in any six year.

(6) In the scale of fees for the registration of vessels or ships of the two kinds of navigation—the Demagogical and Vahatunyan vessels—

Insert the following below the present entries relating to "pleasure boats"—

Pleasure boats fitted with detachable external engine shaft.	Small.			Large.			for the first six weeks' license or for each subsequent license in any one year.
	£	s	d	£	s	d	
	0	0	0	1	1	0	

Under section 18 of the Customs and Public Ferries Act II of 1900 it is proposed to make the following amendments to the rules regulating the navigation of vessels published at pages 704-715 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th June 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May 1916.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be desired from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments.

(a) In the table in rule 37 specifying the lights to be exhibited on different vessels—

Strike out the words "all vessels not propelled by steam" and substitute, "all vessels not propelled by steam or internally fired engines."

(b) Add at the end of rule 38—

"This rule applies also to boats fitted with detachable external engines."

(c) Amend the following for the existing rule 39—

"Rule 39.—The passing of vessels.—When two vessels meet on the Godavari or Krishna rivers, the vessel going with the current shall keep out of the way of the other vessel. In other cases, vessels going north shall keep out of the way of those going south. Vessels entering shall keep out of the way of vessels which are being towed, and vessels under steam or being propelled by motor shall keep out of the way of all other vessels."

"Every vessel overtaking another vessel shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is being overtaken. Where by these rules one of two vessels is required to keep out of the way the other shall keep her own way. Every vessel under steam or being propelled by a motor when passing a vessel which is being towed from the towing path on the left side thereof and every vessel not under steam or not being propelled by a motor shall take the towing path side when meeting, or passing, or approaching to, or being overtaken by a vessel under steam or being propelled by a motor. The engines of every vessel under steam or motor in the case of a boat being propelled by a motor shall be sounded when such vessel is about to meet and is meeting any vessel in the navigation as well as when such vessel is meeting, approaching or overtaking any vessel."

(d) Add the following note below existing rule 42—

"Note.—This rule is not applicable to boats fitted with detachable external engines."

F. E. MORRAN,

Deputy Secy. to Govt., P. S. D. (Deputy Secy.).

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, March 2, 1916.

"Under section 6, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of the Government Secondary Training School for Malabar, Triplicane; and, under sections 1 and 2 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector of Madras and Assistant Superintendent of Stationery, is required to prepare the Estimates of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land."

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector of Madras and Assistant Superintendent of Stationery, and may be inspected at any time during office hours."

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, soil or dry, or otherwise, with survey or peasant rights.	Form of tenure or tenure.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Triplicane village.			
Dep. holding No. 2, S. No. 200.	M. S. No. 7, Triplicane Taluk, Madras District of Triplicane Taluk.	North, S. S. No. 200 of Triplicane taluk, S. S. No. 200 of Triplicane taluk, S. S. No. 200 of Triplicane taluk, S. S. No. 200 of Triplicane taluk.	0.000000, 1.07 acres.

F. E. MORRAN,

Joint Secretary to Government, P. S. D.

April 22, Oaxaca, March 4, 2016.

[illegible]

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Resident District Officer, Munnargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. That, being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

References

Designation of land, was or dry, then or perennial, with survey or placard number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Frontier of the land required to be taken up.	Return to be taken up.
Towers situated, Twelve opposite table, Ten thousand a day.			
Wat. & No. 124 C-1.	Transitional Estate	North, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 A-2, south, No. 124 C-2; east, No. 124 C-3.	0-07
Do. No. 124 C-2.	Do.	North, No. 124 C-2; south, No. 124 A-2; south, No. 124 C-1; east, No. 124 C-3.	4-12
Do. No. 124 C-3.	Do.	North, No. 124 A-2; east, No. 124 C-2; south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-12
Do. No. 124 C-4.	Minneapolis Machine	North, No. 124 C-1; east, No. 124 C-2; south, No. 124 C-3; west, No. 124 A.	0-12
Do. No. 124 C-5.	Edison	North, No. 124 C-2; east, No. 124 C-3; south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 C-4.	0-12
Do. No. 124 C-6.	Minneapolis Machine	North, No. 124 A-2; east and south, No. 124 A-3; west, No. 124 C-1; south, No. 124 C-2.	0-06
Do. No. 124 C-7.	Edison Estate	North and east, No. 124 C-2; south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 A.	0-21
Do. No. 124 A ..	Farrell	North, Transiently open; east, No. 124 A-2; south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-12
Do. No. 124 B ..	Edison	North, No. 124 A-2; south, No. 124 C-2; south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-12
Do. No. 124 C-8.	Do.	North, Transiently open; east, No. 124 A-2 and B; south and west, No. 124 C-2.	0-07
Do. No. 124 C-9.	Minneapolis Machine	North, Transiently open; east and south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-21
Do. No. 124 D ..	Do.	North, Transiently open; east, No. 124 C-2; south, No. 124 C-1; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-12
Do. No. 124 E ..	Edison Co., Des Moines and Washington	North, No. 124 C-1; east, No. 124 A-2; south, No. 124 A-3; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-02
Do. No. 124 F ..	Do.	North, No. 124 A-2; east and south, No. 124 C-2; west, No. 124 C-1.	1-02
Do. No. 124 G ..	Edison Co., Des Moines and Washington	North, No. 124 B-1; east, No. 124 C-1; south, No. 124 B-2; west, No. 124 C-3.	0-02
Total			4-91

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. U. S.

Rev. St. Pairs, February 29, 1918

Under section 6, Art 1 of 1944, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 1/2 acres, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for siting the Tanager Lake tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the District Officer, Kumbhokurn, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

From example:

Description of land, with its situation or position, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tribes extinct, Agriculture, Sec. 34, Federal lands within.			
Mickins, S. W. 101- A.	Bendish, Falmouth, Virg. res.	Sprink, S. Nos. 926 and 1011 and S. No. 1001 and S. Nos. 1002 and 95, Sec. 224.	200- 1400

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land as per section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1934.

References

Description of land, well as day, date, etc. normal, with average or minimum number.	Name of owner as owner.	Description of the land required to be taken up.		Extent to be taken up.
		A		
		Amenities, etc., to be taken up.		
1. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658				

Prescription of food, water or dry, loose or permanent, with storing or personal notes.	Name of owner or occupant.	Characteristics of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Ammonites elandus</i> , <i>Nauplius</i> 1845-1855.			
Ortel, dry, No. 345 S-1.	Per'sa's Bo's Halls	North, No. 425; east, No. 401 S-1; south, No. 407, west, No. 403 S-2.	4.00
Do. No. 345 A-1 S-1.	Hala Ogipeta,	North, No. 401; south, No. 403 S-2; south, No. 407; west, No. 403 A-1.	0-24
Do. No. 410 S-3 S-1.	Per'sa's Bo's Halls	North, No. 401 S-2; east, No. 407 S-2 A-1; south, No. 403; south, No. 403 A-1 S-1.	0-26
Do. No. 410 S-2 S-1.	Waggon	North, No. 403 S-1; south, No. 403 A-1 S-1; south, No. 407 S-2; west, No. 403.	0-30
Do. No. 200 D-3 S-1.	Sach's Halls	North, No. 215 S-2 A-1; east, No. 210; 200 S-2 A-1; east, No. 200 S-2.	1-27
		Total ..	10-30

D. E. MORGAN

Under Sec. 10 (Rev. 7-7-63) (derivative basis)

Foot B. Green, March 6, 1848.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.33 acre, to be some 1 mile west or less, is needed for public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Public Lane, and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Chikankhurd, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to inquire for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

References

Description of leaf, not in dry, i.e., as perennials, with inflorescence or peduncle as they are.	Name of owner or collector.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Small forest district, Gokuldasaram sub-d., Hal Bhawanpuri village.</i>			
Epiphytic, dry, <i>S. n.</i> 300 E-1	Bhogamandal, with of <i>Argyrea Nephrolepis</i> .	Sixth, Bhogamandal; brown; with, <i>Argyrea Nephrolepis</i> house, with, house of Kanta Padmalal and (small) Padmalal; wood, <i>S. n.</i> 300 E-1.	area 9.12

Post 49, General. Margit T. 1946.

¹ Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and surrounding area No. 10, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a public quarry at Kipatungum and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Pudukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders to that effect.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Pudukottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

<http://www.elsevier.com>

[illegible]

W. B. MOLESWORTH,
Chief Secretary to Government, F. W. O.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 20th February and 7th March 1915, is published for general information:—

No. in the list	Department.	Q.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Police	No. 122, Feb. 22.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
2	Revenue	No. 124, Feb. 4.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
3	Do.	No. 125, Feb. 4.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
4	Do.	No. 126, Feb. 5.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
5	Do.	No. 127, Feb. 5.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
6	Do.	No. 128, Feb. 11.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
7	Intelligence	No. 129, Feb. 2.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
8	Do.	No. 130, Feb. 4.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
9	Do.	No. 131, Feb. 5.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
10	Land and Municipal	No. 132, Feb. 5.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
11	Do.	No. 133, Feb. 5.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.
12	Public Works	No. 134, Feb. 11.	Despatch, the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, reporting the incidents reported to the Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, on the 10th of February 1915.

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. SUTHERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

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(A true translation)

KERALA VARMA,
 Malabar Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.] MADRAS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1884. [PART, 3. 3000.

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Act 86. Ganga, March 7, 1884.

No. 257.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. E. J. Lewis to be a member of the District Board of Bellary.

No. 258.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mann Albert Chennethan as a member of the District Board of Arcot.

No. 259.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maeghewer Mahomed Salih Bahadar to be a member of the District Board of South Arcot.

No. 260.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.R. Petta Salarappa Chettiar Puchabappu Chettiar Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

No. 261.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 26 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Charles Foster, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tutukudy.

No. 262.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.R. Chappargal Venkata Krishna Rao Urs as Chairman of the municipality of Ganga.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 263.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Chingleput hereby notify under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that, from and after the 1st April 1884, the right toll-gate in the right bridge of the twenty-sixth mile of the Tiruvannamalai road will be removed to the old site in the fifth farming of the twenty-eighth mile of the same road, and that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the Act will be levied on all foreign, native and cartage passing through the gate.

With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 37 of the Act that payment of tolls at the said or any of the three sub-sites shall cease on the 31st March 1884, and that the tolls shall be levied on all carts and carriages, native and foreign, at the other three gates within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset.

No. 264.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the Gangan District Board hereby notify under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from the 1st March 1884 the following toll-gate at Changaner in the Gangan District will be moved to the new site described below:—

Name of the existing toll-gate.	Position of the existing toll-gate.	Sites to which the toll-gate will be removed.
Older mapar	Twelfth mile of the Barkurpur-Govindpur road at the bridge near Changaner.	Third farming of both sides of the Barkurpur-Govindpur road.

No. 243.—Under sections 3 and 221 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1893 the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following survey numbers in the undivided, villages and hamlets in the Aravali taluk of the Tanjore district, shall be incorporated into the "Aravali taluk" for the purposes of the Act and Ordinance that the provisions of the said Act regarding membership shall come into force in the said taluk from the 1st day of April 1924 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat shall, for the time being, be twelve:—

Survey Nos. 1 to 41, 50, 51 and 52 of Aravali.

- Do. 1 to 8 of Marudai, hamlet attached to Aravali.
- Do. 1 to 10 of Samsathirai, hamlet attached to Aravali.
- Do. 1 to 5 of Samsathirai, hamlet attached to Aravali.
- Do. 1 to 15 of Aravali, hamlet attached to Aravali.
- Do. 1 to 6 of Samsathirai, hamlet attached to Aravali.
- Do. 1 to 12 of Samsathirai, hamlet attached to Aravali.
- Do. 1 to 6 of Samsathirai, hamlet attached to Aravali.

No. 244.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Tanjore hereby notify under section 54 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893:—

(a) that from and after 1st April 1924, a toll-gate will be established at Vaidhyanagar at the 10th mile of road No. 2 (Tanjore to Mysore) on the Aravali road;

(b) that, with effect from the said date, a toll-gate will be established at the first forking of the 4th mile of the Aravali road from the main road.

2. With the sanction of the Governor in Council, it is further declared under sub-section (4) of section 57 of the Act that payment of tolls at any one of the gates (1) at the first forking of the 4th mile of the Aravali road from the main road, (2) at the Vaidhyanagar Bridge and (3) at Nallur on road No. 4 (Tanjore to Tiruchendur) shall cover cartage, carts and animals passing through the other two gates within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise.

No. 245.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the District Board of Chingleput hereby notify under section 54 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, that, with effect from 1st April 1924:—

(1) the subsidiary toll-gate at the south forking of the seventh mile of the Great Northern Trunk Road shall be abolished;

(2) a new toll-gate shall be opened near the eighth mile stone on the Great Northern Trunk Road;

(3) the existing toll-gate at the eighth forking of the seventh mile of the Great Northern Trunk Road shall become a subsidiary gate to the gate mentioned in clause (2);

(4) a new toll-gate shall be opened at the fourth forking of the third mile of the Sembian Red Hills Road;

(5) tolls at the aforesaid rates specified in schedule 3 of the Act will be levied on all cartage, carts and animals passing through the main and subsidiary gates on the Great Northern Trunk Road and at the fourth forking of the seventh mile on the Sembian Red Hills Road.

3. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 57 of the Act:—

(1) that payment of tolls at either the main or the subsidiary gate on the Great Northern Trunk Road shall cover cartage, carts and animals passing through the other gate within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise;

(2) that payment of tolls at either the main or the subsidiary gate on the Great Northern Trunk Road within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise;

(3) that cartage, carts and animals which have paid tolls within 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise at the gate on the Sembian Red Hills Road shall be liable to tolls at only one-fourth of the maximum rate when passing through either the main gate or the subsidiary gate on the Great Northern Trunk Road.

No. 246.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

Dated, the 26th February 1924.

No. 247.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Cantonments Act, 1919 (XX of 1919), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that section 28 of the Cantonments Act, 1919, clause (c), shall be deleted.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 248.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 6-0-24 of an acre, to be sold, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Mysore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Mysore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. As the land is hereby required by the District Board of Tanjore the land acquisition officer has been authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddy, with survey or panch number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Alipatti taluk, No. 41, Edumalai village.			
Reg. S. No. 121 B ..	Vijayalingam Nayudu ..	South east cor. S. No. 121 A; north, S. No. 122; west, S. No. 121 A.	area, 6-22/100

No. 238a.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4,677 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for making a second drainage line to the Kumbakonam tank, Kumbakonam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddy, with survey or panch number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 12, Kumbakonam Town village.			
Religious lands, T.R. No. 421.	V.R. 10th-12th: Kumbakonam- swami. Sengottai- swami Vayyapudi Swamikal.	North, East side road, east, No. 441 and 412; west, No. 440; west, S. No. 410.	ac. 77, 0-34/100
Do. No. 441.	Valdi Pillai for experimenta- tion, in No. 421 and Panchage. Pillai for experimenta- tion, in No. 441.	North, No. 441; west, No. 440, 439 and 438; west, No. 440; west, No. 441.	0-71
Total ..			1,077

No. 237.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4-41 a/100, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a second drainage ground in the Government municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddy, with survey or panch number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Alipatti taluk, Ommur River village.			
Hydraulic, portion, R. No. 3415.	Isaac, from right of in- crease between the Anadil Kale and the common paddy field (Kupathi- chirappu, Arupali Arupali, Kale (Kupathi) and Kupathi Pachai).	North, S. No. 1214 and 1215; west, S. No. 1214; north, S. No. 1217; west, S. No. 1216.	ac. 4-23
Hydraulic, portion, R. No. 2176.	Isaac, Anadil Raja (Kupathi, Kupathi Pachai and Kupathi Kale) and Kupathi Kale.	North, S. No. 1216, portion; west, S. No. 1217; north, S. No. 1216, portion; west, S. No. 1217.	0-12
Total ..			4-35

No. 924.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described in the following schedule and measuring 215½ square yards, be, the same a site for a new law, is available for public purposes, and, for preventing congestion in the Visagangam Municipality, a public collector, under section 13, of the Transfer of Transposition is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Taherdar, Wierogotum, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of land, with acreage, lease, or purchase, with survey or platbook number	Name of owner or tenant.	Remarks of the land, required to be taken up.	Date to be taken up
Ferguson district, Ferguson town, Ferguson municipality.			
Home of ..	Mabel E. Matney, owner, and J. Lucile Ramsey, heirs (jointly divisible).	North, sec. 2, and, Joseph Kaye's claim; also, Joseph Kaye's, west, sec.	St. 106, 224

No. 176.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the ²Commissioner in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 0.06 or so acres, is for more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Local Road well and, under sections 6 and 7, the Executive Divisional Officer, Solapur, is appointed to perform the functions of Collector in this behalf and to take such steps as may be necessary for that purpose.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Foreman, Divisional Officer, Sandspit, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

ABSTRACT

Description of land, wet or dry, salt or ponded, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Providence of the land required to be taken up.	Ratio to be taken up.
<i>Chigbyrd district, Southgate Island, American Republics group islands.</i>			
Beach wet, portion of French lot 1137-1	Mohammed Kapriel (Contractor), Mohammed Faidi (land owner).	South, P. No. 1137-2, and, gateway to, Faidi, road and wet, P. No. 1137-3.	at 1000 0-00

No. 274.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land, marked in the following schedule and measuring 89 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the emergency bus stop, of the Government, and, under sections 3 and 4, the Revenue Provincial Officer, Ramnagar, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Darnaul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, wet or dry, less or at present, with forest or grassland etc.	Name of owner or occupier.	No. of acres of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Forest district, District land, Government village.</i>			
Horse-shoe...	Plot I - B. F. K. Subhayan Chit of Ramnagar	North and west the current boundary, with and west, necessarily has to be 4 acres forest. South, Bhabhan's boundary, with, B. F. K. Subhayan Chit's house, with, necessarily has to be 8 acres forest, with, Bhabhan's house's house.	84.00
Do "	Plot II - Bhabhan Chit of Ramnagar		36
Total -			120

No. 216.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-6½ of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the reconstruction of a road from Poyas to Marjoe in Mangalore taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, loose or permanently, with survey or palamuti number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Rach Bazaar division, Mangalore taluk, No. 171, Padiyilal village.			
Dist. S. No. 188-1 A.	Aldal Eshel Mary	North, S. No. 30, east, S. No. 113-2; south, S. No. 154-1 B; west, S. No. 18.	ACRES. 0-65

No. 216.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for rubbish deposit at Pollachi, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, loose or permanently, with survey or palamuti number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chidambaram division, Pollachi taluk, Pollachi village.			
Dist. S. No. 22 ..	Veppan Chidambaram	North, S. E. No. 24; and east and west, S. E. No. 25, west, S. E. No. 26.	ACRES. 1

No. 217.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 acof of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road from the Pannar new bridge to the railway station in the Maragudi municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Maragudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Maragudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, loose or permanently, with survey or palamuti number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Maragudi taluk, No. 47, Maragudi village.			
T. S. No. 48975-4, No. 49 B.	Engalari Athani	North, T. S. No. 1160; east, T. S. No. 171, north, T. S. No. 1161; west, T. S. No. 1162.	ACRES. 0-245
Do. No. 49-19 A.	Muthu Govindaswami, grandson, Rajan M. Maragudi and Rajulu (Maragudi).	North, T. S. No. 49, east, T. S. No. 48, north, T. S. No. 16, west, T. S. No. 3115.	0-180
Do. No. 12-24 B.	Arangantha Subbathayan and Nallu Subbathayan.	North, T. S. No. 48, east, T. S. No. 39; north, T. S. No. 19; west, T. S. No. 1163.	0-142
Do. No. 12-24 C.	54. Arangantha Govindaswami, grandson K. G. Maragudi, Maragudi, Pannar, Raju Maragudi and V. Arangantha Arayan of Maragudi.	North, T. S. No. 20; east, T. S. No. 16; north, T. S. No. 17, west, T. S. No. 2212.	0-420
Do. No. 170 A.	Arangantha Subbathayan and Chinnabai K. K. K.	North, T. S. No. 17, east, T. S. No. 3; north, T. S. No. 141; west, T. S. No. 2118.	0-105
Do. No. 164, with 270 yards less 10 K.	C. E. Venkataswami Ayyar ..	North, T. S. No. 1, east, T. S. No. 240; north, T. S. No. 170; west, T. S. No. 2119.	0-990
Total ..			0-1070

No. 278.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 acares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Land Fund school; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chygny, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chygny, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, low or possibly, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Willingahilly panchayat, K. No. 50.			
Willingahilly panchayat, K. No. 50.			
Submarine, Naga, son of Thandamanga Naga.	North, No. 10; east, Submarine; south, street; west, present Panchayat school.		acres 4

No. 279.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.20 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a board primary school at Kullavangudi; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nageravan, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nageravan, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, low or possibly, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Ponnur taluk, No. 27, Kullavangudi village.			
Dry, low (measured) portion of S. No. 160.			
El. Kullavangudi of Kullavangudi, the brother for the late Seng Kullavangudi.	North, S. No. 105, land dry, east, S. No. 105, land dry and S. No. 105 A, dry hole, west, S. No. 105, land dry; west, S. No. 105 A, dry land.		acres 0.20

No. 280.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.825 acares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the lane in Villalavangudi street in the Mayavaram municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, low or possibly, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Villalavangudi.			
Wet, dry, T.S. No. 245.	816 Vannathurampani Thandam Kullavangudi, brother, son of Ponnuram Kullavangudi, Villalavangudi.	North and east, No. 212; north, No. 212-2;	95 ac. 1,325
Wet, dry, T.S. No. 245.	816 Vannathurampani Thandam Kullavangudi, brother, son of Ponnuram Kullavangudi, Villalavangudi.	North, No. 212; east, No. 212; north, No. 212-2;	510
Total ..			1,835

No. 261.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1908, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and amounting 17 9/16 acres, on the one hand, and more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Colombo-Kandy main road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Service Divisional officer, Naranampalassa, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Naranampalassa, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, and of crop, trees or particulars, such as survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Naranampalassa district, Colombo taluk, Colombo village.			
Dep. No. 145 A.	Poligampalle Chinn Vembala- Lakshmin.	North, No. 144; east and south, No. 145 B; west, No. 146.	0.75 0.22
Do. No. 145 B.	Equitum Vinnasa.	North and east, No. 145 A; south, No. 146; west, No. 144 A.	0.07
Do. No. 145 C.	Do.	North and east, No. 145 A; south, No. 144; west, No. 144 A.	0.01
Do. No. 145 D.	Kandampalle Vinnasa.	North, Nos. 145 C and 144; east, Nos. 144 and 145; south and west, No. 145 C.	0.08
Do. No. 145 E.	Kandampalle Vinnasa.	North, No. 145 D; east, No. 144 and 145; south, No. 145 C; west, No. 145.	1.49
Do. 145 A-1.	Chinnampalle Naysala	North, No. 145; east, No. 145 B; south, No. 145 A-1; west, No. 145.	0.18
West, No. 145.	Chinnampalle Naysala.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south, No. 145 B-1; west, No. 145 A-1.	0.16
Dep. No. 145 F.	Do.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south and west, No. 145 A.	0.12
Do. No. 145 G.	Poligampalle Lakshmin.	North, No. 145; east and south, No. 145 B; west, No. 145.	0.02
Do. No. 145 H.	Kandampalle Vembala.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145; south, No. 145 A.	0.40
Do. No. 145 I.	Poligampalle Lakshmin.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south, No. 145 B; west, No. 145.	0.11
Do. No. 145 J.	Bayan Chinnappa.	North, No. 145 A; east and south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.18
West, No. 145 E.	Do.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.14
Do. No. 145 K.	Do.	North and east, No. 145 A; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.05
Do. No. 145 L.	Do.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145; south, No. 145 B-1; west, No. 145 A.	0.01
Do. No. 145 M.	Poligampalle Lakshmin.	North, Nos. 145 A and 145; east and south, No. 145 C; west, No. 145.	0.39
Buyer Service (under Governmental day No. 145 K).	Sayampalle Appalarani.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145; south, No. 145; west, No. 145 A.	0.0
Do. No. 145 N.	Poligampalle Lakshmin.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south and west, No. 145 A.	0.02
West, No. 145 H.	Kilala Chinn Vembala.	North and east, No. 145 A; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.04
Do. No. 145 O.	Do.	North, No. 145 A; east, south and west, No. 145.	0.01
Do. No. 145 P.	Poligampalle Lakshmin.	North, No. 145; east, south and west, No. 145 A. South, No. 145; east and south, No. 145 B; west, No. 145.	0.04
Do. No. 145 Q.	Do.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south and west, No. 145 B.	0.07
Dep. No. 145 R.	Do.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south and west, No. 145 B.	0.04
Do. No. 145 S.	Kilala Chinn Vembala.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145; south and west, No. 145.	0.05
West, No. 145 E.	Kandampalle Vinnasa.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145; south, No. 145 and 145; west, No. 145.	0.05
Do. No. 145 F.	Orin Chinnappa.	North, No. 145; east, south and west, No. 145. South, No. 145.	0.01
Dep. No. 145 G.	Poligampalle Naysala.	North, No. 145; east and south, No. 145 B; west, No. 145.	0.71
Do. No. 145 H.	Poligampalle Naysala.	North, No. 145; east and south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.00
Do. No. 145 I.	Do.	North, No. 145 A; east, No. 145 and 145; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.01
Do. No. 145 J.	Do.	North, No. 145 and 145; east, No. 145; south, No. 145 B; west, No. 145.	0.04
Do. No. 145 K.	Poligampalle Chinnappa.	North and east, No. 145 A; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.04
Dep. No. 145 L.	Poligampalle Vinnasa, wife of Chinnappa.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.05
Do. No. 145 M.	Poligampalle Vinnasa, wife of Chinnappa.	North, No. 145; east, No. 145; south, No. 145; west, No. 145.	0.05
West, No. 145 E.	Poligampalle Chinnappa.	North, No. 145; east, south and west, No. 145 A. South, No. 145.	0.12
Dep. No. 145 N.	Poligampalle Chinnappa, wife of Chinnappa.	North, No. 145; east, south and west, No. 145 A. South, No. 145.	0.12

Is—In the Eastern Province—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Coast.	Arali	Tengalapottu.	South Coast.	Damasakota.	Damasakota.
		Dasipalawadi.			Dodda Ubbawar.
	Gadipattam.	Gadipattam.			Koer.
	Kannadi.	Kannanangalala.		Sama- ant.	Kannanangalala.
		Letteri.			Kottai.
	Palur.	Tirudampala.			Nalavala.
		Chirukampali.			Kottayadupali.
	Tirappat- tur.	Talayar.			Kattigiri.
		Tellur.			Kattigiri.
	Tallur.	Talappanathi.			Dapoti.
		Talappan.			Mannar.
	Tallur.	Talappan.			Morappali.
		Talappan.			Muttapalayali.
Tallur.	Talappan.	Nagapalayali.			
	Talappan.	Quaderadi.			
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II—Districts in the Eastern Province.

II.—Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.			
Province or District.	Isolated locations, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.	Province or District.	Isolated locations, and Towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore.	The whole province.	II. Bombay.	I. Central District—cont.
II. Nagai.	Districts—		(a) Districts—cont.
	Districts.		Pattana.
	1. Southern District—		Molepali.
	(a) Districts—		(b) Towns—
	Koyla.		Panna.
	Koyla.		Sholapur.
	(b) Towns and ports—		A. Southern District—
	Koyla.		(a) Districts—
	Koyla.		Belgaum.
III. Bombay.	Districts.		Belgaum.
	Districts.		(b) Towns and ports—
	Districts.		Kaly.
	Districts.		Kaly.
	Districts.		Tamarla.

How Digital Is the Modern Presidency?—2014.[illegible]

B.—NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICTS

South Indian Railway.

Madurai.	Colimbaton.	Aripattan.	Tollase Town.
Madhavani.	Tollase.	Salem.	Tollase Government.
Metropoliyam.	Singaperum.	Tollasepetit.	Unnaperum.
Kannamalai.	Mallur.	Tharuvapatt.	Arad.
Tollasepetit.	Semenne.	Reer.	Kannamapattam.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Hindayam.	Kottanapattit.	Tollasepetam.
Hopet.	Gudiyattam.	Lettem.
Lettem.	Kannam.	Kottan.

Port St. George, February 25, 1916.

No. 45-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tirunelveli in the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madras and Salem districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tappan/Kannam festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 26th April 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, February 25, 1916.

No. 45-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Pudukottai in the Coimbatore taluk of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Madras and North Arcot districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Chinnammaswami festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 28th April to 6th May 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, February 25, 1916.

No. 45-F.—Whereas there is plague at Hosur in the Hosur taluk of the Salem district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread:

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, prohibits pilgrimages to the ensuing Sri Chinnammaswami at Chinnam, (Hosur taluk) from the 15th to 31st March 1916, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back. Notification No. 55 P., published on page 47 of Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th January 1915, is hereby cancelled.

Port St. George, March 3, 1916.

No. 45-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kalliyankudi in the Kovilpatti taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore and Madras districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pongal/Uthirai festival and cattle fair.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 26th March to 16th April 1916, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, March 6, 1916.

No. 70-F.—The following notification of the Mysore District, No. 5192—Gen. 13-15-25 (General), dated 23rd February 1916, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897.

Sri Chinnammaswami arranged by Mr. Kanakathu Narayana at Hosur, Hosur taluk, Kodur District, from 7th to 26th April 1916.

No. 71-F.—The following notification of the Mysore District No. 5148—Gen. 13-15-26 (General), dated 23rd February 1916, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897.

Cow festival of Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami at Haveraheswaram, Haveraheswaram taluk, Chikballalur district, from 13th to 21st March 1916 (both days inclusive).

C. G. TODRUSKY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

For 44, Otago, February 12, 1916.

The following notification of the Ootika District, dated 8th February 1916, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Ootika and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Ootika if people from those and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Ekasaka festival and other gatherings in the Ootika State on Wednesday the 23rd November 1915 corresponding to 4th April 1916, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the District by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1912, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the Ekasaka festival and fair at Ootika is prohibited.

1. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

The following notification of the Ootika District, dated 4th February 1916, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Ootika and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Ootika if people from plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Ekasaka festival at Ootika on Monday the 23rd November 1915 corresponding to 4th April 1916, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the District by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1912, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the Ekasaka festival is prohibited.

1. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

The following notification of Ootika District, dated 16th February 1916, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Ootika and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Ootika if people from those and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Ekasaka festival at Ootika on Monday the 23rd November 1915, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the District by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1912, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the Ekasaka festival is prohibited.

1. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

As the term of the elected councillor M.R. Sp. Rao Babu P. Adinarai Rao of the Anantapur municipality expired on 26th December 1915, he has again been elected as councillor of the said municipality.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
25th February 1916.

M.R. Sp. Palle Naidu Babu of Jalar has been duly elected as a member of the Gooty Taluk Board.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
25th February 1916.

S. W. G. I. MONTGOMERY,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M.R. Sp. Kandiyanpetti Palaniswami Gounder Rangaraj Gounder Arangal and M.R. Sp. Madhavaram Subbaraj Gounder Subramani Chakravarti have been duly elected as members of the Gooty Taluk Board in the district of Anantapur.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
25th February 1916.

A. R. GUNNING,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Mr. Thomas Eugene has been duly elected as a councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
25th February 1916.

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, M.R. Sp. Devanilla Pillai alias Sankar Pillai has been duly elected as a member of the Gooty Taluk Board in the district of Anantapur.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
25th February 1916.

A. R. LOPIUS-TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1881, M.R.Sy. Kernal Chakkallagan Chettiyar Thandavaraya Chettiyar Aravali has been elected as a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
25th February 1915.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, (1) M.R.Sy. Vignanesu Mudaliyar Sivaswamintha Mudaliyar Aravali, (2) M.R.Sy. Kalishetti Ramalingam Chettiyar Sivaswami Chettiyar Aravali, (3) M.R.Sy. Jawadri Vignanesu Chettiyar Ramappa Chettiyar Aravali, (4) M.R.Sy. Kalishetti Ramalingam Chettiyar Subapatti Chettiyar Aravali, (5) M.R.Sy. Muthukannan Chidambaram Nataraja Muthukannan Chettiyar Aravali, (6) M.R.Sy. Thevarasur Kotham Appay Sivaswami Appay Aravali and (7) M.R.Sy. Sivaswami Appay Nataraja Appay Aravali have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the Kumbakonam municipality.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th February 1915.

The President, District Board of Gudur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1881, hereby re-appoints the undersigned gentlemen to be a member of the Goudalur Taluk Board:—
The Deputy Tahsildar, Tond.

Goudalur District Board's Office,
1st March 1915.

M. K. COUGHMAN,
President.

The President, District Board, Gudur, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1881, hereby appoints Mohammed Turah Khan Sultan Bahadur, Headmaster of the Government Mohammedan Training School, Gudur, to be a member of the Gudur Taluk Board in the Gudur district.

Under section 22 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Lakshmana Lakshminarasara Rao Puthala Gura has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Goudalur Taluk Board in the district of Gudur.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M.R.Sy. R. N. V. Gopal Rao Puthala Gura and M.R.Sy. M. Hanumantha Gura, have been appointed by election as members of the Gudur District Board by the Gudur Taluk Board.

Gudur District Board's Office,
1st March 1915.

N. K. MARUDHARAMES,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Executive Council the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, the President, District Board, Madurai, hereby re-appoints the undersigned gentlemen to be a member of the Madurai Taluk Board:—
The Tahsildar of Madurai.

Madurai District Board's Office,
13rd February 1915.

G. F. FADGISON,
President.

Under section 22 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1894, M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur Mankata Chinnagath Krishna Varma Raja Aravali has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Madappuram Taluk Board.

Madurai District Board's Office,
24th March 1915.

F. R. EVANS,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M.R.Sy. S. Matheswaram Appay Aravali, Tahsildar of Cheyur, has been appointed by election as a member of the North Arcot District Board by the Cheyur Taluk Board.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
26th February 1915.

F. J. RICHARDS,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1881, M.R.Sy. M. D. Subbaraya Appay Aravali, B.A., B.L., has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Salem Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
29th February 1915.

E. W. LEHR,
President.

ERRATUM.

In the notification regarding election of members of the Salem District Board published at page 260 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th November 1914:—

For the words "the Tahsildar of Kolar" in the first line, read "M.R.Sy. S. K. Venka Appayappa Aravali, Tahsildar of Kolar".

Salem District Board's Office,
27th February 1915.

E. W. LEHR,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1906.

[PART, 2nd, 8 p.]

Part I-B.—Educational.

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FISCAL YEAR 1918										1919									

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1906.

No. 57.—Mrs. Cecil Oswald Rhoads, Inspector of Girls' Schools, granted by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1906.

No. 58.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Kenneth Kay to be a Government Member of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute for a further period of three years.

No. 59.—In modification of notification No. 12, dated the 2nd January 1905, published on page 121 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th January 1905, Mr. Thomas Oliver Hodges, Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, is set on Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, with effect from the 6th February 1906, vice Mr. W. C. Douglas and during the employment of Mr. H. G. Harris on other duty or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1906.

No. 60.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 10, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Viraschandrar Vaidyanatha Ayyar Bachelors Ayyar to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,

Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and six days from 17th November 1918 to Mr. B. P. M. Rajagopalakrishnan, sub. sec. 1st Assistant, Training section of the Government Higher Elementary Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry, in the order of Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 21st March 1919.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for one week with effect from 26th February 1919 to Miss E. M. Doney, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras Girls' range, acting in the South Arcot-Cannara Girls' range, and to appoint M. S. P. R. Rajagopalakrishnan, Sec. 2nd Assistant, Training section, of the Government Training School, Madras, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, South Arcot-Cannara Girls' range, in the third class of the scale of sub-assistant inspectors of Schools (Rs. 155) during the absence of Miss E. M. Doney on leave as until further orders. To join forthwith.

3. M. S. P. R. Rajagopalakrishnan, sub. sec. 2nd, Supervisor of Elementary schools, Cuddalore sub-range, is appointed to act in addition to his own duties as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore range, on a salary of Rs. 50 per month during the employment of M. S. P. R. Rajagopalakrishnan, on other duty as until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 20th February 1919.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SUB-ASSISTANTS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS, 1919.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 17th and 24th April 1919 at the undermentioned centres:—

Centres.	Representatives.
1. Bellary ..	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary.
2. Bellary ..	Do. Bellary.
3. Bellary ..	Deputy Collector in charge of the Madras division.
4. Bellary ..	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary.
5. Bellary ..	Do. Bellary.
6. Bellary ..	Do. Bellary.
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3. The tests will be held in the Government Training School for Masters in all the centres except Bellary, Bellary, Bellary and Bellary where they will be conducted in the building noted against each:—

Bellary—Office of the Divisional Officer, Bellary.
Bellary—Bellary School, Bellary.
Bellary—Bellary High School, Bellary.
Bellary—Bellary College, Bellary.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th February 1919.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—FOURTH AND FIFTH YEAR AND JAWABT 1919.

[1] NOTICE CONCERNING ISSUES OF LOWER SECONDARY CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st July next and for three months only from the date.

3. If the number of applicants exceed one, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the conditions.

4. The examination will be held on Monday the 13th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—namely, paper on English Literature and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

5. Applications for admission to the examination made out in memorandum in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificate referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in the case of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and to the undersigned in other cases, on or before the 15th March 1916. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the examination for Indian Military Pay," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 100 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the due date will as a matter be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for exemption from the age limit.

6. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a certificate certifying obtained from the head of their school which should specify the number of marks from their Secondary School-leaving Certificate and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before the 1st June 1916 pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

7. The candidates selected will be designated "Indian Military Payee." They will be expected to join the Medical School, Poona, on the 1st or 2nd June next. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend executes a security bond on his behalf, before his entrance, undertaking to refund to the head of the school the cost of the payee's education, if the latter refuses, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct or refusal to join the Medical School he may be sent to the training.

8. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diploma until the close of their service. An Indian Military payee who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or who fails to join the periodical school examinations or who abscondes himself, will be required to sign a declaration in which he would otherwise have been satisfied will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

9. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for four years, after which period, if approved qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after twelve months, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Drill and Squad Drill.

10. One hundred good student marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the order of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failure to examinations as detailed below: 60 marks are also allotted for drill and 40 for department, and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance of credit will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will then help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Twenty marks for failure in two subjects of the first year's course; 20 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 20 marks for failure in any subjects of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

11. Indian Military payee will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study, a stipend in the rate of Rs. 7 a month throughout the whole course and Rs. 2 a month extra for knowledge of English. Instead of a stipend, well-orderly Indian Military payee will receive their regular pay and gratuity pay and allowances and will not be entitled to their regular pay while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments at the completion of their Medical training, when they will appear the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. Those rates of pay are inclusive of compensation for loss of privations. When not provided with free quarters, all Indian Military payee will receive the lodging allowance established for hospital. All Indian Military payee are to wear uniform at all times when on duty. They will be given an initial Rs. 14 as advance in the Medical School and Rs. 5 annually to enable them to obtain khadi drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

12. Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" the salary provided by physical inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund one-fourth of Rs. 100 for every year by which they leave after a service of seven years. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

13. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained in all—

(a) Military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals for holders of British corps and native troops, mountain and hill stations, hospitals and dispensaries with the authorized reserve of 15 per cent. and a special reserve of 15 for India.

(b) Civil appointments—Sanitary Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Survey Department, Ambulance Companies and dispensaries with the authorized number of 15 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes:—

Police Officers.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..

First class with the relative rank of Subedar.
Second class with the relative rank of Jemadar.

Native Warrant Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..

First class.
Second class.
Third class.

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Subadar, Rai, Rai Bahadar, etc., as the order of British India is open to them as well as to substantive Native officers.

18. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 50 per cent on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

19. The monthly rates of pay will be—

Native Officers.

		Pay of rank.	Extra pay for allowances of English.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Subedar.	First class	Rs. 50	75
	Second class	.. 45	75
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class	.. 35	25
	Second class	.. 30	10
	Third class	.. 25	5

Native Warrant Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class	.. 35	25
	Second class	.. 30	10
	Third class	.. 25	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in company of senior and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 100
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class .. 15
	Second class .. 10
	Third class .. 5

21. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Port Blair, in Bhamo or at Aden will receive field allowances (see compensation in list of salaries).

22. Any leave, home, or other allowance will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in cantonments. When not provided with quarters, having money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for jemadars. The uniforms of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided by Sub-Assistant Surgeons from their clothing allowance. Boots and belts are obtainable from the medical arsenal and uniform or the material from the Army Clothing Department on payment.

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted sixty days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition thirteen, twelve months' leave (or equivalent months, if retained on account of active service or exceptional work) whether on police affairs or medical service, for each five years' service, by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. These accumulated Native Units on Colonial Service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander on leave of fifteen months' leave, three months' leave before mobilization and similar period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion as provided.

25. Compensation for loss of pay on promotion under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

26. Deductions when collected will be paid at the following monthly rates:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 100
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class .. 15
	Second class .. 10

27. Compensation for leave will be granted at one and a half month's pay including advance for the English calculation.

28. Before he can be advanced to superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may prepare himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

29. Second and third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and second classes, respectively, after completing a service of two years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

30. The promotion of First-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, second class, and from the latter to First-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by reference to ability and merit, and the selection will depend on the actual reports of their conduct and qualifications.

31. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank on staff from the date on which they become District Medical Officers.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon or a position equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for knowledge of English, during the preceding three years. Service so varied entirely will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

or a friend of the candidate handing himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into the further agreement, if entered to Government.

8. Holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School Leaving Certificate during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (a) a written certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should intently be an extract from the Secondary School Leaving Certificate and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained in the last two terminal examinations. The original Secondary School Leaving Certificate should be forwarded on or before 1st June 1916, pending receipt of which selection will not be made.

9. Each applicant must be represented "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Borneo Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination.

Applications from candidates over the prescribed age and those received after the date due, will not be considered. No notice will be taken of applications for acceptance from the age limit.

1. If standing candidates may select a form of service from the several District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

5. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Monday, the 13th May next, at the Civil Surgeon of the Madras Presidency where there may be a medical officer to superintend the examination.

2. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Borneo Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bangalore, Bangalore or Tanjore, in the first June next.

10. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of study, the students will be Rs. 15, Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Test-books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, students who are found at examination to be qualified for advancement will be appointed to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Borneo. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Borneo for service.

11. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible:—

	Rs.
Senior Grade, 1st class, 2 per cent of the total strength	145 per annum.
Senior Grade, 2nd class, 10 per cent of the total strength	125 "
First Grade, over 10 years' service	110 "
Second Grade, from 11 to 15 years' service	90 "
Third Grade, from 6 to 10 years' service	75 "
Fourth Grade, from 1 to 5 years' service	55 "

12. Allowances at the rates mentioned below are given in addition to the pay as stated before:—

(a) For independence of charge Rs. 10 per annum.

(b) For residence or sub-stations of local and distant residence in certain specified localities at 50 per cent on salaries subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 a month.

(c) For each day in addition to those of sub-stations or appointments, in charge of a Civil Jail or Military Police Hospital, Lock-up, Infirmary, convalescent & neurological Observatory, etc., Rs. 10 per annum.

(d) For the examination and passing of candidates for slaughter or for the supervision of vaccination in specified areas, an allowance not exceeding Rs. 10 per annum.

(e) An Superintendent of a fourth or third class Jail (there are at present four such charges) Rs. 10 or 15 per annum.

(f) While serving at whole time Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Jail Hospitals, the following allowances are given in recognition of the fact of private practice:—

(a) When more than one Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed, the Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will draw Rs. 75 per annum and the Junior Sub-Assistant Surgeon (or Sub-Assistant Surgeons) Rs. 15 per annum. In other cases the allowance will be Rs. 15 per annum.

(b) Expense 10 per centum on Rs. 120 annually for special wear and attendance in season of jail.

These allowances are granted if appointed to handle any case.

(c) An allowance of Rs. 10 per annum will be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are absent from their own local quarters on duty connected with epidemic diseases.

(d) An allowance of about eight a day will be paid to Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are solely employed on plague duty.

13. Promotion is awarded after five years' service in each grade up to the first grade and by selection to the first grade, provided the professional examinations are successfully passed in due time, and service is expected, the number in the two classes of the lower grade being limited respectively to 10 and 5 per cent of the total strength. Failure to pass professional examination within delay of promotion till date on which the examination is passed. Any change in Medical Sub-stations causes no grade promotion and while on instruction of pay until they have passed in the Borneo language by the elementary standard, and on failure to pass the examination within two years of appointment shall be liable to forfeiture of appointment.

14. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The following special privileges in regard of leave and travelling allowances have been mentioned:—

(a) Scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exception to the rule in which 10 Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

(b) Leave for a period not exceeding six months on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to each Sub-Assistant Surgeon with effect from the date of passing their final examinations.

Under no circumstances should the leave be exceeded. They should report the absence from the office of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Borneo, at least a week before the expiry of the leave so that they may be able to join the appointments at the stations to which they may be posted within that period.

3. **Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates** should forward their certificates along with their applications. In the case of candidates who will complete their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate during the course of the current year, they should forward with their applications (1) a conduct certificate obtained from the head of their schools which should invariably be an extract from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and (2) an extract certified by the head of the school showing the marks obtained at the last two internal examinations. The original Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be forwarded to or before 1st June 1936 pending receipt of which schools will not be made.

4. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bangalore, Mysore, or Tanjore, as ordered, on 1st July next.

5. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 1 per mensem. Test books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, an examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons and receive the advancement salary contingent on their successfully passing the postgraduate examinations in one of the first two professions.

	Pay	Grants allowances.
Under five years' service (Fourth grade)	Rs. 30	
From five to ten years' service (Third grade)	40	Rs. 30 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in subsidiary districts, etc.
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second grade)	50	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First grade)	60	
Senior Grade, Second class	70	
Do. First class	80	

6. An allowance for house-rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem at the Presidency Town and at Rs. 5 per mensem in the suburbs, irrespective of whether or not they hold tenanted appointments, when no question is possible, on the condition that (1) no regular subordinates attached to Government institutions, their residence is within a not less than distance of the institution in question and its situation is approved by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or other superior officer under whom they are serving and (2) as regards others, their quarters must with the approval of the District Surgeon in the City of Madras or of the President, Local Board, or Chairman, Municipal Council, in the suburbs and that the District Surgeon in Madras or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the suburbs in every case certify in the question being within a specified distance of the premises in which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is situated.

7. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Unattached Civil Service.

8. Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of graduation from the Medical School.

9. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

10. Selected candidates may claim a form of conveyance from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon at the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

Form of application for admission to the examination for "Civil Medical Pupils" to be held on 15th May 1936.

1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and surname in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date of Birth.
7. Title and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's name in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Presidency in the supplementary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
8. (Where the candidate already won distinction in that examination he has passed.)
9. Present educational status, birth, village, address as full.
10. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
11. Languages in which candidate wishes to be examined in.
12. Whether candidate has attached the certificate required in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the rules.

* If the applicant is a Christian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."

† The following pages should be attached to the application:—

- (1) A recent passport for Rs. 5;
- (2) A certificate of character;
- (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, residence and personal merits signed by a Government Medical Officer;
- (4) A certificate of having passed the supplementary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination of the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Presidency, at the University School Leaving Certificate, and
- (5) A copy of the original notice of admission, a Sub-Assistant, a Village Head, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of birth, which should contain marks of fingerprints, should bear date of application.

Form and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled in or any request, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be permitted for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Chief The Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th March 1936.

G. MAIDDOX,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—MARCH 1910.

NOTICE.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Pens and Pencils; those in (i) Elementary Mathematics, (ii) Algebra and Geometry, (iii) Practical Mathematics, (iv) Bookkeeping, (v) Physics and (vi) Chemistry, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a fast rule graduated in inches and centimeters and such dividers, protractor, set squares, compass, compass and a hard pencil; those in Typewriting, typewriters and necessary carbon paper; and those in Commercial Arithmetic and Geography, in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic and in Bookkeeping and Typewriting, erasers, knives and ink of two or three colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in book-keeping, etc.

1. *Chemistry*.—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a steel for making drawings of apparatus.

2. *Mathematics*.—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "blank" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "blank" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the candidate used by a candidate however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

3. *Typewriting*.—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in machines, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned three days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which such machines should stand in the day fixed for the examination.

At least every four candidates must have one machine among them for the book examination.

Institutions of institutions concerned will be allowed, into the examination room in the intervals between the examination of the various papers to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor. If he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidate may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate in consequence of his not being able to use his machine or of his machine being put right.*

4. *Hand-writing and Book-keeping*.—Candidates must bring to the examination room, solenoid, pencils, erasing tape, materials for the fancy work, specimens of their finished work, and sewing cotton.

5. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their numbers, viz., the number of their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate in this list.

7. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good reasons require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are those of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of this half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without firstly giving up his answer.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, notes, books, ruled sheets, manuscript or paper of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any such paper will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and forthwith such candidates as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fee. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

(7) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent or his representative should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will take from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will permit the same unless, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books not put up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be placed together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

Days and Dates	Hours	Subjects
Monday, 27th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English (First paper). Do. (Second paper).
Tuesday, 28th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics. Elementary Geometrical and Trigonometrical (Theory & Practice).
Wednesday, 29th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Longhand (Group C). History of England; Practical Mathematics.
Thursday, 30th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry; Algebra; Euclid. Physics (Theoretical).
Friday, 31st March.	9 a.m. to 12 noon 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. 5.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Practical work and Book-making. Physics (Practical)—First batch (a). Do. (Practical)—Second batch (a).
Saturday, 1st April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Book-binding and Commercial Arithmetic; Trigonometry; Physics. Chemistry (Theoretical); Zoology.
Sunday, 2nd April.	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical)—First batch (a). Do. (Practical)—Second batch (a); Penmanship and Spelling.
Wednesday, 6th April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Botany (Theoretical). Do. (Practical) (a).
Thursday, 7th April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Commercial Practice and Geography. Statistics (a).
Friday, 10th April.	....	Typewriting (First paper)—Speed test and Second paper—Handwriting, etc. (a).

(a) Try to fix the Practical Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Botany and receive all necessary instructions as from the Chief Representative concerned.

(b) *Examinations.*

10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—First paper, Disputation.

2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.—Second paper, Transcription of the same into longhand.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m.—General paper, Papers in French.

(c) Typewriting—(1) (2) The examination in Typewriting will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning if the candidate has to be examined at 10 o'clock and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the first and second papers—

First batch, 9 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. First paper, 9 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. |

Second batch, 10.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Second paper, 10.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. |

Third batch, 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Third paper, 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. |

Fourth batch, 12.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Fourth paper, 12.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. |

Fifth batch, 2.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Fifth paper, 2.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. |

Sixth batch, 3.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Sixth paper, 3.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. |

Seventh batch, 4.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Seventh paper, 4.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. |

Eighth batch, 5.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Eighth paper, 5.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. |

Ninth batch, 7.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. Ninth paper, 7.00 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. |

Tenth batch, 8.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Tenth paper, 8.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. |

Eleventh batch, 9.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Eleventh paper, 9.30 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. |

Twelfth batch, 10.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. Twelfth paper, 10.45 p.m. to 12.00 p.m. |

Thirteenth batch, 12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Thirteenth paper, 12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. |

Fourteenth batch, 1.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Fourteenth paper, 1.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. |

Fifteenth batch, 2.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Fifteenth paper, 2.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. |

Sixteenth batch, 3.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Sixteenth paper, 3.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. |

Seventeenth batch, 5.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Seventeenth paper, 5.00 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. |

Eighteenth batch, 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Eighteenth paper, 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. |

Nineteenth batch, 7.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Nineteenth paper, 7.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. |

Twentieth batch, 8.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Twentieth paper, 8.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. |

Twenty-first batch, 10.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. Twenty-first paper, 10.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. |

Twenty-second batch, 11.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Twenty-second paper, 11.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. |

Twenty-third batch, 12.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Twenty-third paper, 12.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. |

Twenty-fourth batch, 1.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Twenty-fourth paper, 1.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. |

Twenty-fifth batch, 3.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. Twenty-fifth paper, 3.00 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. |

Twenty-sixth batch, 4.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Twenty-sixth paper, 4.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. |

Twenty-seventh batch, 5.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Twenty-seventh paper, 5.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. |

Twenty-eighth batch, 6.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Twenty-eighth paper, 6.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. |

Twenty-ninth batch, 8.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Twenty-ninth paper, 8.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. |

Thirtieth batch, 9.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Thirtieth paper, 9.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. |

(d) Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11.30 a.m. and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after midday will be admitted to the examination, although the maximum of 120 may not have been reached at 10 minutes from that time.

(e) Candidates who have such a separate partition are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second batch.

(f) The arrangements for the Practical Examinations (Mathematics test—figuring, general manipulation, etc.) in Typewriting, etc., etc., have been made of necessity, etc., will be subject to the same.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE FIFTEEN OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATHEMATICS EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR SECONDARY GRADE TEACHING—MARCH 1918.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table.—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
MON		
Monday, 17th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English (First paper). Do. (Second paper).
Tuesday, 18th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics. Elementary Geometries and Trigonometry (Group A.)
Wednesday, 19th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Language (Group C). History of England. Practical Mathematics.
Thursday, 20th March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Algebra and Geometry.
Friday, 21st March.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	History of India. Geography.
Saturday, 22nd April.	9 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Chemistry (A).
Wednesday, 25th April.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Physics. Electricity (Practical) (A).

(a) Papers for the Practical Examination in Electricity will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Inspector—Electricity, Town or in District. Those in the Chemistry of Chemistry will receive all necessary instructions with the special conditions.

(By order.)

Office of the Dir. for Gen. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd March 1918.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

Candidates in all the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own pens and pencils. Those in (i) Elementary Mathematics, (ii) Algebra and Geometry, (iii) Practical Mathematics and (iv) Chemistry, their own mathematical instruments, viz., a foot rule graduated in inches and millimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard compass; those in Geography, rulers, compass, knives and pair of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing.

3. Chemistry—Candidates in this subject will be permitted, if they desire it, to use a stand for holding drawings of apparatus.

4. A copy of the timetable will be posted at the school selected as the place of examination a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a waistcoat over the shirt, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes or valises (or shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also).

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without firstly giving up his answer.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, abacus, books, ruled sheets, memoranda or papers of any kind. Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practice will be removed from the room and the circumstances reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

(7) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any more office than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the examination at latter permitting the change should be postponed for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will present the same before, but will be no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and register number affixed will not be valued. In the answer-books it is required to subdivide the words 'Candidate number' will be freely printed; the word 'Candidates' should be substituted by the word 'Register' in the case of the answer-books used for the *Spoken Examination*. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Genl. Examinations,
Malacca, 6th March 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MALACCA.

NOTIFICATION.

In notification of instructions issued on previous years the Syndicate has now issued to all affiliated colleges revised rules of discipline as to the attendance of holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate to University Courses of study under Regulation 144 (c) for the academic year 1916-17. It is respectfully invited that these revised rules and conditions will be applied to all School Leaving Certificate holders in 1916 and to all candidates issued in the year 1915 or earlier, the holders of which are not taking a supplementary school course.

Candidates who held School Leaving Certificate issued in 1915 or earlier and desire admission to colleges in the year 1916-17 must forward their certificates for scrutiny to the Registrar not later than 31st March 1916.

A complete list of certificate holders eligible for admission to University Courses of study in 1916-17 will be published in the *First St. George Gazette*.

(By order.)

Senate House, 26th February 1916.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS, 1916.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES REGARDING HALL TICKETS.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination in Arts, and B.A. Degree Examinations who are to be examined at Malacca may obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House on or after the dates specified below:—

Examination.	Dates when hall tickets will be issued.	
Matriculation examination	From Monday, 20th March 1916.	
Intermediate examination	Do.	
B.A. Degree examinations (Old and New) ..	From Wednesday, 24th March 1916.	

Head of Institutions at Malacca who may wish to be furnished with the hall tickets of their students are requested to forward to this office, in the case of the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examination in Arts on or after Monday, the 20th March 1916, and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examinations (New Regulations) on or about the 24th March 1916, a list showing the names of candidates to be hall entered in alphabetical order. In the case of the Intermediate Examination in Arts the list at same should also be arranged separately under the different Groups taken by the candidates.

Candidates for all the other University examinations to be held at Malacca may obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House a week before the commencement of those examinations.

Candidates for examinations who are to be examined at Malacca other than Malacca must obtain their hall tickets from the Chief Superintendents of the respective sections.

Communications to the Registrar from candidates regarding information relating to the results of Examinations will not receive attention until after the publication of the results in the *First St. George Gazette*. *Seneca* at Malacca, however, will be communicated by telegraph if proper.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 7th March 1916.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—MARCH 1916.

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Countries.	Place of Examination.	Superintendent.
1. Japan ..	Nissin Training School, Japan ..	Hasegawa.
2. British Malaya ..	Government Training School, Seremban ..	Do.
3. Netherlands ..	Do. ..	Do.
4. Ceylon ..	Do. ..	Do.
5. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
6. Persia ..	Do. ..	Do.
7. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
8. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
9. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
10. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
11. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
12. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
13. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
14. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
15. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
16. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
17. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
18. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
19. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
20. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
21. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
22. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
23. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
24. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
25. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
26. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
27. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
28. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
29. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
30. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
31. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
32. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
33. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
34. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
35. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
36. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
37. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
38. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
39. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
40. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
41. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
42. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
43. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
44. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
45. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
46. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
47. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
48. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
49. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
50. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
51. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
52. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
53. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
54. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
55. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
56. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
57. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
58. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
59. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
60. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
61. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
62. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
63. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
64. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
65. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
66. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
67. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
68. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
69. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
70. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
71. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
72. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
73. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
74. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
75. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
76. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
77. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
78. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
79. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
80. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
81. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
82. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
83. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
84. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
85. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
86. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
87. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
88. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
89. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
90. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
91. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
92. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
93. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
94. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
95. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
96. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
97. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
98. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
99. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.
100. Siam ..	Do. ..	Do.

Centre.	Place of Institution.	Superintendent.
1. Rajahmundry	(a) Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry. (b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster. Do.
2. Rajahmundry	Government Secondary School, Rajahmundry.	Do.
3. Rajahmundry	C.M.S. Training School, Coarade.	Do.
4. Rajahmundry	(a) C.M.S. Normal School, Rajahmundry. (b) C.M.S. Stanley Memorial Training School for Mistresses.	Do. Do.
5. Rajahmundry	(a) Government Training School, Rajahmundry. (b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster. Headmistress.
6. Rajahmundry	Wong, Rajahmundry (for Mahamandras women only).	Do.
7. Rajahmundry	A.B.M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	Correspondent.
8. Rajahmundry	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster.
9. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
10. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
11. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
12. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
13. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
14. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
15. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
16. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
17. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
18. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
19. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
20. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
21. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
22. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
23. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
24. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
25. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
26. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
27. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
28. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
29. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
30. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
31. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
32. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
33. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
34. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
35. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
36. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
37. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
38. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
39. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
40. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
41. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
42. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
43. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.
44. Rajahmundry	Do. Rajahmundry.	Do.

Madras, 18th February 1918

M. S. K. THOMPSON,
As. Director of Education and Training Schools.

* This school is temporarily removed to Rajahmundry to give to girls and teachers. The examination will be held at Rajahmundry and not at Rajahmundry. Those who attended Rajahmundry should go to Rajahmundry.

† This school is temporarily removed to Rajahmundry to give to girls and teachers. The examination will be held at Rajahmundry and not at Rajahmundry. Those who attended Rajahmundry should go to Rajahmundry.

EXAMINATIONS, 1916.

SPECIAL PORT EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY, ARMY AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—JULY 1916.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of Officers of the Navy, Army and Customs Department will be held on Saturday, the 1st July 1916, and on following days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Port Examinations published in the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 24 September 1914, Part II, pages 1015 to 1028:—

(1) Ballary.	(4) Cuddalore.	(7) Freshwarp.
(2) Baroda.	(5) Madras.	(8) F. M. S. S.
(3) Coimbatore.	(6) Singapore.	(9) F. M. S. S.
(4) Coimbatore.	(7) Nellore.	(10) F. M. S. S.
		(11) Welbore.

1. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to reach the Office of the Board of Examiners on or before the 15th April 1916; after which date no applications will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be written on the forms and the forms to which they are attached should be signed.

2. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

3. The prescribed fee of Rs. 5 for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or if so desired, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, as specified and addressed as follows, all the necessary applications being securely fastened to it:—

[Applications for admission to the Special Port Examinations for Officers of the Navy, Army and Customs Department, July 1916.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chappak, Madras.

5. N.B.—Candidates anxious to secure themselves that their applications have been received should address an addressal postcard to their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due season with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Immediately-returned covers will be accepted.

6. Candidates for Test E should state whether the circumstances in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their national language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and the answer to the question of the Tests A, B and C is where a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown. Applications defective in any particular will be returned and if they are not accompanied with the evidence required, no notice will be taken of them a week from the date of the application concerned, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 above.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subsequent table:—

Date.	Time.	Subject.	Test.
1916.			
Saturday, 1st July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Original Law.	Test A—General.
Monday, 3rd July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Self-Study, Volume I.	Test B—Self.
Wednesday, 5th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Self-Study, Volume II.	Test C—Self.
Thursday, 6th July.	12 noon to 1 p.m.	The Chemistry of Fish and Fisheries.	Test D—Fish.
Friday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	Self-Study—English and Civil Service.	Test E—General.
Saturday, 8th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test F—Navigation.
Sunday, 9th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation and Landing.	Test G—Navigation.
Monday, 10th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test H—Navigation.
Tuesday, 11th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test I—Navigation.
Wednesday, 12th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test J—Navigation.
Thursday, 13th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test K—Navigation.
Friday, 14th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test L—Navigation.
Saturday, 15th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Navigation.	Test M—Navigation.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chappak,
Madras, 21st February 1916.

J. W. SPENCER,
Secretary.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS-1916.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the manner on or about the 1st July 1916. Except by special permission, examinations in the vernacular will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:-

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.

II. Law and Veterinary test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.

IV. Veterinary test for:-

- (1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
- (2) Veterinary and Medical officers.
- (3) Deputy Collectors, Police Magistrate Judges and District Messals.
- (4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
- (5) Private secretaries, Bank and Railway officers.
- (6) Practising, High Practising and Messals.
- (7) Higher Standards in Police, Indian and Eurasian.

V. Law, Revenue and Office Practice and Accounts for Forest officers.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars:-

Name and address, photograph, if any; language and test in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for recruits should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 30th April 1916.

5. A fee of Rs. 25 for each examination in the vernacular of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest Treasury or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The receipt should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct, but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

6. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that the dates given above will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chayak,
Madras, 25th February 1916.

J. W. GREATBORN,
Secretary.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL AT VILLUPPATTI DURING 1916.

Government having in their Order No. 1039, Edgewood, Wm., dated 31st November 1915, sanctioned the continuance at Madras of the Higher Elementary Training School with Lower Elementary classes for a further period of two years, the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of masters of aided schools in Madras that teachers will be admitted into this school for training on 1st June 1916.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of both the higher and lower grades, and the selection of teachers for training will, as far as possible, be regulated by the conditions prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules 112 and 113. Teachers who, for their general education, have passed the second examination at the Third form or seventh standard or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the higher elementary training class; and those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose statements are, in the opinion of the Inspecting Officer, not lower than those now eligible for admission into the lower elementary class.

3. Applications for admission should be in the prescribed printed forms which can be had from the Office of the Inspector of Schools or from those of the Sub-Divisional Inspectors. They should be accompanied by the general education certificates held by the teachers and should be forwarded to the respective Sub-Divisional Inspectors so as to reach them not later than 15th April 1916.

4. A selection will be made out of these applications and the teachers who have been selected will be notified in due time to join the Training School on 1st June 1916.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Madras, 25th February 1916.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM MADURAI, SAMBARD AND TUNNEVELLY DISTRICTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SEVENTH CIRCLE, JULY 1916.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Divisional Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools in the districts of Madurai,

Second and Thirteenth that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1916 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of Institution.	Number of students available.		Total.
		Elementary higher grade.	Elementary lower grade.	
1	Government Training School, Diagonal	34 (for teachers from Madras district.)	24 (for teachers from Madras district.)	40
2	Do. "Thiruvelli"	15 (for teachers from Madras district.) 54 (for teachers from Thiruvelli district.)	12 (for teachers from Madras district.) 34 (for teachers from Thiruvelli district.)	43

3. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the higher and the lower elementary grades.

4. The Inspector of Schools will under the selection on the recommendation of the subordinates inspecting officers. The Inspector of Schools, South Circle will be requested to make the selection of candidates from Madras district and forward the list with the necessary documents to us to reach the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, not later than 15th May 1916.

5. The Sub-divisional Inspectors of Madras and Thiruvelli districts are requested to forward to the Assistant Inspectors concerned two lists—one of the selected and the other of rejected candidates.

6. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be verified and submitted in a consolidated form in duplicate by the Assistant Inspectors of Madras and Thiruvelli to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle by May 15th, 1916. The names of the candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinates inspecting officers desire their selection, which should be regulated with reference to the candidates' general educational attainments, their service as teachers, their need for training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not yet attain the minimum age fixed under Rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by Rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

8. The list should include not only who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt as to whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

9. In the selection of the candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

10. In addition to Provisional stipendaries, candidates with allowances from local boards be considered for admission. The admission of free students will also be considered.

11. As regards qualifications for admission only those candidates who have satisfactorily undergone a course of instruction in the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class; and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examinations or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, so much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in regard with the application. The certificate of physical fitness is required only from selected candidates. Separate medical certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose medical fitness are signed by an inspecting officer.

12. There are two hotels attached to the Government Training School, Diagonal—one for the known and the other for Non-Brahman vegetarian students of the school. All vegetarian students who do not live with their families or with relations will be required to become members of the respective hotels.

13. Printed application form can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools of the circle.

14. The consolidated lists from the Assistant Inspectors of Madras and Thiruvelli districts should reach the Inspector of Schools before May 15th, 1916.

T. G. HUGHES,

As. Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

Camp Telukera, 1st March 1916.

**EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, VERA-PATAN,
WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE NOT KNOWN.**

Magazines and heads of institutions and of other offices, public and private, in which the undermentioned ex-students of the Government Training School, Vera-patan, are employed, are requested to be good enough to affix the date to the underigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by them, while under training, are fulfilled :-

Serial number.	History recorded.	Name.	Some of parents or guardians.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	Station lived at village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	191	Harin Karama	M. Karama	Teacher	Alipatan, Vera-patan,
2	127	Jongh Jela	Jongh	Do	Walan.
3	178	Harin Kala Nan	M. Karama	Landholder	Karama-patan,
4	191	Vijay Karama	P. Appanama	Do	Chingap-patan,
5	191	Harin Karama	S. Karama	Do	Walan.
6	191	Harin Karama	G. Karama	Teacher	Padipatan.
7	191	Harin Karama	K. Karama	Teacher	Wala Agapatan.
8	191	Karama Karama	K. Karama	Do	Walan.
9	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
10	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
11	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
12	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
13	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
14	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
15	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
16	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.
17	191	Karama Karama	M. Karama	Do	Walan.

Age when under training.	Year or years of training.	Grade to which placed.	School in which last employed.	Period of service yet to be completed.	Amount of stipend received during the training term.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1890	Lower Elementary	South School, Gallepuden, Vera-patan.	10 0 0	10 0 0
2	1890	Do	A. T. Jappa Rao's School, Chingap-patan, Vera-patan.	10 0 0	10 0 0
3	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
4	1890-1891	Higher Elementary	South School, Gallepuden, Vera-patan.	10 0 0	10 0 0
5	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
6	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
7	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
8	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
9	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
10	1890 and 1891	Lower Elementary	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
11	1890 and 1891	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
12	1890 and 1891	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
13	1890 and 1891	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
14	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
15	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
16	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0
17	1890	Do	Do	10 0 0	10 0 0

Vera-patan, 21st February 1914.

O. HANFORD,
Inspector of Schools, Port Louis.

V. With effect from the 17th February 1916 consequent on the appointments of M.R.Ry. Venkata Suryanarayana, Sub-Registrar, sixth grade, as Registrar, sixth grade, in probation—
 M.R.Ry. Udaya Padmanabha, from fourth to sixth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Venkateswami Ayyar from fourth to fifth to fourth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Venkateswara Rao, from sixth to fifth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Sankara Madhava Rao, from seventh to sixth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Cargudi Sankararama Patlakopaka Ayyar, from eighth to seventh grade, each *per tem.*

VI. With effect from the 18th February 1916 consequent on the appointments of M.R.Ry. Mangala Narayana Rao, Sub-Registrar, sixth grade, as Registrar, sixth grade, in probation—
 M.R.Ry. Ayyar Datta Sastry, from fourth to sixth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Lalithasankaranarayana Srikanta Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, from fifth to fourth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Tirumala Subrahmanya Ayyar Rajagopala Ayyar, from sixth to fifth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Kallabesha Venkata Rao, from seventh to sixth grade, each *per tem.*
 M.R.Ry. Bhadrachandana Venkatarao, from eighth to seventh grade, each *per tem.*

APPOINTMENTS.

The following are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade, each *per tem.*—

Padanabha Jagannatha, clerk, Registrar's office, Kistna.
 Subrahmanya Venkateswami Ayyar, clerk, Registrar's office, Tanjore.
 Pramesa Srinivasa Lobo, clerk, Registrar's office, South Canara.

POSTINGS.

I. M.R.Ry. Rajavallabhan Swaminatha Subrahmanya Pillai, on leave, from Tiruvur (Kistna district) to Narasipatnam (Madras-Chingleput district).
 M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Jagannatha, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, each *per tem.*, to Tiruvur (Kistna district).

II. M.R.Ry. Chinabhadra Bhojchi Sastry, Sub-Registrar, Grade, to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Northam (Madras district).

M.R.Ry. Karar Rama Sastry, on leave, from Vedaswamy (Tanjore district) to Sereola (Madras district).

M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Venkateswami Ayyar, Sub-Registrar eighth grade, each *per tem.*, to Vedaswamy (Tanjore district).

III. M.R.Ry. Jagaji Venkateswami Achar, on leave, from Sankaranarayana (South Canara district) to Chinnabada (Mysore district).

M.R.Ry. Pramesa Srinivasa Lobo, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, each *per tem.*, to Sankaranarayana (South Canara district).

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

I. M.R.Ry. Parasubhava Achar Venkata Rao, from Huzur (Chelabatur-Mysore district) to Chingleput (Madras-Chingleput district).

M.R.Ry. Rajagopala Chetti, on leave, from Enakur (Madras-Chingleput district) to Huzur (Chelabatur-Mysore district).

II. M.R.Ry. Subba Madhava Chinnabha Subrahmanya, on leave from Huzur, from Sankaranarayana (Tanjore district) to Chingleput (Tanjore district).

M.R.Ry. Tirumala Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Sereola (Madras district) to Northam (Madras district).

M.R.Ry. Chinnabada Bhojchi Sastry, Sub-Registrar, South Madras (Madras-Chingleput district) to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Huzur (Madras-Chingleput district).

M.R.Ry. Karar Rama Sastry, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, each *per tem.*, to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Huzur (Madras-Chingleput district).

M.R.Ry. Chinnabada Bhojchi Sastry, from Sankaranarayana to Chingleput (Madras-Chingleput district).

M.R.Ry. Sankaranarayana Achar, from Chingleput to Sankaranarayana (Madras-Chingleput district).

Madras, 1st March 1916.

* M.R.Ry. Udaya Padmanabha, from Huzur to Narasipatnam. To join on the 18th March 1916.

M.R.Ry. Kallabesha Venkata Rao, from Chinnabada (Madras district) to Northam (Madras district).

M.R.Ry. Ayyar Krishna Subrahmanya, on leave, from Northam (Madras district) to Chingleput (Madras district).

* At request.

Madras, 24 March 1916.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
 Registrar-General of Expiration.

JOURNAL.

No. 11. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Tirumala Subrahmanya Ayyar, High Court Valid proceeding at Madras, is appointed to act as District Magistrate, South Madras, and is posted to Chingleput. (To join immediately.)

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
 1st March 1916.

C. S. SANKARANARAYANA AYYAR,
 Assistant Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, SUGAR AND CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Appointment and Posting.—Mr. Michael John Lynch, an applicant, is appointed as Assistant Inspector, third grade, sub. pro tem., on probation, with effect from date of joining and is posted to the Cuddalore Circle. To join forthwith.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Madras, 24th February 1916.

Appointment and Posting.—The following appointment and posting are ordered with effect from date of joining:—

Mr. Harold Joseph D'Oon, an applicant, to be Assistant Inspector, third grade, sub. pro tem., on probation, and posted to the Adirampattam Circle. To join forthwith.

Posting.—Mr. Noel James Brown Horsford, Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Erode Circle.

This entails the posting of Inspector Mr. Edward Davis Atkins to the Erode Circle ordered in Board's notification, dated 18th February 1916.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Madras, 1st March 1916.

Leave.—Under article 126 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Joseph William Ward, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Posting.—Mr. Harold Joseph D'Oon, an applicant, appointed as Assistant Inspector, 3rd grade, sub. pro tem., on probation, is posted to the Karaikal Circle.

This entails his posting to the Adirampattam Circle ordered in Board's notification, dated 1st March 1916.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Madras, 6th March 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Transfer.—Mr. D. A. Srinayag, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kannad West is transferred from Kannad West to Walur to do duty under the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle. To join expeditiously as ordered by Mr. D. Ramaswami Ayyar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kannad Circle.

Walur, 18th February 1916.

F. L. C. COWLEY-BROWN,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Superior and Transfer.—M.R.Sy. S. Ponnuswami Madhavan, Ranger, fourth grade, Anantapur district, is placed under suspension pending the disposal of serious charges brought against him by the District Forest Officer, Anantapur.

M.R.Sy. G. Rama Rao, Ranger, 1st grade, Bellary district, on expiry of his leave, is transferred to Anantapur district and to join immediately.

Madras, 18th February 1916.

Appointment Tests.—The following are declared to have passed at the Departmental Test Examination prescribed under sections 35 and 36 of the Forest Code held on 24th January 1916:—

Office Procedure and Accounts.

Name.	Rank.	Result.
(1) D. Srinivasayya, s.a.	Acting Assistant, Accounts Branch, Collector's office, Quater.	Passed in first class.
(2) C. Vaidyanathachari ..	Acting second clerk, District Forest office, West Cuddalore.	Passed in second class.
(3) K. Lakshminath ..	Sub. pro tem. fourth clerk, District Forest office, Nellore.	
(4) J. V. Kalpanaswami ..	Third clerk, office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.	
(5) B. Srinivasaswami ..	Third clerk, District Forest office, Anantapur.	
Board's Standing Orders.		
(1) C. Jagannathan Nayudu.	Thirteenth Assistant, Accounts Branch, Collector's office, Nellore.	Passed in first class.
(2) C. Vaidyanathachari ..	Acting second clerk, District Forest office, West Cuddalore.	Passed in second class.
(3) A. B. Nagayya ..	Acting second clerk, District Forest office, West Cuddalore.	
(4) J. V. Kalpanaswami ..	Third clerk, office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.	
(5) P. R. Subramanian Ayyar.	Fourth clerk, office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.	

Madras, 1st March 1916.

Source showing the names and dates registered in the Memorandum of the Marine Fisheries, consisting 25,000 individuals and upwards and in the (Mammals) Mammalogy for the week ending 18th February 1910.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
1st March 1908.

H. ANFADJ HAO, Manager and Assistant,
Office of the Railway Commissioner for Malaya.

Statement showing Plague Scourges and Deaths in each District of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 23rd March 1916

[illegible]

Steamship showing Plague Victims and Deaths on each infected plane in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 30 March 1916.

[illegible]

Office of the Military Commissioner for Madrid,
6th March 1938.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.D.,
Auxiliary Commissioner for Medical

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

SESSIONS PROCLAMATION

By virtue of a Procart to be directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, I hereby declare and give notice that a Procart of Order and Return and local Rules thereof and the plans and features substantive thereto will be held at the Court at Madras on the 10th day of Tuesday the Fourth day of April ensuing the said Court House at Madras in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within the limits and dependent thereof.

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all cases held off from court or committed to the High Court.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to preserve and give evidence at the above sessions or at anyone concerned therein to attend at the time and place aforesaid and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 17th day of February 1898.

TAJIB-UL-AZHIDIN KHAN, *Sheriff of Madras*

NOTIFICATIONS

It has been proposed to prescribe a new regime for "Original Petition Masters" for use in the Circuit Courts of the Presidency subject to the approbation of the High Court. The form of the petition register is published here, under the provision of section 112 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the information of all parties interested; and it is hereby certified that the proposed register as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of it from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court as or after the 1st April 1906.

"BARRING OF ORIGINAL PETITIONS," &c.

1. Original petition No. of 191 .
2. Date of Presentation .
3. Petitioner—Name, description and place of abode.
4. Respondent—Name, description and place of abode.
5. Particulars of cause and section of law.
6. Date for respondent's first appearance.
7. Final order, date and result.
8. Number of applications for review (or re-hearing) with result and date. Fresh order, if any, with date.
9. Civil Miscellaneous Appeal No. of 191 , with result and date.
10. Note of Proceedings, if any, taken under Rule 44 Order XX, Rule 2, etc., Order XXX, Schedule I, Civil Procedure Code.

11. RETURN OF EXECUTION.

Number.	Date of application.	Order and date.	Against whom.	For what, and amount if for money.	Result of order.

12. RETURN OF EXECUTION.

Amount paid into Court.	Process arrested.	Amount of other relief than payment or arrest, and date of every return.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
26th February 1915.

C. G. MACMAY,
Registrar

Revised rules for the destruction of useless records issued under Act III of 1873.

1. An index of the form prescribed in Part A of the appendix hereto shall be put up with the record of every case, other than an uncontested suit or proceeding in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, or its first instance in each Court, and each page, as it is filed with the record, shall be entered in such index.

The index paper itself and the B diary need not be entered in the index. The date of issue of process shall be entered in column 4 of the form, and the date of return after hearing in column 5. The dates on which depositions, judgments and decrees were completed or signed by the judge shall be entered in column 6, and the date of receipt by the suits clerk shall be shown in column 3.

2. Every record shall, after its completion and immediately before it is deposited in the record room, be divided into parts as shown in the table given in Part B of the appendix, and to facilitate this division each paper, other than records in uncontested suits or proceedings in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, shall, as soon as it is filed with the record, be numbered and marked off in the index as appertaining to one or another of such parts.

Other documents which have been produced by parties but have either not been tendered in evidence, or, having been tendered in evidence, have been rejected, shall be kept apart from the record of the suit or other proceeding to which they belong and shall, if not reclaimed by the party who produced them, be retained in the court in which they were produced, for a period of one year from the date of the final order of the court in the suit or proceeding in which the documents were produced, and shall, at the expiration of that period, be destroyed in the manner prescribed by rule 6 infra.

Provided that notice of destruction shall be given in the manner prescribed by rule 7 infra in the month of January succeeding the date of expiry of the period of one year referred to in

this rule and also by affixing to the notice board of the court (at the time of publication in the Gazette) a copy of the notice published in the District Gazette. Rule 5 infra shall not apply to such documents.

No application is necessary for the return of the documents produced, which have either not been recorded in evidence, or if tendered, have been rejected. It is sufficient if a receipt for their return is taken to the list with which they have been put up.

3. The parts of records described in the table given in Part C of the appendix shall be retained for the periods respectively specified against them from the date of their completion provided that in any case the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, for reason to be recorded in writing, direct that any of the papers in any one part be transferred to any other part for which a longer period of retention is provided; in which case the fact shall be noted in the index and the papers dealt with as if they had belonged from the commencement to the part to which they were so transferred.

The processes issued to defendants or respondents who are *ex parte* in suits or appeals falling under sub-heads 1 (d) and 2 of Part C-I should be transmitted by the district court to the nearest magistrate at the time of the destruction of Part I so that they may be included in Part I of the retention record, in cases in which the retention is not complete. If at the time of the destruction of Part I execution is complete, the record-keeper should indicate the said processes in Part I retention record.

4. The court registers, books and papers described in the table given in Part D of the appendix, shall be retained for the periods respectively specified against them reckoning from their respective dates or from the dates at which they close.

Provided that the District Judge or District Magistrate may, in his discretion, direct the retention, for a longer period or permanently, of papers which he may consider likely to be useful in the future, as containing the results of inquiries or other information, or the opinions of experienced officers in matters connected with the general administration of justice; and provided also that no court subordinate to the District Judge or any criminal court subordinate to the Magistrate of the District shall cause any papers to be destroyed under the next succeeding rule without having first obtained from such District Judge or Magistrate of the District, as the case may be, permission in writing to do so.

Where any document of which the destruction is ordered by these rules is, before it has been destroyed, made evidence in any other suit or proceeding, the rule regulating its destruction shall be the rule applicable to evidence filed in such suit or proceeding where the period prescribed by such last mentioned rule is in excess of the period prescribed by the rule which originally governed its destruction.

5. All records, books and papers described in the tables given in parts C and D of the appendix shall be destroyed without fail at the expiration of the periods respectively indicated against them.

Provided that documents produced in courts by Government officials or sent for under order XIII, rule 19 of schedule I of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, shall not be destroyed, but shall, if not previously referred, be transmitted to the responsible officers on the expiry of the period prescribed for their retention.

6. With the exception of District Gazette, Parts I-A, I-B, II, III and IV of the Fort St. George Gazette and Parts I, II and III and supplements of the Government of India Gazette, which may be sold in waste paper, all other records, books and papers to be destroyed under rule 5 shall be burnt in the presence of the record-keeper.

Whenever records, books or papers are destroyed under rule 5, a complete list of the records, books, or papers so destroyed shall be prepared and the date of destruction shall be entered at the head thereof. It shall be the duty of the record-keeper (or his assistant, if there is one) to certify the correctness of these lists. Whenever in British cases judgments in which the evidence passed is not of transcription for life are destroyed, the record-keeper (or his assistant in the case may be) shall also certify that the judgment is destroyed either because a report of the court's decision has been received or because the court has been released.

7. To enable parties, who have filed documents in court, to withdraw the same before the period appointed for their destruction, a notice shall be published in the District Gazette in January of each year stating that all documents filed in the courts (to be therein enumerated) will, unless previously reclaimed, be destroyed at the expiration of the period indicated in the notice; and the following rule shall also be entered at the foot of every copy of a notice or order printed in any of the papers to the suit or proceeding in which such notice or order was made or to the printers or authorized agents of such parties:—

"The period should apply as soon as possible for the return of all exhibits which they may wish to preserve, as the record will be liable to be destroyed after three years from this date."

8. All courts subordinate to the District Court shall send to the District Court by the middle of each quarter the records of all suits tried by them during the previous quarter and the records in execution or miscellaneous proceedings which fall within the class of suits or which have become time-barred or have reached completion. This rule shall apply also to

Class of cases.	Dimensions of the record and description of the papers falling under each division.
M.F. 10. — civil.	
PART I.—civil.	
	1. Index.
	2. Final judgment and order (Original and Appellate).
	3. Application for execution.
	4. Counter-applications including claims and objections.
	5. Order directing valuation.
	6. Order allowing time for satisfaction of judgment.
	7. Order recording payment or satisfaction in whole or in part of judgment debt.
3. Execution proceedings—sub-head 3 (a) of table C (civil).	8. Report of sale by Court's officers.
	9. Order enjoining sale.
	10. Order for delivery of possession.
	11. Report of do.
	12. Appeal return-writum.
	13. Judgments and orders in appeal.
	14. Process to defendants and respondents in ex parte proceedings.
4. Interlocutory cases—sub-head 2 (b) of table C (civil).	1. Index.
	2. Final judgment and order (Original and Appellate).
	3. Interlocutory application and schedule.
	4. Interim orders.
5. Proceedings relating to Probates and Letters of Administration—sub-head 3 (d) of table C (civil).	Probates and Letters of Administration.
6. Miscellaneous proceedings falling under 3 (d) of table C (civil).	Other records.

PART II.

1. Suits or appeals falling under sub-heads 1 (a), (b) and (c) of table C (civil).	1. Order appointing a guardian of person.
	2. Agreement to obtain a case for decision.
	3. Application for arbitration.
	4. Order of reference to arbitration.
	5. Award.
	6. Order appointing receivers.
	7. Appeal execution.
	8. Judgment and order remanding or transferring a suit on issues.
	9. Commissioners' reports, maps and plans.
2. Proceedings relating to Probates and Letters of Administration—sub-head 3 (c) of table C (civil).	1. Applications.
	2. Accounts filed.

PART III.

All suits and miscellaneous proceedings other than those falling under 3 (d) of table C (civil).	1. Documentary evidence.
	2. Diary B.
	3. Issues.
	4. Oral evidence.
	5. All papers not already specified.

ORIGINAL.

PART I.

Trial (other than summary).	1. Index.
	2. Judgment and sentence, if any (Original and Appellate).
	3. Petition of appeal, or application for revision, or letter of referring over, and judgment and order thereon.
	4. Chancery.
	5. Documentary evidence.
Summary trial.	All papers including register.
Miscellaneous cases.	1. Index.
	2. Order and grounds, if any (Original and Appellate).
	3. Petition of appeal, or application for revision, or letter of referring over, and judgment and order thereon.
	4. Documentary evidence.

Class of cases.

Division of the period and description of the papers held, eg under each division.

ORIGINAL—cont.

PART II.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Trials (other than summary). | { | 1. Warrant of commitment to jail, if any. |
| | | 2. Complaints to Magistrates, when acted upon by the Magistrate. |
| Miscellaneous cases. | { | 3. Reports by the Police under sections 174 and 175 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1893, when followed by action on the part of the courts. |
| | | 4. Oral evidence. |
| | | 5. All papers not already specified. |
| | | 6. All evidence. |

C

Table showing the periods prescribed for the retention of the various parts of the records in the various classes of proceedings.

(Rule 8.)

2-5713.

Nature of proceedings.	Number of years for which records are to be retained.		
	Part I.	Part II.	Part III.
1. In criminal appeals—			
(a) For an affecting immovable property other than for foreclosure of mortgages.	Permanent.	5	5
(b) In regard of sentences in an office, or to establish or set aside an acquittal, or otherwise to determine the status of an individual or to give effect to the Indian Reversionary Act (X of 1844) and the Hindu Wills Act (XII of 1820).—Records regarding a public right or status in any matter affecting the public or justice of the law.	30	5	5
(c) For foreclosures of mortgages.	15	5	5
(d) For family settlements.	5	5	5
2. In Small Cause Court suits and Village Revenue suits.	5	5	5
3. In Miscellaneous proceedings—			
(a) In executive cases.	5	5	5
(b) In summary cases.	5	5	5
(c) In proceedings relating to Probation and Orders of Adjudication.	15	5	5
(d) In other miscellaneous proceedings.	5	5	5

Notes.—1. In civil execution cases the record must be taken to have reached completion on the date the decree is recorded, as entered in the, and when further execution proceedings are taken on the expiry of six years from the date of the final order in the last application for execution.

2. In all other cases, the records are not to be taken to have reached their completion on the date of final order or decree of the Court of first instance, or, in the event of an appeal, from the date of the first order or decree of the Appellate Court.

3. Trials described in serial numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 (see for any possible in the District Court), 5, 6, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of part B of the schedule to the Indian Records Act, 1896, which affect an executory proceeding, shall be treated under 1 (c) and other classes of records under 1 (d).

D—CRIMINAL.

Nature of proceedings.	Number of years for which records are to be retained.	
	Part I.	Part II.
1. In trials and appeals—		
(a) Sessions cases.	20	5
(b) Warrant cases.	20	5
(c) Summary cases.	5	5
(d) Summary trials.	5	5
(A) Forms kept under section 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and judgments recorded under section 254 in cases where either (1) none of the accused or parties proceeded against have not been apprehended, or (2) the accused or any of them have been convicted of an offence a repetition of which renders the offender liable to whipping or to enhanced punishment.	10	5
(B) All other records.	5	5
(e) Register of cases and all other magisterial records, before Village Magistrates, except documentary evidence.	1	5
(f) Documentary evidence in cases before Village Magistrates.	5	5

* In cases in which the appeal period is one of interpretation for 15s, the judgment must be preserved until a report is received of the final appeal or appeal.

II.—CRIMINALS.

Future proceedings.

Number of years for which records are to be retained.

Part I. Part II.

2. In miscellaneous proceedings—

(a) Maintenance	30	5
(b) Nuisance (Jury)	10	5
(c) Benignty to help the peace or for good behaviour	15	3
(d) Other miscellaneous proceedings	5	5

D

Table showing the periods prescribed for the retention of the various Court registers, books and papers.

(Table 4.)

No.	Description of Court registers, books and papers.	Number of years for which registers, &c., are to be retained.
1.	Register of oaths (civil)	Permanent.
2.	Register of appeals (civil)	Do.
3.	Repealed Acts of permanent value	Do.
4.	Cash book and ledger	25
5.	Register of Small Causes	50
6.	Diaries A and B from the dates on which they close	5
7.	Register (other than of summary trials) in the case of criminal cases	5
8.	Registers of court fees and registers in the Municipal department	5
9.	Register of execution petitions and register of execution proceedings in suits of other courts	12
10.	Copists' registers and Process-server registers	2
11.	Other registers— Account books other than cash-book and ledger, register of applications for return of documents. Receipt books for documents returned to parties. Stationery accounts. Postage accounts. Cashier's bills and registers. Register of movable and immovable property attached. Registers of convictions board	3
12.	Challen and cheque books	10
13a.	Magisterial registers of correspondence received and despatched	5
13.	Other court or office-books and registers	3
14.	Police Gazette	3
15.	Port St. George Gazette	Permanent.
	Except Parts I-A, I-B, II, III and IV	10
16.	Government of India Gazette Parts I, II and III	10
	Do. Supplements	3
17a.	Official correspondence with the High Court and all correspondence including administration reports, received from the High Court and Government other than those provided for above or hereafter	Permanent
18.	Other official correspondence relating to matters which have terminated	20
19.	Yearly and half-yearly statements	3
20.	Monthly and quarterly statements, including accounts of many duties and penalties	5
21.	Applications for leave and orders thereon, applications from candidates for employment and reports on applications not relating to suit or proceedings in Court	3
22.	Magisterial diaries, Police arrest returns, Police encumbrance reports and Police reports on institutional and sundry duties	1
23.	Register of suits disposed of	3
24.	Register of petitions	12
25.	Pay and acceptance bills	25
26.	Canceled Fingerprint certificates	6

X
(Rule 10.)

Record destruction register of original suits.

Year.	Number.	Nature of proceedings.	Date of disposal.	Number of copies of report, if any.	Date of disposal of report.	Number of copies of report, if any.	Date of disposal of report, if any.	Date up to which to be retained.			Date on which destroyed.			Date of transmission to subordinates each of process at least 10 copies of records and reports to be sent up to the end of each year following year indicated in Table C.	Remarks.
								Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part III.	Part II.	Part I.		

II

Record destruction register of small cases suits.

Year.	Number.	Nature of proceedings.	Date of disposal.	Number and date of disposal of report in 1955/56.	Date up to which to be retained.		Date on which destroyed.		Date of transmission to subordinates each of process at least 10 copies of records and reports to be sent up to the end of each year following year indicated in Table C.	Remarks.
					Part I.	Part III.	Part III.	Part I.		

III

Record destruction register for civil miscellaneous petitions.

(Here enter accession certificate numbers, probable, correspondence reference case, involuntary petitions, guardian petitions, etc.)

Year.	Number.	Date of deposit.	Date of disposal of record, if any.	Date up to which to be retained.			Date of destruction.			Remarks.
				Part I.	Part II.	Part III.	Part IIIA.	Part IIB.	Part I.	

Note.—Under rule 224, Civil Rules of Practice, all records filed by guardian of property of minors should be retained until three years after their minority ceases.

IV

Record destruction register for criminal cases.

Year.	Number.	Date of deposit.	Date of disposal of original petition or report, if any.	Date up to which to be retained.		Date of destruction.		Remarks.
				Part I.	Part II.	Part I.	Part II.	

Civil. Revenue No. 47.]

V

Form of destruction register for taxation purposes.

Year.	Self revenue.	Date of completion rule 104 C in Table C.	Date of full inspection or final order.	Days in which destroyed.		Remarks.
				Part (B)	Part C.	

* Note.—Column 4.—In the case of subdivisions, the entry shall be 4 with date of satisfaction in full and in the case of a final order for full satisfaction for assessment, the date and the month and year of the proceedings shall be entered.

J. E. P. WALLIS, *Chief Justice*

ARTHUR BAKER,

W. S. AYLING,

T. SARASWATHI AYYAR,

V. M. GOVINDA SWAMY,

T. V. SUNDARARAJA AYYAR,

J. H. SACKWELL,

C. NAPIER,

C. V. KUNJASWAMI SASTRI,

K. SUNDARARAJA AYYAR,

W. W. PHILLIPS,

L. G. MOORE,

Judges.

NOTICE.

The High Court and the office of the Registrar will be closed from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 6th July 1915, both days included. Arrangements for the disposal of urgent work will be notified later.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
1st March 1915.

G. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

THE APPEALS EXAMINATION—APRIL 1915.

Candidates for the coming Appeals Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 26th April 1915, as follows:—

TIME.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1 to 4 p.m.

Saturday, 26th April.

Practice and Procedure. Procedure (Criminal).

(Civil).

3. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 26th April 1915:

(i) The Rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1904.

(ii) Do. Appellate Side.

(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.

(iv) The Code of Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should be opened up unless it is duly sworn, examined or polished. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed to 2 candidates will, without leaving their seats, remove their permitted books from the department.

3. Candidates sitting in the examination room after 10.45 a.m. or 1.30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10.55 a.m. or 1.35 p.m., and a candidate once leaving the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spend the time by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any papers from their answer books.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
26th February 1915.

R. B. HENNINGMAN,
As. Deputy Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
ORDERS.

RETURN OF THE JURY LIST.

Order.

The acting Clerk of the Court has been given notice that the Jury list for the year 1915-1917 are now being revised and requests that the jurors affected by any notice appearing in the list for the current year will be glad to call on the said list not later than the 15th April next, after which date no correction will be made.

Court Office, High Court, Madras,
15th March 1915.

G. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
As. Clerk of the Court.

(Principal and Additional) and of Malap will be for six weeks from Monday, the 25th May to Saturday, the 25th July 1916, both days inclusive and of the District Munsif Courts of Tenkasi and Madurai (Principal and Additional) and Pandicherry for six weeks from Monday, the 25th May to Saturday, the 25th June 1916, both days inclusive.

3. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

4. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Madurai,
18th February 1916.

F. A. COLESTREE,
District Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, The Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Nagapattinam.

The Court of Small Causes, Kumbakonam and the Temporary Subordinate Judges' Court, Tanjore.

The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Virudhachalam, Kumbakonam (Principal), Kumbakonam (Additional), Thanjavur, Mayavaram, Siliyali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, and Pudukkottai.

The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tirutuvallur and Madhavaram.

For two months from Wednesday the 2nd May to Sunday the 2nd July 1916, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Wednesday the 3rd May to Sunday the 25th June 1916, both days inclusive.

For six weeks from Monday the 25th May to Sunday the 2nd July 1916, both days inclusive.

5. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

6. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tanjore,
18th February 1916.

J. R. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramanathapuram, the Subordinate Courts of Ramanathapuram, and the Temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ramanathapuram and Srirangapatnam will be closed for the annual recess, for two months, from Monday, the 5th day of May 1916 to Saturday, the 25th day of July 1916, both days inclusive; that the District Munsif Courts of Srirangapatnam, Srirangapatnam, Madhavaram and Pudukkottai and the Additional District Munsif Courts of Srirangapatnam and Srirangapatnam will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 5th day of May to Saturday, the 11th day of June 1916, both days inclusive; and that the District Munsif Court of Dattin will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 5th day of May to Saturday, the 25th day of July 1916 (both days inclusive).

7. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

8. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

9. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Ramanathapuram,
21st February 1916.

W. L. VENKATARAMAIAH,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin and Temporary Sub-Court at Calicut.

District Munsif Court, Vengaloor.

For two months from Monday, the 5th May 1916 to Saturday, the 25th July 1916 (both days inclusive).

For two months from Monday, the 10th April 1916 to Saturday, the 18th June 1916 (both days inclusive).

All the other District Munsif Courts of this district for six weeks from Monday, the 5th May 1916 to Sunday, the 18th June 1916 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, South Malabar,
Calicut, 22nd February 1916.

B. H. K. JACKSON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this and the Nilgiri districts will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District Court, Coimbatore, the Subordinate Judges' Court, Coimbatore, and the District Munsif Court, Gudalur.

Subordinate Judges' Court, Coimbatore.

The District Munsif Court, Kollidal.

Two months from Tuesday, the 12th April 1916 to Sunday, the 12th June 1916 (both days inclusive).

Two months from Monday, the 5th May 1916 to Friday, the 25th July 1916 (both days inclusive).

Six weeks from Tuesday, the 12th April 1916 to Monday, the 22nd May 1916 (both days inclusive).

Six weeks from Monday, the 1st May 1916 to Sunday, the 12th June 1916 (both days inclusive).

The Principal and the Additional District Munsif Courts, Ernda, and the District Munsif Courts of Tiruppur and Ootacamund.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, &c., will not be received, nor copies of papers presented other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Colombo,
22d February 1916.

D. G. WALKER,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the Courts of the District will be adjourned for the second session 1916, as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) District and Sessions Court, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, South Canara. | For two months from Monday the 17th April 1916 to Saturday the 12th June 1916, both days inclusive. |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs at Koppah, Nargod, Gundlupet, Karkal and Puttur. | For six weeks from Monday the 1st May 1916 to Saturday the 11th June 1916, both days inclusive. |
| (3) The Court of the District Munsif of Koppa. | For six weeks from Monday, the 1st May 1916 to Saturday the 12th July 1916, both days inclusive. |

No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers (pending applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment) for transmission of records in Appeal to High Court, for service and return of process received from the High Court and other Courts and for all administrative correspondence.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
22d February 1916.

A. J. CURRANTER,
As. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts of this district will be closed for the second session as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) The District (and Sessions) Court of Salem. | For two months from Monday the 1st day of May to Saturday the 1st day of July 1916 (both days inclusive). |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Salem (Principal and Additional) and Gundlupet. | For six weeks from Monday the 1st day of May to Saturday the 11th day of June 1916 (both days inclusive). |
| (3) The Court of the District Munsif of Dharwad. | For six weeks from Tuesday the 7th day of March to Monday the 17th day of April 1916 (both days inclusive). |

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the session begins.

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
26th February 1916.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Kinnery district will be closed for the second session terms of 1916 as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| The District and Sessions Court of Kinnery, and all the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the district. | From Monday, the 9th May to Saturday, the 6th July 1916, both days inclusive. |
| All the District Munsifs' Courts in the district. | From Monday, the 9th May to Wednesday, the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive. |

During the adjournment, plaints and petitions, &c., will not be received nor copies of papers presented other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and arrangements will be made by each Court:

- (1) for the granting of such copies;
- (2) for the forwarding to the High Court the records in appeals, &c.; and
- (3) for the service and return to the High Court of notices issued in response.

Urgent applications for writs during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras.

District and Sessions Court, Kinnery, Madraspatnam,
21th February 1916.

E. P. WALSH,
As. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the second session as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| The District and Sessions Court of Ganjam and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Bhubaneswar. | For two months from Thursday, the twentieth day of April 1916 to Tuesday, the twentieth day of June 1916, both days inclusive. |
| The District Munsifs' Courts of Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and the Principal and Additional Munsifs' Courts of Bhubaneswar. | For six weeks from Wednesday, the tenth day of May 1916 to Tuesday, the twentieth day of June 1916, both days inclusive. |

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS

No. 9 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, RAGATHA.

Charles Achey, son of Ferrigno, and Charles Hesthays	.. Petitioner.
Vincent Bingschick and others	.. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 15th March 1916 for hearing. Anybody who wishes to oppose the petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Ragatha,
2nd March 1916.

N. PALANMADAN,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 39 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHENGALUPET.

Kaval Venkatesh Chetti, son of Kaval Ramaswami Chetti,	.. Petitioner.
residing at Manthira, Satchin taluk	.. Creditors.
Venka Krishnamoorthy and others	.. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 16th February 1916. All creditors are requested to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Chengalpet, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Official Receiver's Court, Chengalpet,
25th February 1916.

E. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, COCHIN.

Mallanarayana Kacha Math of Calcutty, British Cochin	.. Petitioner.
Chethal Math's son Kari and others	.. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act VII of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to the 15th day of March 1916. Any creditor claiming to oppose the same should appear before the Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Cochin,
25th February 1916.

A. UPESORA PILLAI,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 1 of 1916 (O.R. No. 17 of 1916) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, BODAVARI.

Kallayoff Narayana .. .. .	.. Petitioner (Debtor).
Alta Ramaswami and others .. .. .	.. Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him as insolvent and that the application is posted to 15th day of April 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Bodavari, Rajahmundry,
2nd March 1916.

A. KANAKARAJU,
Official Receiver.

No. 22 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUNTUR.

Kongaveedu Sanyasayya of Guntur .. .. .	.. Insolvent (Petitioner).
Venkat Subrahmanya and others .. .. .	.. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 6th day of January 1916 and that the retreating creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible sending affidavits in Form No. 3 by registered post or any other manner they choose to the Official Receiver of Guntur division, Guntur.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Guntur,
6th March 1916.

B. RAMA RAO,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 20 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUNTUR.

Gunda Yanyaya son of Panjara of Yaddavalli .. .. .	.. Insolvent (Petitioner).
Pada Yaddavalli Parthi and others .. .. .	.. Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 6th day of January 1916, and that the retreating creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible sending affidavits in Form No. 3 by registered post or any other manner they choose to the Official Receiver of Guntur division, Guntur.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Guntur,
4th March 1916.

B. RAMA RAO,
Principal District Magistrate.

No. 7 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MANSAB, MADRAS.

Mulick Mahomed Sahib Plaintiff.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petition made above was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 26th January 1916 and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that claims may be proved by delivering or sending by registered post to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules, 1906.

District Munsif's Court, Madras,
26th February 1916.

N. NARASIMHA RAO,
Official Receiver.

No. 22 of 1915 (No. 6 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MANSAB, NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of K. Narasimulu Nayudu, an insolvent.

K. Narasimulu Nayudu, son of Alagappa Nayudu, aged about 55 years,
residing at Otharadu Street, Palur Defendant.

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 2nd February 1916, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, V. SRINIVASARAGHAYA ACHARIYAR,
26th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 101 of 1915 (No. 16 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MANSAB, NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of Thatha Annasabharaya, an insolvent.

Thatha Annasabharaya, son of Yachasabharaya, Beshu, is 44 years,
aged about 45 years, residing at Tirupet Defendant.

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 14th February 1916 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, V. SRINIVASARAGHAYA ACHARIYAR,
26th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 105 of 1915 (No. 10 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MANSAB, NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of P. Vedyarappiah Nayudu, an insolvent.

P. Vedyarappiah Nayudu, son of Palayya Appiah Nayudu, Yachin,
aged about 45 years, residing at Tirupet Defendant.

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 14th February 1916, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, V. SRINIVASARAGHAYA ACHARIYAR,
26th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 105 of 1915 (No. 27 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MANSAB, NORTH ARCOT.

In the matter of V. Subbarao Reddy, an insolvent.

V. Subbarao Reddy, son of Golla Lakshman Reddy, Beshu, is 41 years, residing at Hareemondur Appa's estate, Vallur Defendant.

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 2nd February 1916, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, V. SRINIVASARAGHAYA ACHARIYAR,
26th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 116 of 1915 (No. 3 of 1915 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Erode District)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MANSAB, NORTH ARCOT.

Ragoo Veengama Nayudu, son of Ragoo Pappa Nayudu, residing at
Puduchkottai, Tiruvannamalai Defendant.

Under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the above petition was applied to be adjudged insolvent and that for application a petition to the 27th day of March 1916 for leaving the signature of the creditor, if any, in the court.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, V. SRINIVASARAGHAYA ACHARIYAR,
26th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1915 of the Bill of the District Court, North Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ARCOT.

Pakkala Chinnu Manappa Mudali, son of Manappa Mudali, aged
about 48 years, and Pakkala Aranganu Mudali, son of Aranganu
Mudali, aged about 48 years, defendants, residing at Salarpet, ... Petitioner.

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above
petitioners have applied to be adjudged insolvent and that their application is posted to the 25th day
of March 1916 for hearing the signature of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

District Judge's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor. V. SUDHIVASABHAYA ACHARIYAN,
25th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1915 of the Bill of the District Judge's Court, Chittoor)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHITTOOR.

Sankar Redda Nayudu, son of Ghatar Sankar Redda Nayudu, residing at
Bokkavipplu, husband of Sankar Redda Nayudu, Chittoor taluk ... Petitioner.

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above
petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that his application is posted to the 25th day of
March 1916 for hearing the signature of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

District Judge's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor. V. SUDHIVASABHAYA ACHARIYAN,
25th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 17 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 of the Bill of the District Judge's Court, Chittoor)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHITTOOR.

Karuppi Panchayagan, son of Karuppi Pancha Subbiah P. Panay, residing at Kalikudi ... Petitioner.

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above
petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that his application is posted to the 25th day of
March 1916 for hearing the signature of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

District Judge's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor. V. SUDHIVASABHAYA ACHARIYAN,
25th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 18 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1915 of the Bill of the District Judge's Court, Chittoor)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHITTOOR.

Sankar Redda Nayudu, son of Chinnu Nayudu, residing at
Chandrayya Nayudu Kudi, Narsimharasu taluk ... Petitioner.

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above
petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that his application is posted to the 25th day of
March 1916 for hearing the signature of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

District Judge's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor. V. SUDHIVASABHAYA ACHARIYAN,
25th February 1916. Official Receiver.

No. 19 of 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHITTOOR.

In the matter of Koodi Keti, son of Koodi Venkatappa, residing
at Koodi ... Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that the debtor aforesaid has been adjudged an insolvent on the
16th February of 1916, that creditors should give their debts as soon as possible and that a claim
may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in
Form No. 2.

District Judge's Court, Chittoor. K. CHIDHAYANAYA AYYAR,
25th February 1916. Ap. District Judge.

No. 1 of 1916 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SAKSHI.

Krishnaswami Nayudu, Clerk of Sri Nayudu Nani Nayudu, Mahab, residing
at Sakshi in Sakshi taluk ... Petitioner.
Sri Nayudu Nani Nayudu and his others ... Debtors.

Notice, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the petitioner aforesaid
has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his petition is filed dated 25th March
1916. Creditors wishing to appear may appear that day either in person or by pleader.

District Judge's Court, Sakshi. D. CHIDHAYANAYA AYYAR,
25th February 1916. District Judge.

No. 1 of 1818 in the Court of the President District House, Tientsin

Mixed Kingdom	..	..	..	Perkins (Delmar)
Extra Pennings and twelve others	..	..	..	Cowan-perkins (Orellana)

Fuller is hereby given, under clause 1, section 15 of Art III of 1967, that the above petitioners has applied to the Court for being adjourned inasmuch, that this petition stands posted to the 10th day of March 1936 and that any motion wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

Principal District Messrs's Court, Tinsli,
20th February 1918.

L. NARAYANA AYYAR,
Principal, District Museum

No. 36 of 1955 is the Court of the District Judge, Trowbridge.

¹ In the matter of *Reynolds*,² Mohamed Abdellah Tadjel and another.

V. E. R. Ch. Th. Sengendram Chettiar	"	"	Pillmore (Cuddier).
Semai Mahomed Nadeem Ismail and another	"	"	Bowdoin (Siddons).

Nations is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1900, that (1) Sappan Mahabadi and Mahabadi Lebbes, one of Sappan Padi Mahabadi Tangana and (2) Sappan Mahabadi Mahabadi Tangana, one of S. (1), both residing at Sappan Lebbes street, Malacca, Federally, hereby, in and to the effect of this Court, dated the 10th day of February 1916, both appointed and named as members are required to prove their facts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Gazette, University, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Malacca Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

District Court, Vancouver,
24th February 1912.

A. EDGINGTON,
General EditorNo. 1 of 1814 de vos Deane de vos Doyne Michel^s Turmann

Table 1. Methods used in the evaluation of the methods, including the Polyurethane films.					
Tensile test	" "	" "	" "	" "	<i>Schlieren (Bett)</i>
P. Kricheldorf and others	" "	" "	" "	" "	<i>Couette-potentiometer</i>
					(<i>Graham</i>)

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1941, that the aforementioned petitioners Nathan Madell was applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 17th April 1946. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date and do so.

District Menell's Court, Trivallace,
1st March 1814.

K. D. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR,
Madras, India

No. 25 as filed in the Court of the District Judge, Birmingham.

U. N. Khandavaram Pillai, son of Muthia Pillai, Wariyur, Hig Chetti street, Trichinopoly	" "	" " "	Pottanam.
Arunayya Pillai and others	" "	" " "	Gandamallikam.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th February 1915 and his further examination takes place on 19th March 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
20th February 1915.

G. KUMARACHANDRANATHI ATTANAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1916 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TROMPSBURGH.

Orontodiscus Fillet, son of Pontonwari Fillet, Thunderside street,
Sithyamsanapassam Vaypattu, Techikappilly taluk *Pillayam,*
T. S. P. L. Palakkappa Chetti and others *Chandrasekharan*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 20th February 1934 and his further administration takes place on 21st March 1934. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Birmingham, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1930.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
27th February 1948.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,

No. 4 of 1810 is the Order of the District Judge, Pondicherry.

Rajagopal Ayyangar, son of Mathan Ayyangar, Newabot, Ammankulam, Jaffna, Trincomalee						Fathima,
Palaappa Chetty and others						Thiruvananthapuram.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trinidad to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 22nd March 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
7th February 1936.

C. KUMARAKRAVATHI AYYANGAR,
Chief Justice

No. 3 of 1915 is now *Order on the District Board, Hyderabad*.

Barl Basenorth, son of Nasonah of Tinnaroon

Discussion

100

David Byrne

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1940, that the petition above named was admitted to the Court on 2nd February 1946.

Walter Mondale's Quest: You

A. 聖約翰的長老會

29th February 2011

Dr. Richard H. Smith

No. 8 of 1816 is the Order of the Emperor Meiji's Commission

Media Literacy of Vietnamese

Results

Notice is hereby given, under section 28 (7) of the Provincial Land Survey Act R.S. of 1940, that the settler named above was adjudged bankrupt by this Court on 21st February 1938.

Diabetes Management Center, Vancouver, British Columbia

A. K. CHAKRAVARTI, B.A.D.

1846 February 1824

Dr. Daniel M. Smith

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st MARCH 1904.

[illegible]

(The Center of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Assessor

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent

Permanence of Debt to Liabilities variable as demand, debt

Bank of Madras, Madras, 24 March 1916.

FIELD WORK NOTIFICATIONS

TIME & TWENTY SEVEN

The following cases are outstanding in the accounts of this Division from a long time and if the parties do not claim the sum within three months from the date of my notification, the amount will be referred to Government:—

Station	Name	Reason of work for which sent	Amount, rub. & k.
3/12	Мамедов Мамед	Deposit for lease of house in Anzavutskaya p. g. m.	5 3 8
3/12	Батумский Григорий	" " " " " "	5 3 3
3/14	Кавказский Николай	Lease of apartment house in Kuznetskiy s. k.	15 0 0
3/18	Томашовский Григорий	" " " " " "	5 0 0
3/18	Томашовский Григорий	Earth procurator's road No. 5	3 30

Washington, D.C., February 1936

London Institute of Technology, Division

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned amounts, being the amounts of wages due to the individuals noted against each, who were employed in the construction of the revenue boat at Trinidad, are outstanding in the accounts of the Division as of October 1915 and that if they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, they will be credited to Government.

Planned in 1961					Actual, 1961	
					No.	%
1. G. Eric Sirois, Foreman	..	..	..	..	5	7.1
2. W. Gibbs, Foreman	..	..	..	..	1	1.4

Received 10 February 1994

M. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Palar Project Division

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding for a long time in the accounts of this division and that if the parties fail to clear their dues within three months from the date of this notice, the amount will be credited to Government :-

No.	Name of party.	Amount of dues.	Outstanding from.	Name of work for which due.
1	Arumuga Palayandi ..	Rs. 4 2	April 1912.	Remuneration work and material Estimate No. 3,176. E. No. 31 of 1910-12.
2	Ranjil Karand ..	15 2 1	Feb. 1913.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 14 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,181. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
3	Do. ..	102 10 10	Do.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 32 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,182. E. No. 27 of 1912-13. Defect—Amount paid for survey for work done in No. 32 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,182. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
4	Do. ..	79 11 2	Mar. 1913.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 33 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,183. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
5	Do. ..	112 2 1	Do.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 34 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,184. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
6	K. Sundaraj Appa ..	91 10 0	Do.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 35 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,185. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
7	Ranjil Karand ..	36 14 1	Aug. 1913.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 36 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,186. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
8	Mattakrishnan Pillai ..	37 10 7	Do.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 37 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,187. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
9	Thandayathappan Kothandaram and Mathakandam ..	78 1 0	Do.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 38 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,188. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
10	Thandayathappan Kothandaram ..	8 0 0	Dec. 1913.	For planting 250 trees in No. 14 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,189. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
11	Lakshmi Devi ..	22 0 0	Mar. 1914.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 39 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,190. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
12	Ganapathy Sankaran ..	129 0 0	Do.	Work done in No. 39 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,191. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
13	Chellam Appa ..	12 0 10	Dec. 1913.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 40 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,192. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.
14	Vellayandi Kathapala ..	42 12 1	Do.	C.C. No. 2 and Road for No. 41 Akshat ul. Estimate No. 3,193. E. No. 27 of 1912-13.

Tiruchirappalli, 10th February 1914.

E. SUNDARAJ APPANAR,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Div., P.I. Circle.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of the Kistna Central Division and if the parties fail to clear their dues within three months from the date of this notice, they will be credited to Government.

Particulars.

	Amount.
Payment Kistna Municipality of Baramda, deposit for proper removal of mud from Baramda canal paid in April 1913 ..	Rs. 2 0 0
P. Sankar of Tadipatri—amount due for digging and surveying river bed of Pannu in September 1913 credited to deposits in September 1914 as the party did not turn up for payment ..	1 8 7
Total ..	3 8 7

Baramda, 21st February 1914.

E. NARASIMHA ATYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Ships or Yachts arrived at and departed from the Port or Harbour from the 17th February to the 4th March, 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Flag.	Commander's name.	Where from.
1915.					
17th Feb.	R.E. "Karyak" ..	2100	P.	D. S. Laven	Singapore.
20th "	R.E. "Karya" ..	2700	P.	L. Laven	London.
2nd March	L.S. "Gulf Stream" ..	3000	E.	G. B. Foster	Singapore.
3rd "	R.E. "Yara" ..	3000	R.	G. W. Simcoe	Singapore.
11th "	R.E. "Karya" ..	2100	P.	D. S. Laven	Ceylon.
15th "	R.E. "Gulf Stream" ..	3000	E.	H. Foster	Ceylon.
4th "	R.E. "Karya" ..	2100	P.	D. S. Laven	Malay.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Flag.	Commander's name.	Where bound.
1915.					
17th Feb.	R.E. "Karyak" ..	2100	P.	D. S. Laven	Singapore.
20th "	R.E. "Karya" ..	2700	P.	L. Laven	London.
21st "	R.E. "Karya" ..	2700	P.	L. Laven	London.

Port Office, Madras,
8th March 1915.

A. S. SALFORD, Commander, R.N.,
Deputy Governor of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following firm has been granted a certificate of approval under the existing rules:—

Firm's name.	Name and address.	Date of entry granting the certificate.	From date which the firm proposes to prepare its return.
1.	Shree T. Narayana & Co., Ltd., Chelavaram.	10th February 1915.	Madras District.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 20th February 1915.

G. T. H. FRACKEN,
Ap. Secretary.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act 18 of 1896, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kalyandur, Kariyur taluk, Tiruvallur district, from 10th March 1915 to 10th April 1915, both days inclusive.

Board of Rev. (Dev. Secy., Secy., L. Secy. and Agri.),
Madras, 17th February 1915.

T. RASHTAVAR,
Secretary.

No. 2.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 12th July 1904, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Saperona Revenue, hereby directs that the words "and permanently" occurring in the first line of Rule 1 of the rules regarding distillation of spirits, promulgated in Notification No. 18, dated 21st October 1910, published on pages 1269 to 1270 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th November 1910, Part II, shall be deleted.

Board of Revenue (Saperona Revenue),
Madras, 20th February 1915.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

At 3.—(b) The following alteration shall be made in the condition, applicable to tobacco licenses in places where there are no beer shops and to beer shop licenses, printed in the Board's Memorandum No. 1, dated 1915, January 1916, published in Part III. George Gazette, dated 25th January 1916, as supplemented in Part II:—

For Rs. 40-0-0 and Rs. 10-0-0, read Rs. 45-0-0 and Rs. 15-0-0, respectively.

(c) The following alteration shall be made in the definition of "Native" beer in rule 1 of Board's Memorandum No. 3, dated 15th February 1916, published in Part III. George Gazette, dated 15th February 1916, as supplemented in Part II.

For Rs. 40-0-0 read Rs. 45-0-0 and for "threescore per gallon" read "four and a half pence per gallon."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 26 March 1916.

R. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

The following persons have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	Messrs. A. M. Jernard & Co., Ltd., 704, High-street, Coimbatore, Dist., Bombay.	11th February 1916	Highland District.
2	M. N. R. P. V. Rajan Rao, of Nellore Town.	18th Do.	Do.
3	Messrs. Charles & Co., Ltd., 10, London.	18th Do.	Do.
4	M. N. R. Rajan, Palakurambur, Gura of Madras, Nellore District and District.	12th Do.	Do.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 22d March 1916.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Asst. Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TIGER SKIN, ETC.

The following articles received from the Collector of North Canara will be sold by auction, by the Commissioner of Madras, in the Madras Collector's office at 3 p.m. on Friday the 21st March 1916.

2. The successful bidder will be required to pay the amount and take delivery of the articles immediately after the auction.

Tiger skin .. 1	Tiger tooth .. 4	Chamois tooth .. 25
Chamois skin .. 8	Tiger claws .. 15	Chamois claws .. 144

Madras Collector's Office,
2nd March 1916

B. P. RICK,
Collector.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF SALT FROM VAYALAR FACTORY TO THE DRY-CURING YARDS OF THE TRIVALLUR CIRCLE.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Inspector of the Salt, Akkur and Coimbatore Department, Trivallur Circle, at his office at Trivallur up to 2 p.m. on Friday 26th March 1916, for the transport of salt from Vayalar Salt Factory to the following yards of the Trivallur Circle.

1. Certain existing tenders should be sealed and accompanied "Tenders for the transport of salt to the following yards of the Trivallur Circle," and should be addressed to the Inspector, Trivallur Circle, accompanied by 4 copies of Rs. 10.

2. Tenders must specify the rate per mound at which they are prepared to transport salt from the Vayalar Factory to each of (1) Begoda, (2) Madhav, (3) Koppam, (4) Palakurambur and (5) Chinnaiyapuram, following yards of the Trivallur Circle.

3. The department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Tenders should undertake to transport salt, whenever required, between 1st April 1916 and 31st March 1917.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 10 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Inspector, Trivallur Circle) within a week of intimation of acceptance of his tender and, in case of failure to do so, the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the successful tenderer.

6. The deposit of acceptance of tenders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned as due fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Akkur and Coimbatore Div.,
Chingleput Sub-Div., Post Office, Palakurambur,
North Beach Road, Madras,
16th February 1916.

B. P. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commr. salt.

AUCTION OF MATERIALS AT ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the materials of the building known as Revenue Inspector's quarters will be offered for sale by public auction at the premises on Saturday the 26th day of April 1932 commencing at 2-45 p.m. subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The materials sold will consist of all those in the roof and walls of the building and the contents up to floor level. The floor and the contents below floor level are not included in the sale. Four windows and two doors in the main building which will be directly under the roof of the sale and covered below the building is included even to the purchaser and are not included in the sale.

(2) Persons wishing to bid should, before the commencement of sale, deposit a sum of Rs. 50 which will be returned to successful bidder at the end of the sale.

(3) The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Executive Engineer, Chingapat Division. The successful bidder should further deposit half the amount of the purchase money, failing which the amount deposited by him at the commencement of the sale will be forfeited to Government and the materials of the Revenue Inspector's quarters will be sold at his risk and any loss arising on the sale will be recovered from him. He will be liable for any loss that may be recovered by the roads, but will not be entitled to the profits, if any. The amount deposited will be returned to the successful bidder if the sale is not approved by the said Executive Engineer.

(4) The successful bidder, or otherwise of the sale will be acknowledged by the said Executive Engineer in the successful bidder within ten days of the sale, he should, within a week of such acknowledgment, pay the balance of the purchase money and a further sum of Rs. 100 which will be returned to him as the balance of the following conditions. The said Revenue Inspector's quarters shall be demolished up to basement level and all materials shall be removed from the site within two months from the date on which the said quarters are put into his possession by the said Executive Engineer, St. Thomas' Mount, and the place cleared of all rubbish and grass and of the land given back to the Sub-Divisional Officer for the same being of St. Thomas' Mount. If any material of the quarters are not removed within the said period of two months the same shall be forfeited to Government. If the balance of the purchase money is not paid within the prescribed time, the property will be resold at the risk of the purchaser and the loss incurred by such resale will be recovered from the amount deposited by him.

R. A. SENEIVARAA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingapat Division.

Malaya, 24 March 1932.

AUCTION SALE OF FOREST PRODUCE.

The forest produce detailed below will be sold by public auction for the period ending 31st March 1932 at 10th April 1932 at Consade by the District Forest Officer, Lower Division, subject to the conditions mentioned below.

The sales will be continued after the above date if not finished on that date. The District Forest Officer may select such two or more items entered in the list if he considers necessary at the time of sale, and treat them as one item for sale, or split up any item into parts.

2. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he has previously deposited a sum of Rs. 100 and in the case of produce to be cut he must deposit for the 100 assessed value. A fresh deposit of Rs. 100 should be made in respect of each subsequent lot for which a person wishes to bid in case he is the highest bidder of more than one item. The District Forest Officer may at his discretion reduce the amount of deposit in any case. Every person who has furnished the above deposit shall further produce a certificate as to the same being of St. Thomas' Mount. If any material of the quarters are not removed within the said period of two months the same shall be forfeited to Government. If the balance of the purchase money is not paid within the prescribed time, the property will be resold at the risk of the purchaser and the loss incurred by such resale will be recovered from the amount deposited by him.

3. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid including the highest bid without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. The sale lot shall be signed by the highest bidder of every item. Immediately after the sale is knocked down in his name which will be taken down in a certificate to be his name, and understood the terms of the sale notice and that he agrees to abide by them.

5. The highest bidder of every item must deposit with the District Forest Officer immediately after the sale of the sale 25 per cent. of the sale amount less the amount already deposited by him under paragraph 2 above. The whole amount will be credited towards the first instalment of the sale amount. In the case of sales, the highest bid of which does not exceed Rs. 500 the full sale amount must be paid immediately after the date of the sale.

6. The highest bidder should deposit in the Postal Savings Bank immediately after acknowledgment of the sale 25 per cent. of the sale amount as security to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due delivery of his contract. An agreement signed by the said bidder, which he presented by every successful bidder within seven days from the date of acknowledgment of the sale in the form which will be supplied to him at the District Forest Office. Unless and until the security deposit is furnished and the agreement executed as above, no contractor will be allowed to commence work in respect of the contract.

7. In case the successful bidder of any item fails to pay the sale amount as above, and under paragraph 6 or to furnish the security deposit and execute the agreement referred to in paragraph 6 above the same will be sold at the risk and loss of such bidder, who will not only forfeit any deposit already furnished by him but will also be liable for the loss, if any, arising by the roads. He will not be entitled to the profits, if any, they may arise from the sale.

8. All work expenses must be paid by the contractor in full upon instalments on or before the date given before every Government Treasury in the Lower Division Forest Division and the Treasury Officer, and to the range officers concerned. Interest at 5 per cent per annum shall be paid by the contractor on all instalments in arrears in addition to the contractor shall be liable on failure to

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent, District Jail, Tanjore, will hold a public auction at his office, in the District Jail, Tanjore, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 26th March 1914, for the purchase of the following articles required for jail use, during 1914-15:-

Name of article.	Estimated quantity required.	Remarks.
Seeds rice, 2nd quality.	100,000 lb. ..	To be delivered in quantities that may be ordered every quarter. No wastage will be allowed. The rice should be not less than six months old. It should be free from stones etc.
Myore ragi (clean and dry).	55,000 " ..	To be delivered in quantities, as may be ordered from time to time, every quarter. The grain must not be damaged, or milled, and the wastage in cleaning and grading, etc., should not exceed 10 per cent.
Thorai dal	25,000 " ..	Should be clean and free from stones and husk. Wastage should not exceed 10 per cent.
Tomarad	5,000 " ..	Half the quantity new and half one year old; should be free from stones and seeds. Wastage should not exceed 8 per cent.
Chilies (dry)	5,000 " ..	Should be new and free from mould, damp stones, etc.
Cardamom	500 " ..	Do. do.
Tamaris	125 " ..	Do. do.
Gutras	4,000 " ..	To be delivered weekly, as required.
Beard	Quantity cannot be stated.	To be delivered daily, as required.
Edible	Do. ..	To be delivered weekly, as required.
Sugar (white or brown)	100 " ..	Do. do.
Milk, fresh drawn and milked, at the jail daily, with necessary supervision.	100 pails a week.	Spent: 1100 ⁰ to 1000 ⁰ . Daily as required.
Firewood, dry	125 tons ..	To be supplied monthly as required, in billets not more than 5 feet length; dregage should not exceed 10 per cent. Janga wood of superior quality or equivalent preferred. Fuel which takes long to dry and which crumby such as mango-wood, neelapuri, etc., will not be accepted.
Gingerly seeds.	15,000 lb. ..	To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered quarterly, as required; the wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and others should not be less than 60 per cent.
Cook grain. 3 feet and 4 feet length.	5,000 " ..	To be of fine quality and white in colour.

1. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50, as earnest money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

2. In the case of successful bidders, a bond should be executed by them, within seven days from the date of auction and a security deposit of 10 per cent on the total value of the several supply should be deposited with the Superintendent simultaneously, failing which the tender deposit will be liable to forfeiture. In case of failure to make the supply according to the terms of contract, when it is settled, the contractor will be liable to make good any loss which the Superintendent may incur by purchasing the articles locally or elsewhere.

3. Samples of the articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples. The value of the articles will be paid upon delivery at the jail, but no advance will be made on any account.

4. The contract should not be subject and it is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. Each of the workmen as may not be able to attend the auction, previously may submit sealed tenders with a deposit of Rs. 10 so as to reach the Superintendent on or before 12 noon, on the 10th March 1914. All tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the time of the auction and the rates offered by tenders who are unable to attend the auction, will be considered along with those offered by the bidders. The rates should be specified in the tenders, in words, as well as in figures. On rates offered should be 10% per cent.

6. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of ordering more or less than these quantities as may be required, and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written order of the Superintendent.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders and bids, without assigning any reason for so doing.

District Jail, Tanjore,
26th February 1914.

P. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIRT AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bellary, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail office, Bellary, on Monday the 15th March 1914 at 3 p.m. for the supply of the undermentioned articles required for the jail during 1914-15.

1. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 25 as earnest-money. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over and those of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, until the supplies are made.

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the articles procured as security for the due performance of the contract, and to execute a bond within ten days of the date of auction, failing which the deposits will be liable in satisfaction. In case of failure to execute the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

3. Samples of articles should be deposited for inspection and approval at the time of auction and supplies must be in accordance with approved samples. The cost of the samples will be paid upon delivery but no advance will be made on any account.

4. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 15th March 1914, and are accompanied by samples and deposits. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in pounds per cwt. per rep. delivered at the Central Jail, Bellary (or P.O.D. Bellary railway station) at the rate of minimum necessary. The names should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, superintending "Tender for the supply of articles to the jail during 1914-15."

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Earnest money will be made good by the contractor.

8. The contractor will be permitted to exhibit his contract to any one on any account.

Articles.	Probable quantity more or less.	Remarks.
Nine, white muslin, belled, not less than six months' old.	250,000 lb.	To be delivered two tons weekly and cheap in three equal instalments, in April, July and October.
Cholera, white.	200,000 "	To be delivered free from adulteration of other goods and from dust, stones and dirt, in four instalments in April, July, October and January. Weights in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Tamarind, raw.	4,000 "	To be delivered free from seed, stone and dirt, in two instalments, in April and October.
Chilies, raw and well dried.	2,000 "	Do.
Tamarind.	750 "	To be delivered free from seed and dirt in two instalments, in April and October.
Cardamom.	1,000 "	Do.
Onion.	4,000 "	To be delivered monthly—about 750 lb. at a time (clean and of good quality).
Dried thermal (swampy) soil.	60,000 "	To be delivered, clean and free from stones, brick and mud in two equal instalments, April and October—weights not to exceed 5 per cent.
Cholera mixed wool, first quality, soft long staple for grey blankets.	4,000 "	To be delivered free from stones; weights not to exceed 10 per cent.
Cholera black wool, first quality, soft long staple for black blankets.	2,000 "	Do.
Cholera mixed wool, second quality, for lower grade blankets.	4,000 "	To be delivered free from stones; weights not to exceed 10 per cent.
Cholera mixed wool, third quality, for all blankets.	4,000 "	To be delivered free from stones; weights not to exceed 10 per cent.
Cholera black wool, second quality, for lower grade blankets.	4,000 "	To be delivered free from stones; weights not to exceed 10 per cent.
Cholera mixed wool, good quality, brown.	10,000 "	Weights not to exceed 10 per cent; contents of all to be not less than 60 per cent. To be delivered in four instalments, free from wool and dirt.

Central Jail, Bellary,
15th February 1914.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIRT, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, at 3 p.m., on Monday the 23rd March 1914, for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1914-1915.

Minimum Deposit—

1. Mysore ragi, 250,000 lb. (more or less)—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments free of husk, seed and other grain; one half of the quantity to be old and one half new grain. Weights above 10 per cent to be made good by the contractor.

5. Bamboo paddy, dry, free from dirt, chaff; rice must be white; 165,000 lb. (more or less)—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments; estimate of rice should not be less than 87 per cent.
6. Paddy rice, white, dry, clean and free from grit, insect, etc., 65,000 lb. (more or less)—in four lots as required.
7. Teakwood, chaff, new, 30,000 lb. (more or less), clean and free from bark, dirt, stones and grit not wood eaten; must hold well—to be delivered in four quarterly instalments.
8. New uncracked, 10,000 lb. (more or less), free from stones, dirt, etc.—to be delivered in one lot.
9. New uncracked, dry, 5,000 lb. (more or less), in its free from water—to be delivered in one lot.
10. Children, new and dry, 2,500 lb. (more or less)—to be delivered in one lot.
11. Children, new and dry, 300 lb.—to be delivered in one lot.
12. Beans, fresh and large, 100 lb. (more or less) monthly.
13. Kerosene oil, bulk, 400 lb. (more or less) monthly.
- 14(a). Kerosene oil, waxy, brand, eight times (more or less) monthly.
15. Firewood, dry, in billets of not more than 3 feet, 15 tons (more or less), monthly.

Memorandum Department.

12. Slightly used, 65,000 lb. yearly (more or less); to be of good quality; waste should be bulky and brown—in its different in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Wastage more than 15 per cent—defect in colour of oil, i.e., less than 60 per cent—to be made good by the contractor.
13. Chalk, grey, new, 10,000 lb. yearly—to be supplied as required. Wastage more than 10 per cent to be made good by the contractor.
14. Kerosene, 5 feet long, 4,500 lb. yearly (more or less)—to be supplied as required. Quality should be fine and dry. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent. Any excess to be made good by the contractor.
15. Wood charcoal, 4,500 lb. yearly—to be supplied when ordered.
16. Lard, 100 lb. (more or less)—to be supplied as required. It must be of good quality without burnt marks and should weigh, from 7 to 8 lb. and have about 30 strips, 24" x 24" each. Tenders may also be made for supply of cut strips 24" x 24".
17. Also 100, 100 lb.
18. Bean wax, 10 lb.—to be supplied in the beginning of the official year.
19. Coconut (green), 2,000 (more or less)—to be supplied monthly.
20. Cotton seeds, No. 390.
21. Pome wood, 240 lb.
22. Butter, 400 lb.
23. Sage, 600 lb.—wastage should be made good by the contractor.
24. Rice rice, 100 lb.
25. Lamp oil, 60 lb.; coconut oil, 10 lb.
26. Country soap, 40 lb.
27. Java Glass, 40 lb.
28. Red tape, 30 rolls.
29. Glass paper, 10" x 4", 100.
30. Glass paper, 11" x 12", 10.
31. Empty deerskin house—10 monthly.
32. Jaggery, 60 pounds, good and dry, and palmira—to be supplied 10 months every two months.
33. M.S. iron, 8", 12" x 3", 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
34. M.S. iron, 8", 2" x 4", 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
35. M.S. small iron, 2", 2" and 3", 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
36. M.S. angle iron, 12" x 2", 1" x 4", 1 ton (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
37. M.S. square iron, 12", 1 ton (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
38. M.S. iron sheet, 2" and 3" thick, 2 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
39. Iron rivets, 2" x 2", 1" x 2", 1 ton (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
40. Coke—without dust, 20 tons (more or less)—to be supplied monthly when required.
41. Coal, 24 tons (more or less)—to be supplied when required.
42. White paper, 10 to 15 tons of 250 lb. each (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
43. White paper, 20 to 30 tons of 250 lb. each (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
44. Dark blue paper, 10, 20 tons of 250 lb. each (more or less)—to be supplied when ordered.
45. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 10 as a security. The deposit of the successful bidder will be returned by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salaya, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are, at the same time, to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required.
46. Successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to 10 per cent of the value of the articles to be tendered for, and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, binding which their deposits will be forfeited. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.
47. Samples of articles of cloth may be seen at the time of notice. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.
48. No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.
49. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.
50. Failed bidders will also be notified by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salaya, up to 7 p.m. on Monday the 15th March 1916 from which time they are liable to attend the auction. Tenderers should be represented "Tender for the supply of various and miscellaneous articles to the Central Jail, Salaya." No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 10, security. Tenderers will be present at the time of auction.

Daniel Jull, Salaya,
14th February 1916.

A. J. STAFFS,
Superintendent.

TESTERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Orders received for the supply from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917 of the articles enumerated in the accompanying schedule will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Calcutta, up to 11 a.m. on Tuesday 21st March 1916.

1. An order will be received after the date and hour specified above.

8. Teachers should be encouraged to "Teach for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Children's Central Jail."

4. No order will be considered unless accompanied by \$5.00 earnest money, which will be returned to the successful author and which will be forfeited in the case of successful candidate if he fails to deposit 25 per cent of the value of the article contracted for by him, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender. Bids made subject to form.

5. Tenders to be for all of the articles mentioned in the Schedule B and C and may be for one or more or all in Schedule B.

6. The quantities given in the schedules are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

*. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The Superintendant reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Further information if required can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Calcutta.

14. All articles should be of high quality.

21. Questions of local tenders should be for "Delivery at the Central Jail, Calcutta" and those from outside tenders "Free at Risk, Calcutta" and no tenders at any other station will be accepted.

Schwartz et al.

[illegible]

Screening II

[illegible]

Central Jail, Colombo,
10th February 1915.

G. F. FEARNSIDE, Lieut-Col., I M.A.,
Inspector

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DEET

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichangopoly, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Trichangopoly, on Tuesday the 21st March 1916, at 9 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required during 1916-17:—

Articles.	Estimated quantity required.	Remarks.
1. Bombs, rich	800,000 lbs.	
2. Thompsons rapid	300,000	
3. Unloaded new Remington	20,000	
4. Clothes, new and dry	3,000	To be supplied as required, within two months.
5. Clothing, new	4,000	
6. Turnouts, dry	384	
7. Country shoes, new	285,000	
8. Coats	15,000	
9. Gunny seeds	50,000	
10. Bread	810	
11. Nuts, free from bugs	500	
12. White sugar	150	
13. Brown sugar	500	To be supplied monthly as required.
14. Jaggery, palmers	5,000	
15. Kerosine oil	200 tons	
16. Soap	800 lbs.	
17. Shavers	5,000	
18. Wheat	12,000	

Intending bidders must deposit: Rs. 100 for ragi, rice and dhall and Rs. 50 for other articles as earnest-money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the superintendent and those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over.

2. The successful bidders will be required to deposit: each month the value of the supplies and to advance a bond within a week of the date of the contract, failing which their deposits will be forfeited. In the case of failure to advance the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price awarded and that actually obtained.

5. Editors of the *Journal* must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid.

6. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March 1916 with the stamp and sureties money related to.

7. Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Ind. Prison, Indianapolis.

Central Jnd., Trichinopoly,
15th February 1918.

C. A. D. HENVEY,
Surrey, Eng.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF RATIONS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Hall, Washington, at 3 p.m., on the 14th and 16th March 1918 for the supply of the following articles of value, viz., for use during the year 1918-1917. Interested bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent personally on the day mentioned.

2. In the case of recipients who may be unable to attend the meeting, stated leaders will be required, prior to the meeting, to inform the undersigned of or before this day and hour already mentioned and approved by the specified church matter. Leaders will be issued at the time of meeting and the same given to the undersigned. You are requested to inform the undersigned of the rate already in effect, and to pay for the delivery to the Central Jail, Washington, and apply the same in words as well as in figures. No work will be advanced to applicants who give orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered on the Jail order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and passed by the Medical Officer and Warden's Seal.

3. The second holder or holders will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the jail within seven days of the receipt of information by him that his case has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit a security of 10 per cent of the total value of the supply materials. Failing compliance his earnest money will be forfeited. In the event of withdrawal, he will also be in pay no difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from second holder or holders will be returned at the close of the auction.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the breast or any other bid as tender.

3. The contract for the supply must not be sublet and the contract entered into will be assigned to execution by the Director-General of Prisons.

Summary

[illegible]

Control 222, Wladyslaw, 4 17th February 1944.

W. B. BOWEN,
Ag. Superintendent.

ADDITION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINE, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that no session will be held at the Presidency Madras, at 11 a.m., on 22d March 1962 for the supply of grades, viz., detailed below.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspection General of Pensions.

3. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendents of Prisons, Madrid.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders a bond should be executed and a "deposit" of 10 per cent paid in addition to the earnest-money, failing which their earnest-money will be forfeited.

[illegible]

Stenopoma oculatum

3. Tenders should be submitted "Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Presidential Secretariat".
4. Tenders will only be received on posted forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.
5. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which such description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be stated in the appropriate column.
6. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.
7. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.
8. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for all articles in each group.
9. The Superintendent reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
10. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 25 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract form within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent. retained with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.
11. If the value of work will be made in the course of payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent at Pisco, Madrid, as soon as the articles are received.
12. The contract must not be written.
13. A fine not exceeding Rs 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, and for the supply of inferior articles, as well frequently repeated, the contract may be altered and security be demanded to Government.
14. The decision of the Inspector-General of Pisco will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.
15. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Pisco.
16. He, on the contrary after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice to the Government of his intention to do so; and the Government will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or late than those mentioned here.
17. Any further information may be obtained from the Superintendent of Pisco, Madrid, on application on any day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
18. Government promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months) or less will be accepted only in the Superintendent of Pisco, Madrid, but will not return to the holder until the 1st of January. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 107, dated 11 March 1930, subject to that effect being duly noted in the contract.
19. The deposit.

The Preliminary, Medicine,
12th February 1918.

G. W. DEANE,
Ag. Superintendent of Prison.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF RATIONS AND RAW MATERIALS
TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDALOGE.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Cuddalore at 3 p.m. on Friday the 31st March 1917 for the supply of articles of rations and raw materials required for the year 1916-17 as detailed below.

- for the other parties which, in the case of successful bidder, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.
3. In the case of successful bidder, a bond shall be executed and a deposit of 10 percent paid in addition to the earnest money, before which, their earnest money will be submitted. In the case that someone else wins the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price paid and the amount offered.
4. In the case of someone who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the hour fixed for the auction and are opened by the required person(s) alone. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of tender and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.
6. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Requirements.

Names of articles.	Estimated quantities for 1916-17.	Remarks.	
		1916-17.	1917-18.
1. White muslin sheet not less than six months old.	25,000 lb.	Wastings should not exceed 4 per cent.	
2. Sheet (Hypocrite) not less than six months old.	20,000 lb.		
3. Bag (Hypocrite) not less than six months old.	100,000 lb.		
4. Dry clothes (dry and wet).	1,000 lb.		
5. Cottons, new, free from mud and stones.	100 lb.		
6. Towels, new.	100 lb.		
7. Oil, cooking (Hypocrite), new, free from lard.	10,000 lb.		
8. Soap.	100 lb.		
9. Sheet muslin.	100 lb.		
10. Old muslin.	100 lb.		
11. New muslin.	100 lb.		
12. Towels.	100 lb.		
13. One's milk (Hypocrite) at the Jail.	100 lb.		
14. Sheet muslin, new.	100 lb.		
15. Hypocrite, in weight 2 lb. each.	100 lb.		
16. Soap.	100 lb.		
17. Sheet.	100 lb.		
18. Towels.	100 lb.		
19. Cottons, new, free from mud and stones.	100 lb.		
20. Towels, new.	100 lb.		
21. Towels, new.	100 lb.		
22. Towels, new.	100 lb.		
23. Towels, new.	100 lb.		
24. Towels, new.	100 lb.		
25. Towels, new.	100 lb.		

Notes:—(1) Towels, new, at 100 lb. should be supplied in two instalments commencing week 50th April 1916.

(2) Rates to be quoted in pounds per dozen delivered at the Jail.

Director Jail, Port of St. George,
24th February 1916.

J. A. MITCHELL,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the District Jail, Port of St. George, at 3 p.m. on the 24th March 1916, in connection with the supply of the following articles of diet, viz., for use during the year 1916-17. Intending bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned. Samples of the articles required can be seen on any day up to the date of auction. Bidders may either accept these samples or offer others of equal quality at the time of bidding, and they are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the full quantities required. Intending suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest-money as shown below.

1. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the required earnest-money and samples. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids made. Tenders should quote rates in the said unit, per dozen for delivery at the District Jail, Port of St. George, and specify the name of the article. No bids will be accepted or supplies made unless the earnest-money is paid, and the rates are accepted by the undersigned.

2. Successful bidders and tenders will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the Jail within seven days of the receipt of intimations by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition, they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as earnest-money 20 per cent. of the total value of such supply which they have undertaken. Failing compliance, their earnest-money will be forfeited. In the event of their withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the Jail. The earnest-money returned from unsuccessful bidders or tenders will be returned at the time of the auction.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.
4. Contracts for supply must not be subject and all matters entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Articles.	Estimated quantities and remarks.	Remarks.	
		1916-17.	1917-18.
Bagi (Hypocrite) Hypocrite	60,000 lb.	—To be delivered in two equal instalments commencing 15th April 1916. At least hold the total quantity to be delivered. This quantity must be delivered and the wastage in the process of preparation not to exceed 20 per cent. Earnest-money No. 20.	
Flour (Hypocrite) country, free from lard and stones.	10,000 lb.	—To be delivered as above. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 5 per cent. Earnest-money No. 20.	
Flour, white.	100,000 lb.	—To be delivered as above. Grain to be not less than six months old, to be free from dust and the wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent. Earnest-money No. 20.	
Flour (Hypocrite) free of lard and stones.	7,000 lb.	—To be delivered in two instalments. Earnest-money No. 20.	
Cottons, new and dry (free of lard and stones).	1,000 lb.	—To be delivered as above. Earnest-money No. 20.	
Flour	100 lb.	—To be delivered as above. Earnest-money No. 20.	

Articles	Probable quantities and demands.
Milk (bush drawn at the Jail)..	Pints 500 to 600 a month (specific gravity 1010 to 1020).—Barest money Rs. 5.
Oil-gelly-seed	17,000.—To be delivered as required. Commencing from 15th April 1916. Weights in classes not to exceed 3 per cent and the nature of oil to be not below 45 per cent. Barest-money Rs. 10.
Jaggery (palmyra)	600—12.—To be delivered in such quantities as may be required. Barest-money Rs. 5.
Red bleaches	150.—To be delivered as required. Barest-money Rs. 5.
Tea (No. 4/100, white)	6,000, lb. to be delivered in two lots, one in May and the other in September. Barest-money Rs. 25.
.. 3/11a, redoubled	8,000, lb.
.. No. single	4,000, lb.

Stationer Hall, Palamcottah,
15th February 1916

A. J. NICHOLAS,
Superintendent

MADRAS STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

In the notice regarding "Tenders for conveyance of stamp cases and stationery articles, etc.," published at pages 554-561 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th February 1916—

For existing paragraph 4 under "Conditions" at page 551, substitute the following new paragraph—

"4. All cases and bills of papers intended for issue to the several branches of the Government Press on account of forms, etc., and those intended for external dispatch shall be taken delivery of by the contractor at the place where they are piled in the godowns and shall be stacked into the carts by himself at his own cost."

Stationery Office, Madras,
3rd March 1916.

S. P. NICE,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES AND STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Tenders for conveyance of stamps and stationery to and from the undermentioned places during the period year 1916-1917 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Friday the 18th March 1916—

(A) Rates for the conveyance of stationery articles.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings)—		
to the Bell Columns .. ..	.. ..	and also vice versa per 100 lb.
to the Central Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Penitentiary Prison .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Godowns of the Agent for Government's Consignments .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Stationery Godowns in the Old Customs Shed .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Government Press, High Buildings .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Government Press Branch, Mount Road .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Public Works Bureau .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Beach Goods Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Beach Railway Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Reparam Railway to Goods Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras, per mile or fraction of a mile .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the various outside Madras such as Perambalur .. ..	.. ..	.. ..

For parcels Rates 1915.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings)—		
to the Bell Columns .. ..	.. ..	and also vice versa per package.
to the Government Press, High Buildings .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Government Press Branch, Mount Road .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Penitentiary Prison .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Reparam Railway Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Beach Goods Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Beach Railway Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras .. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Piling stamps.

Charges for receiving and piling in the Stationery Office godowns.	per man.	per lakh.
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(B) Rates for the conveyance of stamps.

Stamp Office—		
to the Reparam Railway Station	and also vice versa per man.
to the Beach Goods Shed .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Beach Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Bell Columns .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Reparam Station .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Subpost .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
to the Teluk Office, Madras .. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Stamp Office—cont.

to the Mysore and Railway Station	and one way	1 to 5 mace.
to the Beach Goods Shed	"	"
to the Beach Sheds	"	"
to the Salt Concerns	"	"
to the Mysore Post Office	"	"
to Bangalore	"	"
to the Taluk Office, Madras	"	"
removing stamp notes from Superintendent's stores for issue and arranging	"	per sack.
arranging and selling stamp notes (from England) and removing to Superintendent's stores	"	"
removing stamp notes from the packing room into the storehouse	"	"
cost for arranging 50 stamp notes for addressing	"	per sack.
weighing and loading 50 stamp notes at railway station	"	"

Packing stamps.

Charges per sack or bale (a) for removing and (b) for arranging stamp notes or bales in the godowns.

Conditions.

1. Tender should be sent under sealed cover superscribed "Tender for conveyance of stamps and stationery articles, etc."

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid into the Bank of Madras and the receipt of the Bank handed to the tender. This amount will be returned to the tenderer on his presenting the required bond, or on his tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3. In the event of a tenderer withdrawing his tender before retirement his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 500 with the necessary stamp duty, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of notification of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit amount specified with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The form of contract bond to be executed may be seen at the Stamp and Stationery Office.

6. The contractor should be able to execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery or any other officer or his behalf within one hour's notice when not more than three carts are required, within three hours' notice when not more than six carts are required, and within six hours' notice when more than six carts are required for a trip during the day.

7. In case of goods dispatched to and from the Stamp and Stationery Office, the contractor should take delivery as directed by the consignee and arrange and pack, if required, the packages as directed by the consignee in those respective places within the premises of the office without extra charge.

8. All orders and bills of papers intended for issue in the several branches of the Government Press on account of forms, etc., and those intended for coloured stationery shall be taken delivery of by the contractor at the place where they are piled in the godown and shall be removed into the carts by his own men at his own cost.

9. When packages are dispatched to railway stations, the contractor should obtain the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stamp and Stationery Office on the same day (if) they are granted.

10. In the case of packages received from the Public and official stores the contractor should examine the seals if any and have the packages weighed in the presence of the Railway authorities before taking delivery of the packages and should bring promptly to the notice of the Superintendent any differences in weight, failing which he will be held responsible for the differences.

11. The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. For terms of tender and other particulars, tenderers should apply to the Stamp and Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras,
2nd February 1913.

B. F. BUCK,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEPSKINS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th March 1914, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of sheepskins, mentioned in the attached schedule. Tenders must be accompanied with sample and a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the sizes, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The sheepskins supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the samples accepted. One thousand of each must be delivered within three days and the remainder within one month from the date of acceptance of tender. The successful tenderer must deposit at once 10 per cent of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply sheepskins of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and of entering the quantity from any or more tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

SCHEDULE.

Sheepskins, Railway use, not less than 11" x 18"	.. .. .	Rs. 4,000
Do. do,	"	"
Do. do,	"	4,000

Government Press, Mint Buildings,
Madras, 11th February 1914.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE-OIL AT OTTACAMUND

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th March 1918 by the Superintendent, Government Press, First Buildings, Madras, E., for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene oil of 15° to be delivered to the Beach Press at Ottacamund, Ottacamund, in such quantities and such times as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, First Buildings, Madras,
11th February 1918

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF JANOLIN BY DAY AND OTHER MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders to be deposited will be received up to 2-30 o'clock (noon) on Friday, the 20th March 1918, by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles:—

Art. No. 1.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Art. No. 2.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supplies to continue from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919). An order for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Art. No. 3.—Consists of articles to be supplied in quantities as specified in the tender. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919.

2. The articles required are detailed in the enclosed schedule appended, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

5. Tenders to be submitted in the manner specified in paragraph 1 and on the cover the words "Tenders for Hospital Supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the item in which must be filled up showing the aggregate value of each article tendered.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government preliminary notes or Bank receipts) an amount of Rs. 1000 (one thousand rupees) equal to the total value of the tender. When several tenders are received for one item, the tender for the total amount of tendered money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, and will only tenders be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. As such will be received. This deposit will be returned to successful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of tendering intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 50 per cent. on the total value of the articles, tendering which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills or proforma will be passed by the Deputy Assistant-Comptroller for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 25 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the tender, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security forfeited to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the contractor, tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government preliminary notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be returned over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the Asylum. Government will appropriate as needed the notes on per G.O. No. 3558, dated 1st March 1918, authority to that effect being daily entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 16, the tenderer should attach to his tender a schedule or schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government preliminary notes or Bank receipts, refunded to Government on one of my tenders is accepted by the Government."

18. No contract shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders may be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. In approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be returned as part of the supply. If rejected the samples will be paid for at the tender rate. Tenderers are cautioned to

understood that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be sent on this point.

21. The successful tenders shall supply, if required, any excess up to 25 per cent of the articles accepted at the rates indicated for.

Articles.		Probable quantity required.	Estimated deposits.	Remarks.
20a. articles of (To be supplied. Quantities stated in the group represent the monthly supply.)				
Coffee	If the whole of 20a. articles is included in one tender, the 20a. will be received as entire deposit.
Day glass	
Alumina	
Barley	
Coffee, good	
Coffee, good	1,500	
Coffee, good	100	
Coffee, good	2,000	
Coffee, good	100	
Coffee, good	200	
Coffee, good	2,000	
Coffee, good	100	
Coffee, good	200	
Coffee, good	2,000	
Coffee, good	100	
Coffee, good	200	
20b. articles (Quantities shown in the group represent twelve months supply.)				
Butter, best quality, fresh	1,500	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, the 20b. will be received as entire deposit.
Butter, best quality, fresh	2,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	40,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	20,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	4,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	15,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	20,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	40,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	100	
Butter, best quality, fresh	100	
Butter, best quality, fresh	2,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	20	
Butter, best quality, fresh	1,000	
Butter, best quality, fresh	200	
Butter, best quality, fresh	200	
20c. articles (Quantities shown in the group represent twelve months supply.)				
Butter, best quality, fresh	If the whole of this group is included in one tender, the 20c. will be received as entire deposit.
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	
Butter, best quality, fresh	

* Each sheep must weigh not less than 15 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The fat of the sheep must be attached when sent in being passed by the Superintendent. When a flock will not be accepted as meeting above requirements.

Articles.		Estimated quantity required.	Estimated deposit.	Remarks.
Household necessities. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Cooking oil	10	10	10	10
Flour, best	10	10	10	10
Long-term grain	10	10	10	10
Meat, best	10	10	10	10
Butter, cream	10	10	10	10
Eggs, fresh	10	10	10	10
Personal necessities. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Clothes, men's	10	10	10	10
Shoes, men's	10	10	10	10
Underwear, men's	10	10	10	10
Shirts, men's	10	10	10	10
Trunks, men's	10	10	10	10
Shirts, women's	10	10	10	10
Shoes, women's	10	10	10	10
Underwear, women's	10	10	10	10
Shirts, children's	10	10	10	10
Shoes, children's	10	10	10	10
Underwear, children's	10	10	10	10
Shirts, infants	10	10	10	10
Shoes, infants	10	10	10	10
Underwear, infants	10	10	10	10
Shirts, babies	10	10	10	10
Shoes, babies	10	10	10	10
Underwear, babies	10	10	10	10
Shirts, toddlers	10	10	10	10
Shoes, toddlers	10	10	10	10
Underwear, toddlers	10	10	10	10
Shirts, preschool	10	10	10	10
Shoes, preschool	10	10	10	10
Underwear, preschool	10	10	10	10
Shirts, kindergarten	10	10	10	10
Shoes, kindergarten	10	10	10	10
Underwear, kindergarten	10	10	10	10
Shirts, first grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, first grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, first grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, second grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, second grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, second grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, third grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, third grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, third grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, fourth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, fourth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, fourth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, fifth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, fifth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, fifth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, sixth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, sixth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, sixth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, seventh grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, seventh grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, seventh grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, eighth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, eighth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, eighth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, ninth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, ninth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, ninth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, tenth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, tenth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, tenth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, eleventh grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, eleventh grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, eleventh grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, twelfth grade	10	10	10	10
Shoes, twelfth grade	10	10	10	10
Underwear, twelfth grade	10	10	10	10
Shirts, college	10	10	10	10
Shoes, college	10	10	10	10
Underwear, college	10	10	10	10
Shirts, university	10	10	10	10
Shoes, university	10	10	10	10
Underwear, university	10	10	10	10
Shirts, graduate	10	10	10	10
Shoes, graduate	10	10	10	10
Underwear, graduate	10	10	10	10
Shirts, postgraduate	10	10	10	10
Shoes, postgraduate	10	10	10	10
Underwear, postgraduate	10	10	10	10

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LIEING IN THE PORT TRUST PREMISES.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Trust premises will be sold, by public auction, under contract 65 of the Port Trust Act 11 of 1915, if not cleared within ten days from the date of this notice.

3. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn by the owner of such goods, except on payment of a deposit sufficient to cover harbour dues, wharf, and other charges, if so ordered.

4. The goods will be sold on the condition understanding that the purchase price is exclusive of the harbour duty.

5. Delivery of purchased unclaimed goods will not be allowed unless the purchaser presents a receipt from the auctioneers showing the purchase money to have been paid.

Lot number.	Vendor's name and date of arrival.	Ships and packages in the packages.	No. of packages.	Description and contents.	Quantity.
1	21/214 E.S. "Mer" 18th Sep.	A Chest with "B & B" in the middle, "B & B" on the right bottom and another "B" on the right side.	1	One wooden ..	8 per cent.
2	104/208 S.S. "Zetun" 18th Sep.	Leather bag, brown, leather.	1	One leather bag ..	5 "
3	104/208 S.S. "Mer" 18th Sep.	Two	2	Two	5 "
4	130/208 S.S. "Mer" 18th Sep.	h & Co.	1	One	11 per cent. 10.1-10.0 per 1 gal 10.1-10.0 per 1 gal 10.1-10.0 per 1 gal
5	147/208 S.S. "Kadik" 18th Sep.	A chest with "B & B" in the middle, "B & B" on the left and right sides, "Kadik" on the right bottom.	1	One wooden ..	8 per cent.
6	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
7	105/210 Do. Do. ..	A chest with "B & B" in the middle, "B & B" on the left and right sides, and "Columbia" on the right bottom.	1	One wooden ..	1 per cent. 10.1-10.0 per 1 gal 10.1-10.0 per 1 gal 10.1-10.0 per 1 gal
8	21/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
9	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
10	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
11	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
12	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
13	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
14	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
15	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
16	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
17	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
18	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
19	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
20	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
21	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
22	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
23	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
24	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
25	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
26	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
27	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
28	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
29	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
30	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
31	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
32	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
33	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
34	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
35	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
36	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
37	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
38	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
39	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
40	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
41	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
42	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
43	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
44	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
45	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
46	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
47	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
48	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
49	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
50	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
51	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
52	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
53	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
54	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
55	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
56	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
57	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
58	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
59	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
60	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
61	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
62	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
63	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
64	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
65	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
66	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
67	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
68	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
69	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
70	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
71	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
72	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
73	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
74	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
75	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
76	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
77	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
78	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
79	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
80	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
81	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
82	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
83	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
84	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
85	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
86	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
87	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
88	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
89	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
90	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
91	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
92	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
93	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
94	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
95	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
96	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
97	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
98	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
99	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "
100	18/202 Do. Do. ..	Do.	1	One wooden ..	8 "

Leaf number	Plant's serial number and page number	Vessel's name and date of arrival	Blackboard number on the package	Number of packages	Description and contents	Customs fees
60	217380	S.S. "Chloe" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	The machine	0 percent
61	217382	Do.	Do. ...	1	Gun Pichon in cloth	0 "
62	217384	Do.	Do. ...	1	Keys personal effects	0 "
63	217386	Do.	Do. ...	1	Personal effects of which one empty	0 "
64	217388	Do.	Do. ...	1	Personal effects of which one empty	0 "
65	217390	Do.	Do. ...	1	Keys personal effects	0 "
66	217392	S.S. "Luzon" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Bag w/ro socks weighing 4 lbs.	1 per cent, on C. F. of \$5.10 per cent, on \$5.10
67	217394	Do.	Do. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
68	217396	S.S. "Cruz" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Personal effects of which one empty	0 "
69	217398	S.S. "Washington" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Bole silk, sample per	0 "
70	217400	Do.	Do. ...	1	Perk plates	1 per cent
71	217402	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Handkerchiefs	0 "
72	217404	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
73	217406	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
74	217408	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
75	217410	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
76	217412	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
77	217414	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
78	217416	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
79	217418	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
80	217420	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
81	217422	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
82	217424	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
83	217426	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
84	217428	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
85	217430	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
86	217432	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
87	217434	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
88	217436	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
89	217438	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
90	217440	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
91	217442	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
92	217444	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
93	217446	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
94	217448	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
95	217450	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
96	217452	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
97	217454	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
98	217456	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
99	217458	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent
100	217460	S.S. "Kathleen" Jan 7	115 Oct. ...	1	Keys machine	0 percent

Lot number	Vendor's name and address	Vendor's name and date of sale	Marked and numbered by the purchaser	Number of lots	Description and estimate	Customs duty
63	131/233	S.R. "Killey" 1901	361	1	Cass ready ..	Rs. 3-4-8 P. 1. 0. Rs. 6-4-8
64	131/234	Do. .. .	" 2 & 3	1	Cass still wine, ready and rose ..	Rs. 6-4-8 P. 1. 0. for ready and, 100 Rs. 1-4-8 L. 1. 0. Rs. 10-0-0
65	131/235	Do. .. .	Do .. .	1	Cass iron pipe ..	1 per cent.
66	131/236	S.R. "Killey" 1901	361	1	Cass wheel ..	1 ..
67	131/237	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
68	131/238	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
69	131/239	S.R. "Killey" 1901	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
70	131/240	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
71	131/241	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
72	131/242	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
73	131/243	S.R. "Killey" 1901	361	1	Cass ..	1 ..
74	131/244	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
75	131/245	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
76	131/246	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
77	131/247	S.R. "Killey" 1901	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
78	131/248	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
79	131/249	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
80	131/250	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
81	131/251	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
82	131/252	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
83	131/253	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
84	131/254	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
85	131/255	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
86	131/256	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
87	131/257	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
88	131/258	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
89	131/259	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
90	131/260	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
91	131/261	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
92	131/262	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
93	131/263	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
94	131/264	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
95	131/265	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
96	131/266	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
97	131/267	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
98	131/268	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
99	131/269	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..
100	131/270	Do. .. .	361	1	Bag ..	1 ..

Office of the Traffic Manager, Madras Port Trust,
Madras, 15th March 1916.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

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1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 20

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Draughtsman on Rs. 50 per mensem now vacant in the Tank Restriction Scheme Division, III Circle. The appointment is likely to last for seven years. Applications which would be accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 21st March 1915.

Bellary, 21st February 1915.

E. W. F. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Division, III Circle.

Wanted a clerk, whose official language is Telugu, for the office of the Administrator General and Official Trustee of Madras. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. The services under Government and is pensionable. Apply by letter enclosing copies (only) of testimonials to the undersigned.

Madras, 21st February 1915.

G. E. GODFREY,
Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Public Service Notification for a Typist's place on Rs. 20 per mensem in the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Alkali and Chemical Department, Bellary sub-division. Preference will be given to persons who have had the departmental experience and who have passed the Government Technical Examination in the Intermediate grade.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Alkali
and Chemical Dept., Bellary Sub-division,
21st February 1915.

M. VENKATRAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

Wanted a peon for the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras. Salary Rs. 15 per mensem. The service is under Government and is pensionable. Apply by letter enclosing copies (only) of testimonials to the undersigned.

Madras, 21st March 1915.

G. E. GODFREY,
Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 15th July 1915, I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof
Mylapore, 1st March 1915.

P. N. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR.

LOSE.

The Government Promissory Note No. 1000000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1898-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of U. V. Venkataswami Aiyangar, the proprietor, by whom it was now endorsed to my other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against parting with or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Chambarey, 21st February 1915.

O. V. VENKATARAMA AYYANGAR.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE TEMPORARY SUBORDINATE JUDGE, GUNTUR.

I. P. No. 14 of 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Interimcy Petition No. 24 of 1915 of Bachannabai Venu of Kungola is placed in 14th March 1915 for objections.

Guntur, 21st February 1915.

K. KOTILINGAM,
Petitioner's Pleader.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

No. 15 of 1915 of THE VENUKUNDA SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT, GUNTUR.

Notice is hereby given that Alapati Kanthappa has filed Interimcy Petition No. 15 of 1915 in the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, and that the same is placed for orders on 15th March 1915.

Guntur, 21st March 1915.

D. V. KARASINRA SASTRI,
Attorney for the Petitioner.

314. Recorded the Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1915-1916.

315. Recorded G.O. No. 46, Madras, dated 18th February 1916, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 2-00-0 levied from Messrs. Walker & Co., Madras—vide Board's Resolution No. 195, dated 4th February 1916.

316. Recorded G.O. No. 48, Madras, dated 18th February 1916, approving the Board's proposal for a reduction of dues on all horses imported for the Army Remount Department under the aid of the war—vide Resolution No. 198, dated 4th February 1916.

317. Recorded G.O. No. 25, Madras, dated 18th January 1916, sanctioning, under section 12 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, a crossed certificate amounting to Rs. 5,575-2-0 for the construction of an intercepting storm water outflow sewer in the North Beach Road, and under section 12 of the same Act, the date of the expenditure to capital—vide Board's Resolution No. 212, dated 24th December 1915.

318. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 30th February 1916 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

					Current account	Sett.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Surplus Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	6,55,830 1 00
Provident Fund Account	..	..	..	..	1,75,000	3,291 6 4
Deposit Account	..	..	..	..	12,760	485 16 8
India Sales' House Charity Account	..	..	..	..	87,880	2,275 7 0
Dualised Debtors' Fund Account	..	..	..	..	35,500	1,455 5 6
Floating Fund Account	..	..	..	..	91,000	2,575 2 6
Harbour Dues Arrears Account	..	..	..	..	Nil.	45,744 4 5

Port Trust Office, Madras,
3rd March 1916.

F. J. K. SPRING,†
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1916.

[PART, 8 p.m.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

* FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1916.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer.				Winds from 10 Years.	Wind.		Depth of rain.	City sky.	Height, in inches.	General weather.
		General Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.			Direction.	Daily velocity.				
		Exp.	Wat.	Max.	Min.							
January.	Inches.	"	"	"	"	Dir.	Miles.	Dir.	Dir.			
H.H. Max.	30.601	19.6	22.9	36.1	89	108.0	62	8 E by E.	124	..	4 16.5	Fair, bc.
W.H. Min.	30.0	85.0	22.0	87.1	68.0	100.0	62	8 E by E.	121	..	8 10.0	
1st Wind.	..	107	24.0	20.0	31.0	100.0	74	8.5 by 8.	124	..	0 10.1	
2nd Therm.	..	88.7	19.0	20.0	87.0	71.0	100.0	88	8.5	..	10 10.0	Fair.
3rd Therm.	..	88.0	20.4	20.0	31.0	100.0	78	8.5	127	..	12 8.0	Fair.
4th Therm.	..	88.0	18.7	20.0	10.0	100.0	72	8 by 8.	121	..	0 8.0	Fair.
5th Therm.	..	81.0	20.1	10.0	84.0	100.0	82	8	124	..	0 10.0	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rate and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

* The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 8.04 inch, the average due for this month being 2.41 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS of MADRAS in February, 1916
compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1916.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	30.008	0.048 below	30.05
Temperature of air	72.2	1.6 above	70.7
Do. of wet-bulb	72.1	1.6	70.6
Percentage of humidity	76	1 "	75
Greatest solar heat in noon	140.5	15.4 "	125.1
Maximum in shade	89.5	2.7 "	86.8
Minimum in shade	59.5	2.1 "	57.4
Do. on ground	68.4	2.0 "	66.4
Balance in inches on days	3.5	0.04 below	3.54
Do. since January 1st on 1 day	0.04	0.11 "	0.15
General direction of wind	S.E. by E.	2 points E.	East.
Daily velocity in miles	18.5	1 below	19.5
Percentage of cloudy sky	10	0 "	24
Do. of bright sunshine	77.3	0.1 above	77.2

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	..	..	South.	13	23	West.	..	..	..	..	..
N. by E.	..	..	S. by E.	6	60	W. by N.	..	..	..	..	..
N.E.	..	..	S.E.	10	60	W.N.W.	..	..	..	..	..
N.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	14	60	N.W. by W.	..	..	..	..	..
N.E.	..	..	S.E.	8	23	N.W.	..	..	..	..	..
N.E. by E.	15	60	S.E. by S.	3	6	N.W. by N.	..	..	..	..	..
N.E.	8	21	S.E.	..	..	N.N.W.	..	..	..	..	..
N. by E.	14	110	S. by E.	4	10	N. by W.	..	..	..	..	..

There were 11 calm hours during the month. The meridian corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 101 miles.

Madrass Observatory, 6th March 1916.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 161] • MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1916. [Part. 6 per

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th MARCH 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Bamankhola reservoir 30-35 feet and Surda 27-35 feet deep. Sowing of paddy proceeding, transplanting of rice commencing and of paddy commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragusa, greengram, and bengalgram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy commencing and of paddy and rice seedling; transplanting of rice commencing and of paddy commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, ragusa and sugarcane; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GOUDAVATI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing 2-4 feet above normal. Ploughing and transplanting of sugarcane and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, ragusa, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton fair; ragusa, cotton and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but not good in two taluks and one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kurna 1-15 feet below normal. Discharge adequate. Transplanting of paddy commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, ragusa, tobacco, sugarcane, bengalgram and bengalgram; cotton normal. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting of paddy and preparation of seed-beds in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton, sugarcane, bengalgram, ragusa, cotton, rag, ragusa and tobacco; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but not good in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Pongolukota 1-15 feet below normal. Discharge sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, bengalgram, bengalgram, wheat, cotton, cotton, cotton, groundnut and tobacco; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally good; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but not good in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGALORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in certain tanks. Ploughing, planting sugarcane and seedling well except in progress. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested cholera, horse, cattle, paddy and groundnut; cotton normal; cotton sugarcane and pulses fair to normal. Pasture not sufficient except in one tank; fodder available. Condition of cattle good except for black quarter, distemper and anthrax in parts of these tanks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Working of land in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture not sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of kharra proceeding, of paddy and cotton commencing, planting of sugarcane proceeding; sowing of paddy proceeding, or maturing, of cholera and ragi maturing. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, cotton, paddy, pulses and cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHUDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, horse, indigo, and gingelly and seedling and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholera, horsegram, cotton and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease is reported in few tanks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No few near the Bellary section. Sowing at Nellore and Angam delta irrigations, and in the Kanyapattinam sub-division. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, indigo, cholera and cotton, seedling and transplanting of paddy, ragi and cotton in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and horsegram, cotton fair to normal; cotton, seed to normal and seed to fair in one tank; ragi, normal; and kharra, seed to fair. Pasture sufficient except in two tanks; fodder available except in one tank. Condition of cattle good, but black quarter and other cattle diseases found in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in one tank. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy and ragi; and seedling of paddy and groundnut crops in progress. Standing crops fair, but paddy in parts of one tank has become short. Harvested paddy, cotton, kharra; cotton, pulse in fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of indigo, gingelly, ragi, groundnut, paddy and cotton, seedling of paddy and ragi, transplanting of paddy and ragi and sowing of cotton proceeding. Standing crops fair, but are withering or have become short in parts of five tanks for each of rain. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, kharra, cholera and groundnut; cotton fair to fair. Pasture not good, but mostly in one tank; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cotton, proceeding or maturing; of ragi maturing; seedling of paddy and sowing of sugarcane proceeding, transplanting of ragi proceeding or maturing of cholera proceeding; of paddy maturing. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, pulses and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, but mostly in one division; fodder available, but insufficient in one tank. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five tanks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, tobacco, sugarcane and gingelly, and seedling and transplanting of paddy, ragi and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, horsegram and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain is needed in parts of one tank.

HALEM.

Water-supply generally is sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cholera and ragi commencing or proceeding, and transplanting of ragi commencing, proceeding or maturing of paddy and cotton maturing in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram and ragi, cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one tank, and fodder available in parts of one tank. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease is reported in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Few feet of water in the Coimbatore at Easda. Ploughing and sowing of cholera, sugarcane and gingelly proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; cotton normal; kharra, horsegram, tobacco and cholera, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder poor fair. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. No flow over the Grand Anicut, discharge adequate. Sowing of cotton and paddy and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, horsegram and cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flow 1-4 feet and 1-7 feet over the crest of the northern and the southern junctions of the Lower Anicut respectively. Transplantation of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but require rain in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malnourished in some taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TODUKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Transplantation of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

[Report not received.]

MAHAB.

[Report not received.]

TINNEVELLY.

Water supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Pottersdam Anicut; discharge adequate. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Standing crops good; but paddy withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy; cotton fair; paddy, cotton &c. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain is wanted.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture mostly; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain crops sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of short rice crop proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested coconut rice crop; cotton fair to normal. Pasture mostly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but suffering in portions. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water supply sufficient. Fencing of some crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

First ending 4th March 1916.—Rainfall light. Cattle; nil elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but bad, withering or withered in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevely and require more rain in parts of North Arcot and Tanjore. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cotton fair to normal; generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops commencing, proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Central except Coimbatore. Pasture generally sufficient but scanty in Kurnool, Malabar and in parts of eight other districts; fodder generally available but scarce in parts of three districts. Prices slightly risen.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SOIL, LAKE RES. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
7th March 1916.

T. NAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

AINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1918.

Locality.		Rainfall in inches.			Price per bushel (or 48 lbs) and above.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week ending 2nd April.	Loc.		Sugl.		Onions.			Cucum.				
		1917.	Average of 10 years.		Average in March.	Last week.	This week.	Average in March.	Last week.	This week.	Average in March.	Last week.	This week.	Average in March.	Last week.	This week.
Canton	Garyon	..	0.3	33.6	40.2	13.0	8.3	12.6	12.6	12.6
	Vincennes	..	0.1	34.4	38.8	10.1	7.8	12.2	12.2	12.2
	0.1	43.7	48.1
	31.8	38.7	10.5	8.3	12.2	12.2	12.2
	37.1	33.5	10.0	8.3	12.2	12.2	12.2
Deane	36.8	31.2	10.6	7.8	7.6
	0.2	38.7	33.7	9.5	8.3	8.2
	37.5	7.8	7.6
	0.1	35.0	33.0	9.1	7.7	7.8
	34.7	33.8	..	7.0	7.8
Canton	37.8	32.0	8.1	8.3	12.6	12.6	12.6
	33.0	32.7	8.8	8.0	12.6	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	11.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
Canton	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
Canton	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
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	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
Canton	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
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	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
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	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
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	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
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Canton	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8	12.6	12.6
Canton	32.0	34.8	9.0	8.8	8.8								



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I of 1916.

An Act further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactment.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Amendment of section 30 of Act No. 1 of 1882.

2. In section 30 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(i) To clause (3), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, after the fifteenth day of February, 1916, no money shall be invested in any such security being a Government security unless a sinking fund has been established in connection with such security; but nothing in this proviso shall apply to investments made before the date aforesaid."

(ii) After clause (5), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5A) in India Three and a half per cent stock, India three per cent stock, India two and a half per cent stock or any other capital stock which may at any time hereafter be issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India;"

(2c) In clause (c) after the word "Council," the words "or by the Government of India" shall be added.

Insertion of new Section 29 A in Act II of 1905.

3. After section 29 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to purchase redeemable stock at a premium.

"29 A. (1) A trustee may invest in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section 29, notwithstanding that the same may be redeemable and that the price exceeds the redemption value:

Provided that a trustee may not purchase at a price exceeding the redemption value any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (c) and (d) of section 29 which is liable to be redeemed within fifteen years of the date of purchase at par or at some other fixed rate, or purchase any such security as is mentioned or referred to in the said clauses which is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate at a price exceeding fifteen per centum above par or such other fixed rate.

(2) A trustee may retain until redemption any redeemable stock, fund or security which may have been purchased in accordance with this section."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

C. G. TODHUNT,

Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

ഇന്ത്യാ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിലെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആക്ട് 1916 ഏപ്രിലിൽ 15-ാം തീയതി ഗവൺർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മേളന സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. II of 1916.

1916 ഓ. 2-ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.

1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു തുടങ്ങിയതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം

1915 ഓ. 4. 1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു തുടങ്ങിയതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1. 1915 ആക്ട് 1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു തുടങ്ങിയതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

2. 1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (i) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(a) ഇവിടെ പറയുന്ന വ്യക്തതയോടു കൂടിയതായാണിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(b) ആക്ട് 1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (i) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(c) ആക്ട് 1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (i) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(d) ആക്ട് 1915 ഓ. ഇന്ത്യയുടെ ഭരണരൂപം (ക്രിമിനൽ നിയമസഭ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന) ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പിലെ (i) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

(e) ഇവിടെ പറയുന്ന വ്യക്തതയോടു കൂടിയതായാണിരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള നിയമം ചുറ്റുമുള്ള അറിയാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

[illegible][illegible]

1813: vol. 4: 10 sheets of
this series.

3. 1913 ལཱ་ ཡུལ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གསལ་བཤད་ཀྱི་མི་ཚུ་གླེང་། 1914 ལཱ་ ཡུལ་གྲོང་ཁྱེར་གསལ་བཤད་ཀྱི་མི་ཚུ་གླེང་།

എ. പി. സുധീരൻ,
 ജനകീയ നവോത്ഥാന കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ്
 സെക്ഷൻ, കോഴിക്കോട്

[4. tree translation.]

KEDALA VARMA,
Nepalnam Translator to Government



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st day of February 1916.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL OF LOTH, K.C.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—President.
- The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HEROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. O. CANNON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOTTENWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. R. CHENNAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. RAMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. STUBBS.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. W. GUTHRIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SORRELL.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Ayyar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. SINGH.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyer.)

[1ST FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TORRINTER.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AITANDAN (*Minister-General*).
 The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. G. FITTERBERGH.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. NARASIMHAPPA SAKKA GATE.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. HANAGANNA RAO PASTOR GATE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KERRA PILLAI AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIAR AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. DAMAN MENON.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIAR AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMANATHA NATHU GATE, Zoroastrian of Daddayannayakkam.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGIAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUNJABAI RAMAN KAVALEPPARA NEPPIAL NATH.
 The Hon'ble Shifu-ul-Mulk T. ZAHED-UL-ABIDIN, SANI BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANNAD PAMMI MARAKKAT.
 The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRANK.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPENCER, F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADAN MURAI SENNE DIO.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SUBBARAYALA CUNTHIAN AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SIVANATHA SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVANATHA SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur PERUMBAVAR RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRANK.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the names of each interpellator in turn; specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow the Hon'ble Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions may be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYER.

1 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state how many original suits of a value between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 were instituted before District and Subordinate Judges in 1914?

1 A.—Five hundred and forty-three.

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Keshabdas Ayyer.)

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

- (a) the total number of sub-assistant surgeons in this Presidency;
- (b) the number of transfers amongst them in 1914 and for each of the preceding four years;
- (c) whether it is a common experience of sub-assistant surgeons to have ordinarily two or two transfers each year;
- (d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider how the present system of frequent transfers, causing considerable hardship to the public and the sub-assistant surgeons, may be so altered as to minimise such hardship; and
- (e) whether the Government will be pleased to order the inclusion of information as to the total number of transfers of sub-assistant surgeons in the year in the annual report on civil hospitals?

Transfer of sub-assistant surgeons.

2 A.—The information has been called for but has not yet been received. The Government are therefore not at present in a position to answer the question.

3 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

- (a) if four local forest or municipal dispensaries or hospitals have been closed in the Salem district within the last twelve months;
- (b) the total number of hospitals and dispensaries that have been closed last year and this year in this Presidency;
- (c) how many were closed on account of the war and consequent scarcity of officers;
- (d) whether other causes have also operated and if so which, and in closing how many; and
- (e) what steps, if any, the Government will be pleased to take for the purpose of increasing the number of officers and to overcome the other causes?

Closure of hospitals.

3 A.—The information asked for has been called for but has not yet been received. The Government are therefore not at present in a position to answer the question.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement now in answer to my question 39 at the last meeting?

4 A.—Dr. Keshabdas Ayyer appealed against the order of the Madras Medical Council temporarily removing his name from the Medical Register. The order of the Government following the appeal is laid on the table.*

Order of the Madras Medical Council in removing a medical practitioner from their register.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) what is the total amount paid as *madat* last year to (1) Hindus, (2) Muhammadans, (3) Christians and (4) other religious or charitable institutions in this Presidency;
- (b) what has been the amount of redemption in each of the last five years and for what reasons;
- (c) what standing or circular orders have been issued regarding such redemptions;
- (d) whether such resumed amounts are now being applied to other similar charitable or religious purposes; and
- (e) if not, whether such application will be considered by Government?

Each year—
Hindus,
Muhammadans
and Christians
religious
institutions.

5 A.—(a) & (b) The total amount of allowances paid to religious institutions by *baris* deduction in 1914 (1913-14) was Rs. 8,31,502. It is not known how this is distributed among the four classes mentioned. At the time of the *huzar* settlement the assessment on *baris* held for the support of religious institutions was as follows:—Hindus Rs. 21,67,630, Muhammadans Rs. 2,48,282, Christian

* Vide Appendix I on page 349 infra.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar)

[1st February 1918.]

Re. 4,981. The Government have no later information. There is no information regarding the amount of resumptions in the last five years, but the Government have no reason to suppose that it has been anything but trifling, as final resumption is ordinarily resorted to only when the institution to which the endowment was attached has disappeared or when the service has ceased to be performed and must be restored.

(c), (d) & (e) The resumption and re-assignment of the resumed allowances are governed by the rules in Board's Standing Order 54.

Prevalence of
poverty at
various
levels
subordinate
establishments

6 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if they have perused a paragraph headed "Corruption in Courts" at page 15 of the *States*, dated 7th December 1916, and the circular against corruption issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa contained therein;

(b) if they have ascertained the extent to which the evil prevails in this Presidency; and

(c) if they would be pleased to issue a similar circular to reinstate the exactions by, and payment of, manuals to the lower subordinate establishments?

6 A.—(a) The Government have perused the article in question.

(b) It is not possible to ascertain the extent to which corruption exists. The superior officers are, however, constantly on the watch for it and heavy punishment is inflicted whenever it is satisfactorily proved.

(c) The Government do not consider that any such circular is necessary as it is already well known that such exactions are absolutely forbidden and that any one who levies them is liable to severe punishment.

Utilisation of
the help of
non-official
presidents of
taluk boards
and their
elections in
winning the
elective system.

7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the suggestion contained in page 10 of G.O. 1432 L., dated 8th October 1915, in the following terms: "I, however, apprehend that the great mass of the people are not likely to know about or take kindly to the elective system, so long as it is worked, as at present, exclusively by an official agency. A beginning may perhaps be made to popularise the system by instructing revenue divisional officers to avail themselves of the help of non-official presidents of taluk boards where there are such and of the chairmen of union panchayats in advertising and holding the elections"; and

(b) whether the Government would be pleased to consider the desirability of adopting that suggestion and suitably modifying the election rules?

7 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider that any modification in the election rules is necessary. Revenue divisional officers will be advised to utilise the services of non-official presidents of taluk boards and chairmen of union panchayats where necessary.

Establishment
of a postman,
post, at
Surnamangalam,
Ramanathapuram
District

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and to state

(a) whether two Deputy Inspectors-General have in their entries in the local station-books expressed themselves in favour of establishing an outpost at Surnamangalam in lieu of the recently abolished police station;

(b) whether the complaint of a municipal councillor M.R. Thy. Thottu Subba Rowth that his carriage was attacked on his way from Surnamangalam to Salem has been received by the District Superintendent of Police;

(c) what fresh steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such attacks; and

(d) whether the Government would be pleased to consider the recommendation of the Deputy Inspectors-General, viz., the desirability of establishing an outpost at Surnamangalam?

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

8 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A complaint was received from Mr. T. Subba Rowth that some stones were thrown at his carriage.

(c) Six constables now patrol the road.

(d) The Government will consider the matter.

9 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for extension of Dharmapuri (Salem district) was prepared long ago for relieving congestion there; Dharmapuri town extension scheme.

(b) whether plague has now broken out at Dharmapuri;

(c) whether numerous applications for plots in the extension have been received and are yet undisposed of; and

(d) whether Government would expedite disposal and facilitate evacuation of Dharmapuri by granting early sanction to the scheme and ordering it to be immediately carried out?

9 A.—(a) An estimate amounting to Rs. 24,000 for the extension of Dharmapuri town was sanctioned in January 1914.

(b) Yes.

(c) As far as the Government are aware, 351 applications for plots have been received for the 858 plots available, but no assignment has been made pending final orders on the scheme.

(d) Mr. Lansdowne, when on special duty in connection with town-planning operations, inspected the town and made suggestions. The Government noted the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner and the President of the Salem District Board thereon.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if their attention has been drawn to the decision of the Madras High Court in 35 Madras, page 148, that the rights of Government in tree patta cases have not been transferred to the land pattadars more especially since the land pattadars' patta have not been suitably altered; Tree-patta between land pattadars and tree patta-owners.

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to carry out their intention in cancelling tree patta, that the land pattadar should be able to receive kists or rents on tree patta trees and have the rights of Government therein by issuing suitably revised patta to the land pattadars;

(c) whether the Government appointed special officers to settle the disputes arising between land pattadars and tree pattadars in Tirunelveli district;

(d) what steps Government intend to take to avoid or settle similar disputes in other districts; and

(e) whether they are aware of the number of existing disputes in the Salem district on this question which have been taken to court during the last six years?

10 A.—The Government have referred to the ruling cited and will consider whether the pronouncement of the High Court necessitates any remedial action.

11 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they would ascertain in how many cases in the district of Salem plague infection has been carried from place to place by persons travelling by train and in how many cases by grain bags sent by cart along the cart route or by bags carried in trains; and Statistics of plague in Salem district.

(b) whether the notification system can be utilized to prevent infection spreading by the transport of grain?

11 A.—(a) Accurate information on this point could only be obtained on the basis of a systematic surveillance for more rigid and far-reaching than has ever been practicable in any part of the Presidency. The Government do not therefore consider that any useful purpose will be served by calling for the information.

(Mr. Narayana Aggar; Mr. Karaleppara Mappil Nayan.) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

- (B) The answer is in the negative. The Government have never enforced general inspection of grain travelling by rail, having regard to the dislocation of business which such a step would entail, and do not consider that the present occasion is a suitable one for introducing such a measure.

Draft Bill is
in the Madras
District
Municipalities
and Local
Boards Act.

- 12 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) if their draft Bill for general revision and amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act are ready;
(b) if so, whether they would send them to the various municipalities and local boards for suggestions and criticism instead of asking for general suggestions without reference to any draft Bill; and
(c) whether they would extend time for replies of the local bodies by at least one month?

- 12 A.—(a) The final form of the draft Bill has not yet been settled.
(b) The Government are not prepared to comply with this request.
(c) The time for the receipt of suggestions will be extended by one month.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Karaleppara Mappil Nayan.

Holiday for
Gowms in
Malabar is
Government
order.

- 13 Q.—In view of the increasingly large number of Malayalis in Government employ outside Malabar, and especially in Madras, and the great importance attached by them to Gowm which is generally celebrated by every Malayali, will the Government be pleased to sanction a holiday for Gowm to all Malayali Government employes outside Malabar?

- 13 A.—Heads of departments will be authorized to allow any Malayali who may desire it to take a holiday for Gowm in substitution for the monthly Saturday holiday of the then current or next succeeding month.

Statistics
regarding
experimental
post offices
opened at
Malabar and
South
Canara.

- 14 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state from what year experimental branch post offices began to be opened in Malabar and South Canara?

- (b) How many such offices were opened during the last seven years beginning from 1909—

- (1) on the application of private individuals,
(2) by the Postal department?

- (c) How many of each kind of these offices were made permanent?

- (d) Is it usual to take deposit in the case of offices opened at the instance of private individuals?

- 14 A.—(a) The information is not available.

- (b) (1) & (2) Nineteen experimental post offices in the Malabar District and seven in the South Canara district. These offices were opened by the department on the initiative of local officers or on the representation of local residents, but the Government have no information as to the number under each head.

- (c) Fourteen of the experimental post offices opened in the Malabar district and five of those opened in the South Canara district have been made permanent; two offices in the former district and one in the latter are at present in the experimental stage. The Government cannot say how many of each kind were made permanent.

- (d) If an experimental post office is likely to prove self-supporting, no contribution is taken even if offered and if an office is not likely to prove self-supporting it is, ordinarily, not opened or continued, whether the public be willing to contribute or not.

[21 FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Kanahyappa Muppil Najar.)

15 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that under a recent Government Order the sanitary inspectors employed under local bodies are required to undergo a quinquennial training on payment of a college fee of Rs. 15 each and pass an examination?

Quinquennial training and pay of sanitary inspectors.

(b) If so, are the candidates failing in the examination required to undergo a second training in all subjects (including those in which they passed in the first examination) or leave without allowance?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to release the same, and order the recovery of college fees for the first training from the agencies employing them, instead of from the inspectors themselves, and that the second training and examination should be limited to the subjects in which the candidates failed in the first examination and on privilege leave, if eligible, instead of on leave without allowance?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to revise the scale of their salary as follows and to order that sanitary inspectors who have passed the quinquennial examination will have preference to the posts of inspectors of vaccination:—

(i) a minimum grade pay of Rs. 50 to sanitary inspectors (seniors in service by many years) who have passed "advanced hygiene" and "advanced sanitary engineering";

(ii) a minimum pay of Rs. 40 to those who have passed "minor sanitary engineering"; and

(iii) a pay of Rs. 25, to Rs. 35 to assistant sanitary inspectors?

15 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, when they are not eligible for any other kind of leave.

(c) Orders will issue shortly on this point.

(d) The Government are unable to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

16 Q.—In view to encourage commercial education and those who have undergone commercial training and obtained diplomas, will the Government be pleased to order that the audit of accounts of all the registered companies should be done by trained and diplomaed men and duly certified by them under their signature?

Audit of accounts of registered companies.

16 A.—Under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1912, every company is required to appoint an auditor and no person can be appointed as auditor of any company other than a private company unless he holds a certificate from Government entitling him to act in that capacity. In granting such certificates due regard is given to practical training and commercial diploma.

17 Q.—In view to avoid unnecessary expenditures and trouble to parties by having now to apply to civil courts for even petty matters like getting copies of papers, return of documents, etc., through vakils instead of by post or in person as allowed in revenue and criminal courts, will the Government be pleased to take steps to amend the rules so that parties may make such applications by post or in person?

Applications to civil courts for copies of documents.

17 A.—The matter is governed by rules made by the High Court; but it may be pointed out that there is nothing to prevent parties to proceedings in civil courts from making in person applications of the nature referred to by the Honourable Member. The rules provide for the despatch of copies through the post, but the receipt of applications through that channel might frequently cause inconvenience.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to obtain statistics showing

(a) how many cases were dealt with under the Land Encroachment Act in Malabar in each of the past five years;

(b) what amount of penalty was collected in each of these years;

(c) in how many cases the encroachments were removed in each of these years;

(d) in how many cases the encroachments were assigned on auction and jamaabhogam to the occupants each year during this period;

Statistics of cases dealt with under Land Encroachment Act in Malabar.

(Mr. Karsaleppara Muppil Nayar : Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(e) in how many cases the occupancies were assigned on *saisamant* and *jannabagam* to the jannis of adjacent lands in the same period ;

(f) how many cases under such of the above heads were encroachments on road and road perambles and what amount of penalty was collected in respect of them ;

(g) whether there were old trees and buildings in any of the above cases ; if so, in how many cases assigned and in how many cases removed ; and

(h) will the Government be pleased to order *lexiroy* in dealing with such encroachments and to recognise the adjacent jannis' right for the first offer of lands to be assigned ?

18 A.—(a) to (g) The Honourable Member is referred to the general information published on this subject in the *jannabadi* reports. The Government have no further particulars relative to these classes of the question and, as at present advised, do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by asking for elaborate special statistics.

(A) The Government do not think it necessary to issue any special instructions. The local officers must deal with such cases on their merits, and no general pronouncement is possible on the subject of the alleged rights of jannis in preference in the matter of assignments.

Education of
Nambudis of
Malabar.

19 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to what has appeared about the education of the Nambudis of Malabar in the following issues of the newspapers :—

(i) *West Coast Spectator* of the 4th and 5th December 1915 ;

(ii) *Indian Patriot* of the 13th December 1915 ?

If the answer to this is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider, as soon as it is convenient, the method of action to be taken in this matter ?

19 A.—The Government have perused the communications referred to. They considered that the Nambudis community should take the initiative in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Fencing and
enclosing by
the State of
proprietary
building
societies.

20 Q.—With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reply to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Kameswaram Rao Panikula at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd February 1915, will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the direction of fencing and financing by the State, co-operative building societies in this Presidency and whether the Government have decided upon any definite steps that should be taken in the matter ?

20 A.—The case is now under the consideration of Government.

Transfer of
pumping and
hoisting
operations to
the Director
of Agriculture.

21 Q.—With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reply to my suggestion at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th March 1915 that the work connected with the pumping and hoisting operations be transferred from the Director of Industries to the Director of Agriculture, will the Government be pleased to state whether the necessary orders have been issued to that effect and, if not, whether steps will be taken to carry out the suggestion without further delay ?

21 A.—The Government have decided to transfer the control of pumping and hoisting operations to the Agricultural department. Orders will be issued as soon as the consequential arrangements can be made.

Leave to
village officers
in the
proprietary
and so

22 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which necessitated the Board of Revenue to obtain the orders of the Government for amending rule 10 of Appendix IV to Board's Standing Order 147 printed at page 454, Vol. II, Presidency and lay on the table the correspondence received from the several District Collectors on this matter ?

1st February 1914.]

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

22 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to G.O. 1765, Revenue, dated 29th July 1913, which has been laid on the Editors' Table and which explains the origin of the amendments made in rule 10 of the rules made under section 32 of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894. He will also find the subject discussed in the record of the debates of this Council's meeting of the 2nd April 1914. There was practically no correspondence with District Collectors on the subject.

23 Q.—(a) With reference to the answer to my question 39 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th May 1913 regarding the revision of dates of kishanhi in the Godavari district, will the Government be pleased to state whether necessary orders have been issued?

Northall in response to question.

(b) With reference to the answer to my question 91 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th May 1913 regarding the extension of canal irrigation to the Palamuru island, will the Government be pleased to state whether necessary orders have been issued?

Extension of canal irrigation to the Palamuru island.

(c) With reference to the answer to my question 92 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th May 1913 regarding the estimate for providing a flood bank for the Tekli drain, Godavari district, will the Government be pleased to state whether the necessary sanction has been accorded?

Flood bank for the Tekli drain, Godavari district.

25 A.—(a) A further report on the subject has lately been received from the Board of Revenue and the Government hope to issue orders shortly.

(b) Plans and estimates for the extension of canal irrigation to the Palamuru island are awaited from the Superintending Engineer.

(c) An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,645 has been sanctioned for providing a flood bank along the right side of the Tekli drain. The work will shortly be commenced.

24 Q.—With reference to the answer to my question 73 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd February 1913 with regard to the levy of water-tax on sugarcane planted in the Godavari Eastern delta, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been arrived at and, if so, to lay a copy thereof on the table?

Water-tax on sugarcane in the Godavari Eastern delta.

24 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. 689, Revenue, dated 17th March 1913, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take on hand without further delay the amendment of the rules under the Land Improvement and the Agricultural Loans Acts, and also make special rules for the advance of loans for pumping installations by the Director of Industries?

25 A.—The Honourable Member will find the amendments ordered by Government in the rules under the Loans Acts at pages 323-324 of Part I of the 2nd St. George Gazette, dated 6th April 1913, and pages 572-573 of the same part of the Gazette, dated 29th June 1913.

A statement of rules under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts and notice of loans for pumping installations.

Special rules for the advance of loans for pumping installations have been drafted and scrutinized, but further consideration has been found necessary with reference to the probability that the control of pumping and boring operations will shortly be transferred to the Director of Agriculture.

26 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there has been a difference of opinion among the local officers as to the varieties into which the chilly crop of Elimchandrapur taluk should be divided, subsequent to the orders issued by the Board of Revenue in April 1913, with the result that the distinction between the field and garden varieties has been done away with and all crops charged as garden variety alone, notwithstanding the representations of the people to the contrary?

Classification of chilly crop of Elimchandrapur taluk.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry so that plots not carefully prepared for irrigation like gaily fields be not closed under garden variety?

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Richmond) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

24 A.—The Government have no information. If the local officers have in any case disregarded the instructions issued by the Board of Revenue on the subject, the proper course for persons prejudicially affected by their action is to appeal to the Board.

List of low-lying lands liable to submergence during heavy rains in the Eastern and Central delta divisions.

27 Q.—(a) With reference to the rules for the distribution and registering of supply of water in the Eastern and Central delta divisions under the Government Amlak system, embodied in G.O. 21 L., dated 13th January 1915, will the Government be pleased to state whether a complete and up-to-date list of low-lying lands liable to submergence during heavy rains in those two deltas to which the rules apply has been prepared and published for general information; and, if so, will Government be pleased to order the same to be laid on the table?

(b) If no such list exists, will Government be pleased to order the preparation of an exhaustive list of the kind at an early date?

(c) Is it a fact that, for the present, the officers concerned have been relying upon the list prepared in 1907 which seems to relate to submitting applications for water for first crop up to 31st August as a special case?

27 A.—The Government are not aware that any such list has been prepared either recently or in 1907, and they do not think its preparation is necessary. The Government recognise that the rules as worded are open to misconstruction and they will be amended.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

Summary of war expenditure.

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what special economies in expenditure they have effected since the commencement of the war?

28 A.—It is not possible within the limits of an answer to a question to give details of the economies that have been effected, but the Honourable Member is referred to the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-1916 which was presented to this Council on the 13th March 1915 and to the Draft Financial Statement for 1916-1917 copies of which will be supplied to all Members of the Legislative Council in the beginning of February 1916. The total Provincial expenditure from 1913-14 is as follows:—

	LAKHS.
1913-14 (actuals)	819.41
1914-15 (actuals)	592.78
1915-16 (revised estimate)	767.49
1916-17 (budget estimate)	708.63

The great reduction of expenditure in the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 represents the measure of economy which has been carried out in consequence of the war.

The list of new appointments and schemes sanctioned involving immediate additional expenditure since August 1914?

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of new appointments created and new schemes sanctioned involving immediate additional expenditure since August 1914?

29 A.—The Government regret that they cannot undertake to supply the detailed information desired by the Honourable Member as its compilation would involve much time and trouble. The Honourable Member will however find in the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-1916, and in the Draft Financial Statement for 1916-1917, references to the principal schemes for which provision has been made in those years, and he may rest assured that the Government have scrutinised all proposals for increased expenditure with a close regard to economy.

Reduction of expenditure of capital works from Provincial revenues.

30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of equipping and supporting a few hospital ships from Provincial revenues, with the view of lightening to some little extent the burden borne by the mother country?

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar.)

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to supply and equip two or three aeroplanes every month from Provincial revenues for service at the battle fronts?

Maintenance of aeroplanes from Provincial revenues.

30 & 31 A.—It is not open to a Local Government to spend its revenue on the objects in question.

32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has considered the desirability of offering from the Provincial share of the revenues any sum to the Government of India with the view of adding to the strength of the military assistance from India?

Provisional share of revenue towards Indian military force.

32 A.—The answer is in the negative.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose leaving the exact spot for the construction of the Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute on the Spur Tank wakkan?

Location of Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute.

34 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the place of exact location of the proposed General Hospital buildings has been decided upon and, if not, when this question is likely to be considered and finally decided?

Location of the proposed General Hospital buildings.

35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the fact that it will be several years before the new General Hospital is constructed, there are good reasons why the construction of the Memorial Tuberculosis Institute should not proceed in advance of the General Hospital?

Construction of the Memorial Tuberculosis Institute.

33, 34 & 35 A.—So far as is at present practicable, the location of these buildings has been settled and, if possible, the construction of the Tuberculosis Institute will proceed in advance as suggested.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.

36 Q.—With reference to His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address of the Tanjore District Association, printed on page 8 of the *Madras* newspaper, dated 4th December 1915, under the head of "Land Problems," will the Government be pleased

Publication of address sent to His Excellency the Governor and printed in the *Madras* newspaper of 4th December 1915.

(a) to lay on the table a copy of the statement furnished to His Excellency and showing the amount of estimates sanctioned in the Cauvery and Vanner divisions of the Tanjore delta in the twenty years ending with 1913 and the actual outlay during the same period;

(b) to state how much of the 16 lakhs referred to by His Excellency was (i) on repairs, (ii) on ordinary maintenance and (iii) on original works or improvements; and

(c) to state the amount expended in the same period of twenty years on (i) the improvement of the Pulavar drainage, (ii) the Adyar straight cut and the widening of the affluents and (iii) the improvements of the Marikolalarigar?

36 A.—(a) The details of the figures given by His Excellency will be found in the statement supplied to the Honourable Member with G.O. 310 L, dated 27th June 1915. A copy of that order is now laid on the table.*

(b) The whole of the 16 lakhs was spent on original works or improvements.

(c) (i) Rs. 3,59,496, (ii) Rs. 1,67,816, (iii) Rs. 2,101.

37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to their replies to my question 87 put at the meeting of the Council on 20th November 1914,

Investigation of the scheme for widening Luvford's cut at the outlet of the Heringwoodmundi into the sea has been completed, and whether the estimate therefor has been mentioned;

(a) whether the investigation of the scheme for widening Luvford's cut at the outlet of the Heringwoodmundi into the sea has been completed, and whether the estimate therefor has been mentioned;

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(b) whether the estimates for improvements to the Nallur and Pekkuvakkal, affluents of the Adampar, have been sanctioned and whether the improvements have been completed; and

(c) whether the proposals to relieve the floods in the drainage area of the Kilatangiar have been investigated and, if so, what further steps have been taken in the matter?

37 A.—(a) The investigation of the scheme has been completed by the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer has reported that the estimate will be submitted shortly.

(b) The Superintending Engineer has lately reported that the estimate for improvements to the Nallur is being completed in his office. The Chief Engineer has returned the estimate for improvements to the Pekkuvakkal to the Superintending Engineer for revision.

(c) Proposals for improving the Kilatangiar have been investigated. Plans and estimates for the work have been received from the Superintending Engineer and are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for irrigation.

Widening of
Canary and
improvements to
the drainage of
Nandalar.

38 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have before them any proposals for widening the Canavery on its lower reaches and for improving the drainage of the Nandalar, and what stage has been reached by each of these proposals?

38 A.—An estimate for widening the Canavery below Māyavaram bridge has been examined by the Chief Engineer for irrigation and returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision and is awaited. Estimates amounting to Rs. 21,500 have been sanctioned for improving the Nandalar by the conversion of four dams into regulators and three of these works have been completed.

Arrears of
suits in the
High Courts.

39 Q.—Will the Government be pleased, with reference to G.O. 2803, Judicial, dated 15th November 1915,

(i) to lay on the table the full correspondence with the Government of India and the High Court on the subject of arrears of work in the High Court referred to in paragraph 1 of the Government Order;

(ii) to lay on the table a statement showing the institutions and disposals of the other High Courts and Chief Courts in India with the number of Judges therein, similar to that appended to the Government Order;

(iii) to state the number of original suits disposed of on the Original Side of the Madras High Court for the years 1912 to 1915, and the number of Judges that sat and disposed of them; and the number of days they were engaged therein;

(iv) to state the grounds for the remark made in paragraph 4 of the Government Order that a reduction of 150 sabs in the Original Side will not allow the reduction of strength of the High Court by one Judge;

(v) to furnish the data for holding the view in paragraph 4 of the Government Order that the cost of litigation in the City Civil Court for suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 would probably be higher than in the High Court;

(vi) to state whether any midsummer vacation was enjoyed by the Judges of the Sudder Court and of the Supreme Court and, if so, the length thereof;

(vii) to state the length of the midsummer vacation enjoyed by the Judges of the High Court since the vacation of the High Court in 1862 with any alterations made therein up to the present day;

(viii) to state the authority under which the Judges of the High Court avail themselves of the midsummer vacation and the length of it; and

(ix) to lay on the table the correspondence referred to in paragraph 6 of the Government Order as having taken place in 1905 regarding the Saturday sittings?

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Menon.)

- 39 A.—(i) The Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.
- (ii) The Government are in possession of no statistics relating to the other High Courts and Chief Courts other than those published in the annual returns.
- (iii) The disposals up to 1914 will be found in the statistics of civil courts which are published annually. The Government do not consider it necessary to call for any further information.
- (iv) The remark in question was based on considerations affecting the work of the court as a whole.
- (v) The Court Fees Act, the Civil Rules of Practice and the Rules of the High Court on the Original Side.
- (vi) & (vii) The Government are not in possession of the information.
- (viii) The length of the vacation is ten weeks. The Government are not aware upon what statutory or other authority it rests.
- (ix) The Government are not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Ramaswami Menon.

40 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the Government have taken in hand or mean to take in hand directly legislation with reference to the apportionment of Government assessment between landlord and tenant in respect of multipai leases, as promised by Government in answer to question 394 found at page 121 of Vol. VI of Questions and Answers in this Council?

Assessment of
multipai leases
by direct
Government.

40 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question 32 at the Council meeting of the 23rd November 1915.

41 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if the High Court has passed final orders as to reducing printing and translation charges referred to in question 139 at page 45 of Vol. V of Questions and Answers in this Council (1913)?

Translation
and printing
charges in the
High Court.

41 A.—The reply is in the negative.

42 Q.—(a) Are the translators paid 6 annas a page while 10 annas is levied per page from parties and 15 annas a page is levied for printing charges from appellants and 4 annas from respondents while 14 annas only per page is paid by the High Court to the printing office?

Translation of
multipai leases
at printing
charges in the
High Court.

(b) What is the surplus amount up to 31st December 1914?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any proposals as to how the surplus amounts are to be utilized; if so, what they are and in what stage these proposals now are?

42 A.—(a) The rates charged to parties are unaltered. The payment to the contractor has been reduced by one pice a page.

(b) It is not possible to say exactly what is the excess of receipts over expenditure as the receipts include large amounts paid in on account of work in respect of which no payment has been made.

(c) The receipts are credited to general revenues, out of which also the charges are met. There is no specific balance available for utilization. Sundry proposals in connection with the question are under consideration of the High Court.

43 Q.—With reference to question 198 found at page 59 of Vol. V of Questions and Answers as to protection of rice fields on the banks of the Kuttar canal from influx of salt water, will the Government be pleased to state if any protective works are now undertaken and will the Government be pleased to publish the report mentioned in the Government's gazette to the question stated above?

Translation
from English
to Malayalam,
Tamil and
Sinhalese.

43 A.—No protective works have been undertaken. Further information to supplement the report has been called for and the question of publication will be considered after its receipt.

(Mr. Ramas Meen.)

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Arakere-
Mangalore
Railway scheme.

44 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what stage the scheme to construct a railway between Arakere and Mangalore has reached?

(b) Is it a fact that the Mysore Government are not quite willing now to take up the construction of the line in Mysore territory?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a communication in the Madras Mail, dated 15th December 1915, as to the Mangalore harbour and the Arakere-Mangalore Railway?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the possibility of improving the Mangalore harbour?

44 A.—(a) & (b) The Darbar's proposal to construct the Mysore section is now in abeyance. A survey of a line from Mangalore to Panaseengalore has been sanctioned by the Railway Board and if the prospects prove satisfactory this will be financed by the South Canara District Board.

(c) Yes.

(d) The possibility of improving the port of Mangalore will be examined shortly.

Opening the
bar at the
mouth of the
Nijaleswar river,
South Canara.

45 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the cutting of the bar of the Nijaleswar river referred to by me in question 484 printed at page 133, Vol. VI of Questions and Answers, has resulted in the washing away of coconut gardens lying south of the opening then made?

(b) Has the Government made any inquiries into the matter; if not, will the Government be pleased to make one, and will the Government be pleased to take protective measures, if necessary, to remedy or prevent any possible injury to the garden lands lying near the mouth of the river?

45 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The bar was opened by private persons and apparently it is not possible to close the opening.

(b) Inquiries on the subject were made in September 1914 with reference to a memorial received from the local residents. As a result an estimate for Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for the provision of groynes and revetment designed to prevent further erosion towards the south. The result of this action is now under the consideration of the Government.

Investigation
under the
Kannur
Act, Kollam.

46 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any damages occurred during the year 1915 to the rice lands on the bed of the Kannur river as referred to in question 455 printed at page 133, Vol. VI, Questions and Answers?

(b) If any loss has occurred as in 1914, will the Government be pleased to state the approximate acreage of the lands that have suffered and the reasons therefor?

(c) Were any remedial steps taken last year to prevent loss and with what success?

46 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

Investigation
of most pro-
gressive works
in Kollam.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any minor irrigation works have been inquired into by the Government in the district of Malabar? If so, what are those works investigated and what stage have the investigations reached?

47 A.—The Meengara, Malampuzha, Vandithodu and Kilakancheri projects in the Palghat and Ponnani taluks and the Kundishem project near Tellicherry are under investigation. Field work for the Meengara reservoir project has been completed and its revenue aspect is under consideration. A preliminary report on the Malampuzha project has been received. The revenue aspects of the project have not been investigated and the preliminary report is still under consideration. Preliminary reports for the Vandithodu and Kilakancheri projects are awaited. Special establishment was recently sanctioned for the investigation of the Kundishem project.

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Roman Menon.)

48 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if any steps were taken to ascertain the feasibility of constructing an sluice across the Dharmapattanam river in the Kattayam taluk of Malabar?

Answer given
the Government
of Madras
to the
Hon. Member
for
Kattayam
Taluk, Malabar

(b) Will the Government be pleased to take up that work, with a view to prevent the influx of salt water into the paddy fields and to improve the sanitation of the locality?

A.—The proposal was examined but it was found that the work would not only be unremunerative but would actually involve additional expenditure. Moreover, while benefiting certain lands it would cause injury to a large area on which a first crop is now grown between June and October. In these circumstances the Government decided not to proceed further with the project. The matter has not been examined from the sanitary point of view as it has not hitherto been suggested that the existing conditions caused any injury to public health. The Government do not propose to order any further investigation.

49 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to order the completion of the girls' high school building in Cannanore?

Chief High
School,
Cannanore.

(b) Is it a fact that the building is very near completion, and will the Government be pleased to consider the circumstance that, if the building is left incomplete, the work already done is likely to suffer?

(c) Is it a fact that the contractor was prepared to complete the work and wait for payment until it pleased the Government to pay him?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report stating whether almost all the more important portion of the work has not been completed?

A.—(a) & (b) The work is in progress and there has been no proposal before Government to leave it in an incomplete state. A provision of Rs. 14,000 has been made for the work in the first edition of the budget estimate for 1916-17 and the building can be completed within the year 1916-17.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) It does not seem necessary to call for information since the building is certain to be completed next year.

50 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Government of India has requisitioned vessels for the carriage of wheat from the port of Karachi?

Requisition of
vessels from
Karachi port
by the Govern-
ment of India.

(b) If so, were there among them any vessels that had been already engaged for the export of produce from the various ports of the West Coast?

(c) How many vessels were so requisitioned?

(d) Has not such requisitioning seriously hampered export of coffee, tea, copra and other raw produce from Malabar?

(e) Has the Government of Madras taken any steps in the matter? If not, will the Government be pleased to do so and see that export trade on the West Coast does not suffer on that account?

A.—(a) The Government have no definite information.

(b) & (c) So far as is known one vessel already engaged for the export of produce from the West Coast has been requisitioned by the Government of India but for what purpose is not definitely known.

(d) & (e) On the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, that the requisitioning of one of the Clan liners was causing serious dislocation of trade and consequent loss to cultivators, the Government of India were requested in December last as far as possible to abstain from requisitioning vessels carrying on regular trade on the Madras and Malabar coasts.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Ramachandra Rao.

Inquiry into
gravelly lands
and
amount of
penal water-
rates imposed
in Kistna,
Guntur and
G. in the
districts.

51 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the extent of land for which applications for water have not been accepted in the Kistna, Giddavari and Guntur districts in faalis 1324 and 1325;

(b) the amount of penal water-rates collected in the above districts taluk by taluk during faalis 1324 and 1325;

(c) the extent of land cultivated with wet crops for over five years in the above districts for which water has been released in 1325;

(d) the extent of land in the above districts either surrounded by wet lands wholly and partially or forming part of survey fields cultivated with wet crops on which penal water-rates have been imposed in the above faalis; and

(e) the extent of land in the banks of the Colair lake on which penal water-rates have been imposed in faalis 1324 and 1325 and the amount of penal rates so levied?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry into the whole subject as to how far lands in the above districts on which it is not possible to grow any other crop but an irrigated paddy crop or from which it is not possible to exclude water have been penalised and whether it would be just and expedient to recognise the claims of the owners of these lands for water?

51 A.—(1) The information desired is not in the possession of Government and no such comparative particulars could possibly be procured until after the close of last 1325, i.e., 30th June 1916.

(2) The subject has already engaged the consideration of Government and the orders passed with regard to the Kistna delta are embodied in paragraphs 7 and 8 of G.O. 129, dated 21st January 1916, which has just been laid on the Editors' Table. The application of similar principles to the Giddavari delta is now under examination.

Flood damage
to crops around
Colair lake,
Kistna district.

52 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which there was a loss of crop in the taluks surrounding the Colair lake in the Kistna district on account of the damage caused by the floods in faali 1325; and

(b) whether any reports on the subject have been received from the local officers? Will the Government be pleased to place them, if any, on the table?

52 A.—The Government have received no reports on the subject.

Forest area and
grazing fees
received in
Guntur district.

53 Q.—With reference to G.O. 167b, Revenue, dated 17th July 1915, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the forest area placed in each of the classes I to 6 in the Guntur district; and

(b) the number of cattle admitted to those areas in the Guntur district in faalis 1323, 1324 and in faali 1325 up to date and the revenue for grazing fees realised every year?

53 A.—(a) According to the latest information before Government, the total area of forest reserves in the Guntur district is 521,277 acres, distributed as follows among the several classes indicated by the Forest Committee:—

Class.	A.C.R.					
I	Nil.
II	Nil.
III	3,777
IV	462,566
V	68,552
VI	9,582
Total ..						521,277

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao.)

- (f) The number of cattle admitted into the Guntur forests and the amount of rice-pee derived from grazing fees for flocks 1823 and 1824 corresponding to the forest years 1913-14 and 1914-15 are given below. Similar information for flock 1825 is not yet available—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Buffaloes	25,487	18,343
Cows and heifers	29,179	82,334
Goats	69,327	50,949
Sheep	175,687	196,457
Amount of grazing fee	71,963	81,628

- 54 Q.—With reference to G.O. 443 L., dated 25th September 1915, ordering that the system of joint inspection carried out in the Giddalur delta as a preliminary to re-grouping and re-piping of channels should be adopted in the Kistna delta, will the Government be pleased to order that the system should also be extended to the channels which had already been re-piped and re-grouped in the Kistna Western delta?

Joint inspection of channels in the Kistna Western delta.

- 54 A.—The Government do not propose to direct a general joint inspection of the channels which have already been re-grouped and re-piped in the Kistna Western delta, but they are willing that specific complaints regarding the grouping should be dealt with by joint inspection unless it is clear that there are no grounds for further inquiry.

- 55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the views of the Board of Revenue in regard to the recommendations of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee have been invited and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table?

Views of Board of Revenue on the Survey Committee's Report.

- 55 A.—The report of the Survey Committee has been referred to the Board of Revenue, which is submitting its remarks on the several recommendations of the committee in separate proceedings and the question whether these remarks and the orders of the Government thereon should be laid on the table will be considered on the merits of each case separately.

- 56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the reports of the Collectors of Kistna and Guntur districts in regard to the subject of the abolition of A and B classes for the purposes of irrigation in the Kistna delta have been received and, if so, will the Government be pleased to publish the same before final orders are passed?

Collectors' reports in the abolition of A and B classes of irrigation in the Kistna delta.

- 56 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to take the course suggested by the Honorable Member.

- 57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

acquisition of land in Poppen's Broadway for police bats.

- (a) whether any memorials have been received from the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the residents of the Poppen's Broadway in May 1915 objecting to the acquisition of sites in the Poppen's Broadway for police bats;

- (b) how these memorials have been disposed of and what the cost of the acquisition is; and

- (c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of constructing the bats elsewhere on suitable and economic grounds and with reference to the needs of the commercial section of the community?

- 57 A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) The Government declined to accede to the proposals of the memorialists to abandon the acquisition.

The cost of the acquisition is reported to be Rs. 1,38,200.

- (c) No other equally suitable site is available. A special fringeage is being designed.

(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao ; Mr. Ahmad Tamsi Marakbhayer.) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

Extension of
scheme of
minor and
single
irrigation

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the schemes of minor and major irrigation proposed to be investigated in 1916-17 and also those which are likely to be sanctioned for execution in 1916-17?

58 A.—Field investigation on the Jayamangalam channel and Korothol-Vengam projects in the Ganjam district will be started. The field investigations in regard to the following projects will be reviewed with the object of coming to a decision as to the extent to be pursued:—

- (1) Girkela channel, Ganjam district.
- (2) Coringa and Palasanna islands extension, Godavari district.
- (3) Baggara, Bellars district.
- (4) Improving supply to Kungiri reservoir, Nellore district.
- (5) Ikola, Cuddalore district.
- (6) Varadachalam, Chingleput district.
- (7) Utharamerur do.
- (8) Kaliveli swamp, South Arcot district.
- (9) Marachaballi, Salem district.

It is not likely that any projects will be sanctioned for execution in 1916-17.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tamsi Marakbhayer.

Release of a
prisoner in
Central Jail,
Cuttack.

59 Q.—(a) Has Government received a memorial, dated 14th December 1915, from Abdur Rahman Sahib, prisoner No. 2603, now confined in the Central Jail of Cuttack?

(b) Will Government be pleased to order his release or modify the sentence as an act of clemency in consideration of the circumstances put forward in his memorial?

59 A.—The Government have received a memorial, dated 4th December 1915, from the prisoner in question, but do not see any reason for interfering with the sentence passed on him.

Appointment
of a female
searcher at
Peralam
Junction.

60 Q.—(a) Is Government aware that there is no female searcher at the Peralam Junction where passengers from the French Settlement of Karaikal are being examined regarding dutiable articles?

(b) In view of the fact that a large number of the passengers are goonda ladies, will Government be pleased to issue orders for the appointment of a female searcher at the Junction?

(c) Should Government, however, think that an extra expenditure should not be incurred at this time, will they be pleased to depute at least one of the two now working at Madhapet (Cuddalore district)?

60 A.—There is no separate female searcher sanctioned for the Peralam Junction, and the Government do not consider it necessary to appoint one. The female searcher at Sennamangalam is occasionally deputed to Peralam, and it is only on those days that the passengers are searched; on other days their baggage alone is searched.

Crucifixion of a
Mohammedan
dead body
at Ponnambali.

61 Q.—(a) With reference to question 7 and the answer given thereto by the Government in the meeting held on 23rd November 1915 regarding the attempted burning of a Mohammedan dead body, will the Government be pleased to state if they have satisfied themselves that the Mohammedans present did refuse to carry the corpse?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay the concerned papers on the table?

61 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the relevant portion of the statement of a person described as "Xanthier, railway pay, Manda Danabhadri" recorded by the Deputy Collector on the 2nd October 1915 is laid on the table.*

1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Ahmad Yousi Marakthapur; Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.)

62 Q.—In view of the large number of qualified vakils and barristers among Muhammadans, will the Government be pleased to appoint more Muhammadans as district musaifs and sub-judges?

Appointment of Muhammadans as district musaifs and sub-judges.

62 A.—The appointment of district musaifs is vested in the High Court and subordinate judges are ordinarily selected from the ranks of district musaifs. The Honourable Member is in error in thinking that the number of qualified Muhammadan vakils and barristers is large.

63 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of Muhammadan inspectors and sub-inspectors at present in the Police Department;

Statistics of Police musaifs, inspectors and sub-inspectors in the Police Department.

(b) the number of inspectors and sub-inspectors of other castes; and

(c) the number of sub-inspectors promoted as inspectors during the last two years and the number of Muhammadans among them?

63 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to his question 62 at the meeting of the 20th November 1914. The Government are not aware of any circumstances justifying a further call for statistics.

64 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Police authorities register persons as suspected known deprecators without their knowledge and behind their back?

Register of suspected known deprecators.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to issue orders to make such registrations after notice to the persons concerned and hearing their objections?

64 A.—The term 'known deprecator' is not applied to any person who has not been convicted. Persons who have not been convicted but who are believed to be addicted to crime are registered as suspects. The Government do not think it expedient to require that notice should be given to suspects before registration.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.

65 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how long the settlement party is expected to continue work in Gangan?

Period of settlement party in Gangan.

65 A.—The Government are not in a position to furnish exact information on the subject, but will make inquiries and answer the question if it is repeated at a subsequent meeting.

66 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any proposals are in contemplation to constitute the Agency tracts of Gangan and Vangapahan into a separate district and withdraw portions of the Agency tracts into plains?

Constitution of the Agency tract of Gangan and Vangapahan into a separate district.

66 A.—Proposals of the nature mentioned in the question have been made, but the Government have not yet passed orders on them.

67 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of establishing a taluk board at Parikimeti in view of the large area that has been recently added to the taluk?

Establishment of a taluk board at Parikimeti.

67 A.—The question of establishing a separate taluk board for the Parikimeti taluk will be considered.

68 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if a member for election into the Legislative Council, Schedule III, on behalf of municipalities and local boards residing outside the group for three years is eligible to be a voter and candidate under the rules?

Qualification of a member of a taluk board or municipality as a voter and candidate under the rules.

68 A.—Residential qualification is implied in clause (a) of rule 3 (1) in Schedule III to the Council Regulations. Title-holders can vote only in the electoral areas in which they reside. Ex-members of local bodies can vote in the electoral area in which their qualifications arose, irrespective of their present residence.

(*Raja Sri Madan Mohan Sank Das; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.*) [1ST FEBRUARY 1916.]

Residential
qualifications
of a voter or
candidate as
related to
Legislative
Council by
Local Bodies

69 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to amend the rules (of the answer to the above is in the affirmative) in view of the expression of public opinion in a resolution of the Madras Provincial Conference held at Nellore in June 1915 and in justice to the electorate, so that residential qualification may be a necessary condition for a candidate to be elected a member of the Legislative Council for that group?

69 A.—The Government see no reason to recommend the amendment suggested by the Honourable Member.

Keeping the
Secondary
training schools
in Ganjam to
the grade of
secondary
training
schools

70 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to raise the incomplete training schools in Ganjam into secondary training schools at Berhampur and Chikaraola?

70 A.—The question of opening a secondary training class for Uriyas in the Government Training School at Berhampur is under consideration. The Government see no need at present for such a class at Chikaraola.

Admission of
Uriya dialect
Brahmins.
Some into the
Training
School, English
medium.

71 Q.—In view of the pressing need for trained Uriya teachers due to the want of training facilities in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to ask the Educational Department to arrange this year for the admission of a batch of Uriya School Final candidates into the Training School, Rajahmundry?

71 A.—If suitable Uriya candidates present themselves, they will be admitted.

Appointment
of some Uriya
Circle Inspectors
of Police.

72 Q.—In view of the fact that the Uriya-speaking areas of Ganjam district and Jeypore agency, containing as they do sixteen police circles, have only one Uriya permanent Circle Inspector, will the Government be pleased to appoint a few qualified Uriyas as Inspectors in the Uriya circles?

72 A.—The Government have no information regarding the exact number of Uriya Inspectors in the Ganjam district and Jeypore but they will enquire.

Appointment
of Uriyas in
the Collectorate
of Ganjam.

73 Q.—How many qualified Uriyas have applied for posts during 1914-15 in the Collectorate of Ganjam and how many have been provided with employments?

73 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu,
Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Preserving the
history of
Andhra.

74 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the officer in charge of the Oriental Manuscripts Library at Madras (University Library) to copy the history of the zamindars in a better paper as the existing manuscripts of Col. Mackenzie written in 1802 are crumbling?

74 A.—The bulk of the manuscripts have been recopied. The rest will be attended to.

Free quarters
to army
men

75 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to advise local bodies to provide their cooperatives with free quarters as in the case of the sub-assistant surgeons in view of the fact that cooperatives are the only available assistants to the sub-assistant surgeons in charge of hospitals or dispensaries?

75 A.—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Memorial of a
voter,
Maddurahalli
Gopu
Chandrababu
of
Maddurahalli

76 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to favourably consider the memorial of Gorindarwaru Nayudu, his warder, Maddurahalli Deputy Tahsildar's office, in the light of the new petition?

76 A.—The memorial is being examined.

1st February 1916.]

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddyar.

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a comparative statement showing the number of suits, appeals and petitions received on the files of the District Court and Sub-Court at Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the files of the said courts from the new district of Chittoor in the years 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15?

Statistics of suits, appeals and petitions received on the files of the District Court and Sub-Court at Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the files of the said courts from the new district of Chittoor in the years 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15?

Also a similar statement showing the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals and petitions received on the file of the Sessions Court of Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and those received on the file of the said Court from the new district of Chittoor in the said three years?

77 A.—The statements are placed on the table.*

78 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state if there is a proposal before the Government to constitute the village of Yimiri not four other villages adjoining it in the taluk of Walajpet, North Arcot district, into a union?

Constitution of District into a union.

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to furnish the following particulars relating thereto:—

(a) the distances of the villages constituting the proposed union from each other;

(b) the population of each of the villages of the proposed union;

(c) the amount of house-tax that is proposed to be realized from each village of the union; and

(d) whether any, and, if so, what, steps were taken by the authorities to consult the wishes of the inhabitants of the villages before the proposal to form the union was submitted to Government?

(3) Is it true that a memorial from the villagers concerned has been submitted to Government? Has any action been taken thereon by Government?

78 A.—(1) & (2) The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. 1974 L, dated 3rd August 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(3) A memorial has been received; the memorialists have been informed that their request cannot be complied with.

79 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any railway project pending consideration by them connecting Chejeruvu on the Chingleput-Arconna line with Kammattupalem on the Villupuram-Katpadi line, passing through Cheyyar and Arcot?

Railway project for connecting Chejeruvu with Kammattupalem.

79 A.—No such proposal is before Government, but a scheme is under consideration to connect Madanthalakam with Arcot on the Villupuram-Katpadi line.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

80 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of police stations which have got more than one sub-inspector?

Details of sub-inspectors of police.

(b) Are there any rules fixing the respective duties of such inspectors?

(c) Are there instances in which station work suffered owing to dissensions between such inspectors?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of placing only one sub-inspector in charge of each police station and keeping all extra sub-inspectors as reserve staff at the district head-quarters?

80 A.—(a) The information is not in the possession of the Government.

(b) Yes. The rules clearly lay down that junior sub-inspectors must act under the orders of the sub-inspector in charge of the police station.

(c) No specific cases have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) The course suggested does not commend itself to the Government.

(Mr. Karaswala Raja; Sir Francis Spring.)

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

Patrol-
checking by
police sub-
inspectors.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inquire whether the other work of police sub-inspectors is suffering on account of the rules of patrol-checking required to be done by them?

81 A.—The Government have no information indicating that such an inquiry is necessary. If the Honourable Member will furnish them with any information of which he is in possession on the subject, they will be glad to consider it.

Responsibility
of station
writer for
records at a
police station.

82 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that police sub-inspectors are responsible for the station records even if the records are in the custody of the station writer? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of holding the station writer primarily responsible for them?

82 A.—A sub-inspector is responsible for the office as a whole and for its records. The writer is responsible to the sub-inspector.

Exemption of
police sub-
inspectors
from the
Criminal
Lower test.

83 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which police sub-inspectors who have not already got the necessary qualification are exempted to appear for the Criminal test?

(b) Is it a fact that sometimes sub-inspectors of lower grades are exempted to appear for the Criminal test and the claims of sub-inspectors of higher grades are overlooked in giving such exemptions?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state year by year for the last three years the number of sub-inspectors in each grade that were not otherwise qualified to appear for Criminal test and how many of such grade were exempted and how many of them were referred to the District Superintendent of Police?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of giving a general exemption to all sub-inspectors to appear for the Criminal Lower test?

83 A.—Exemption is allowed when it is considered to be in the interests of the public service. The Government are not in possession of the detailed information for which the Honourable Member asks, but they will make inquiries and examine his suggestion for a general exemption.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring.

Prohibition of
bright lights
on main high-
ways.

84 Q.—(1) Has the attention of Government been called to the increasing use, within the municipal boundaries of Madras City, of excessively bright motor-car head-lights?

(2) Are Government aware that the use of the city highroads by cars so equipped is productive of serious inconvenience to other users of such highways?

(3) Are Government aware that the use of such lights is apt to cause accidents to human beings, vehicles and animals using such highways?

(4) In view of the danger and inconveniences referred to in the above question, will Government instruct the Madras City Police to prescribe a standard lamp the brightness of which must not be exceeded by the lamps of an applicant for a license, or by a license holder?

(5) Will Government intimate to the Police authorities that it is their duty to prevent the use on municipal highways of motor-car lights as bright as to be a public inconvenience and danger?

84 A.—The matter is dealt with in the draft motor-vehicles rules which have been published for criticism. The Honourable Member's criticisms of the same are under consideration. The duty of enforcing the rules lies on the registering officer who in the City of Madras is the Commissioner of Police.

1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the report of the Pilgrims Committee, which recently debated its labours, before passing any final orders thereon so as to give an opportunity for any representations that might be made on the report for the consideration of the Government? Publication of the Pilgrims Committee's report

55 A.—The report of the Pilgrims Committee has just been received. The suggestions of the Honorable Member will be considered.

56 Q.—With reference to the question 155 put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915, will the Government be pleased to order the compilation of the statement asked for? Publication of Pilgrims' orders, Ramaswami Report.

56 A.—The Government are not prepared to take the course suggested.

57 Q.—With reference to the question 153 at the meeting held on the 23rd November 1915 as regards improvements to the water supply in the Pulayakaval tank in the Timoreilly district, will the Government be pleased to publish the proposals, if any, received by the Government? Improvements to Pulayakaval tank, Timoreilly district.

57 A.—The proposals have not yet been received.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

58 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the scheme for the development of elementary education in this Presidency was prepared and sent to the Government of India? Development of elementary education in the Presidency.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed on that scheme by the Government of India and by the Local Government?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay those papers on the table?

58 A.—(a) The scheme was submitted to the Government of India in 1914.

(b) No orders have yet been received on it.

(c) The papers cannot therefore be placed on the table.

59 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state, when the orders, dated 2nd December 1915, calling for suggestions as to the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act were actually communicated to the local bodies and municipalities concerned? Suggestion on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to extend the time given to the local bodies and municipalities, for making such suggestions, by two months?

59 A.—(a) The G.Os. 1785 L. and 1920 M., dated 3rd and 2nd December 1915, respectively, were despatched on the 11th and 8th idem.

(b) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question 12.

90 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of petitions and applications for the registration of co-operative societies received and disposed of by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the periods (1) January 1915 to June 1915 and (2) July 1915 to December 1915? Applications for registration of co-operative societies.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of those petitions or applications were for credit societies and how many were for agricultural societies?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of those petitions or applications were disposed of (1) within a month, (2) after a month and before three months and (3) after three months from their submission?

(Mr. A. R. Krishna Rao.)

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

80 A.—The information was as follows in regard to the completed applications upon which action can be taken in the direction of registration:—

Number of applications pending on 1st January 1915	74
Number of applications received during January to June 1915 for—	
Agricultural societies	223
Croft societies	5
Other kinds of societies	—
	228
Number of applications disposed of—	302
Within a month	162
After one month and before three months	61
After three months	79
	292

Number of applications pending on 1st July 1915	71
Number of applications received during July to December 1915 for—	
Agricultural societies	117
Croft societies	4
Other kinds of societies	—
	122
Number of applications disposed of—	196
Within a month	109
After one month and before three months	56
After three months	4
	169

Number of applications pending on 31st December 1915 .. 92

Similar information in respect of petitions, which are not complete cannot be compiled without considerable labour.

Publication of
Forest
petitions
in the
Presidency.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (a) how many forest petitions have been started in the various districts of the Presidency and (b) how many more petitions are likely to be started before the close of the year 1915-16?

91 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 40 of the Board's forest administration report which has just been published with G.O. 95, Revenue, dated 16th January 1916, and gives the latest information available. It is impossible to estimate how many petitions are likely to be started in the future.

Number of
licenses for
firearms under
the Arms Act.

92 Q.—(a) With reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at the meeting of the Council held on 1st April 1915 on the administration of the Arms Act, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have inquired into the causes for the reduction in the number of licenses for firearms during recent years and, if so, with what result?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken or they intend to take in this matter?

92 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Improvement of
of the spring
channels.

93 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many spring channels in the various districts of the Presidency are (i) in repair and (ii) out of repair?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what steps are being taken to improve the condition of the spring channels out of repair?

93 A.—(a) The Honourable Member will find the latest information available in the quinquennial statement No. 19 appended to the Jacobson report for full 1922 (1912-13) which has been placed on the Edison Table.

(b) Spring channels ordinarily come under the category of minor irrigation works and repairs thereto are carried out from the annual allotments sanctioned for each district in the manner set forth in Board's Standing Order 37 unless the repairs are of a nature for which the customary labour of the ryots is recognized as responsible.

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

94 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that some spring channels in the Chidambaram district have been out of repair for several years and that it is not possible to enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Labour Act, 1858?

Repair of
spring channels
in the
Chidambaram
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take early steps to repair such channels?

94 A.—(a) The Government are aware that such conditions obtain in the case of certain channels in the Ponnai river.

(b) The Honourable Member has already been informed in answer to his question 70 put at the last meeting of the Council, that the matter of engaging the attention of Government and that estimates for improvement have been called for in the worst cases.

95 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to direct an inquiry as to the working of the Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, in the various districts of the Presidency, with a view to bringing the provisions of the Act into conformity with modern conditions?

Working of
the Compulsory
Labour Act,
1858.

95 A.—As the position in regard to compulsory labour on irrigation works may be materially affected by the provisions of the law proposed to be passed for the regulation of irrigation, the Government propose to await the passing of the Irrigation Bill before deciding what steps should be taken on the subject of *bandhuwanam*.

96 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that during the rains of November 1915 the bund of the Kanigiri reservoir, Nellore district, was found to be in a precarious condition?

Impressment
of the Kanigiri
reservoir,
Nellore
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state (i) when proposals for improving the capacity of the Kanigiri reservoir were first taken up for investigation, (ii) what progress has been made in the investigation of those proposals and (iii) when those proposals are likely to be mentioned and taken up for attention?

96 A.—(a) A report on the damage done to the Kanigiri reservoir by the cyclone of the 5th of November has been received. In places the revetment was displaced and the bund eroded, but prompt protective measures taken by the local officers prevented any further damage being caused by the two cyclones which occurred later in the month.

(b) (i) In 1908.

(ii) & (iii) The scheme for increasing the capacity of the reservoir has been investigated and abandoned as the cost is prohibitive. A proposal to improve the supply to the reservoir is now under investigation.

97 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state in what places non-officials have been appointed as presidents of taluk boards?

Non-official
presidents of
taluk boards.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Collectors of districts asking them to consult the district boards in their districts and report, hereafter, in what other places non-officials can be appointed presidents of taluk boards?

97 A.—(a) Non-officials have been appointed as presidents of the taluk boards noted below:—

Ashtapuri.	Peddapuram.	Palghat.
Yellur.	Tenali.	Baher.
Chidambaram.	Guntur.	Mayavaram.
Cuddalore.	Beach.	Vijayapuri.
Mangalore.	Kolar.	Vandavasi.
Chittoor.	Kurnool.	Pattadakur.
Chavara.	Madras.	
Rajamahendravaram.	Nellore.	

(b) The Government are not prepared to issue instructions in the manner proposed by the Honourable Member, but the question of further extending the system of appointing non-officials as presidents of taluk boards is under their consideration.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar.) [1st February 1916.]

It appears
a great
magnitude.

98 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks made by the High Court on a revision petition filed against the judgment of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Jammalambaga?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

98 A.—A report has been called for.

Surveys due to
amalgamation
of District
Registrar's
offices.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of savings effected in the year 1914-15 by the amalgamation of the District Registrar's offices in each of the following groups of districts:—

(a) Vinnagottam-Giddalur.

(c) Cuddapah-Kurusel.

(b) Nellore-Dantur.

(d) Nizigar-Cotabators.

99 A.—The information asked for is not at present available, but will be furnished in reply to a further question by the Honourable Member, should he decide to put one.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Mudaliyar.

Rearing of
seedlings on
the beds of
tanks.

100 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the principles on which the raising of seedlings on the beds of tanks is (a) allowed and (b) disallowed and penal rates levied; and

(2) if the rules may be so modified as to allow the raising of seedlings also on the beds of tanks which are under present conditions unfit or not needed for public use?

100 A.—The principles on which the raising of seedlings in the beds of tanks is allowed or disallowed is the interests and efficiency of the tank as a source of supply for irrigation or drinking-water purposes. The Government are not aware of the circumstances under which such cultivation has been disallowed in the case of tanks which are unfit or not needed for public use.

Cattle survey
in District
Presidency.

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the practical steps taken in pursuance of G.O. 1007, Revenue, dated 3rd April 1914, on the report of Mr. H. C. Sampson on the cattle survey of the Madras Presidency, and with what results?

101 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. 1007, Revenue, dated 3rd April 1914, in which orders were passed on Mr. Sampson's report. Further information has been supplied in the answers given to questions 88 and 144 asked at the Council meetings of the 23d February and 13rd November 1915, respectively, in G.O. 3570, Revenue, dated 7th December 1914 (which has been published), and in the course of the debate on the 15th March 1915 on Council resolution XVIII. The Government have recently received reports from the Board of Revenue on the better distribution of breeding bulls, the fencing of private pastures and the special provision of grass seed and the orders passed thereon will probably be published in the near future. Moreover the recruitment of a qualified stock expert is engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. The initiation of stock-breeding farms must await the arrival of the expert.

Reduction of
search-fee in
registration
offices.

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether proposals for the reduction of search-fee in registration offices have been received from the Inspector-General of Registration and whether any orders have been passed thereon, and, if not, when they may be expected to issue?

102 A.—Proposals have not yet been received from the Inspector-General of Registration. The Inspector-General expects to be able to send his report by the 1st of April.

1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Srinivas Sastri.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of gazetted officers in each of the departments; viz., the Revenue, Judicial and Educational, who have been given extensions of service by one, two, three, four years and above during the last ten years?

Extension of service of gazetted officers in various departments.

103 A.—A statement showing the figures for the ten years ending 31st December 1915 is laid on the table.*

104 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in how many schools in this Presidency the vernacular is the medium of instruction up to and including the first form, up to and including the second form and up to and including the third form?

Medium of instruction in schools where the vernacular language is the medium of instruction.

104 A.—The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer given to question 192 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1915. As stated therein the statistics will be laid on the table as soon as they are obtained.

105 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the loss of fee-income in schools under public management owing to the operation of rule 105 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding the grant of concessions to Muhammadans, female pupils and pupils from the backward classes, respectively?

Loss of fee-income in schools owing to concessions to Muhammadans, female pupils and pupils from the backward classes.

105 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question 194 asked by him at the meeting held on the 23rd November last. The figures have not yet been collected.

106 Q.—Adverting to question and answer 78 of the meeting of the 11th November 1915 regarding the delay in the disbursement of salaries to teachers in board elementary schools, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the opinions and suggestions received from selected presidents of district boards as indicated in the answer, and when final orders on the subject are likely to be passed?

Disbursement of pay to board elementary school teachers.

106 A.—The Government have already issued instructions to the presidents of district boards with a view to expediting the disbursement of salaries of teachers of board elementary schools. The order is now laid on the Editors' Table. The question of preparation of copies of pay bills is under further consideration.

107 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the system, now being tried in four districts of the Presidency, of paying teaching grants monthly to aided elementary schools works satisfactorily, and, if so, whether it will be extended to other districts as well?

Monthly grants to aided elementary schools.

107 A.—The scheme was given effect to from the beginning of the official year 1915-16 instead of from 1914-15 as originally decided and a report on its working is due with Government soon after the close of the year. If the results are found to have been satisfactory, the question of its extension to other districts will receive consideration.

108 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have obtained the necessary information regarding the toll contractor's case in Trichinopoly referred to in questions 175 and 191 of last Council meeting?

Cases of tolls paid in the Trichinopoly.

(b) In view of the public attention that the case has attracted, will the Government be pleased to pass early orders on it and publish them?

108 A.—The case is still under consideration.

109 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the number of in-patients in the General Hospital has been diminishing for some months past and that it is now smaller than the average by about 120?

Decrease in the number of in-patients in the General Hospital.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire and state whether there has been a change in the amount or quality of the diet allowed to in-patients?

109 A.—The Government have no information but will make inquiries.

* Table Appending V on page 343 below.

(Mr. Brinवास Sastri ; Mr. Narasimhamma Sarna.) [1ST FEBRUARY 1916.]

Holding of
special test
examinations
twice a year.

110 Q.—(a) Have the Government received any representations regarding the desirability of holding the special test examinations twice a year?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider such desirability, especially in the case of the Prôcis-writing test, in which the percentage of failure is large?

110 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government considered the suggestion, but did not think it desirable or expedient to adopt it.

Reference to
the Quarterly
Civil List of
Information
regarding sub-
assistant
inspectors of
schools.

111 Q.—(a) Adverting to question and answer 122 of the Council meeting of the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to direct the inclusion in the Quarterly Civil List of information which will show with respect to sub-assistant inspectors of schools the sanctioned strength and salary of such class and the number of posts in each class that are vacant, the same as is done, for example, in the case of the Provincial Educational Service?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of publishing a monthly list of officers in the Educational department down to and including sub-assistant inspectors of schools, similar to that which is published for the Salt department?

111 A.—The Government are considering a revision of the arrangements under which the establishment lists of the Educational department are published and will have the Honorable Member's suggestions examined in that connection.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhamma Sarna.

Cost of
construction of
the Khair-
khori dam.

112 Q.—With reference to the answer to question 163 given at the last Council meeting, will the Government be pleased to state what the estimated cost of the Khair-khori project is, the extent of the land which would be irrigated thereunder and the approximate estimated revenue therefrom?

112 A.—The cost of the works as estimated in 1906 amounted to Rs. 10,45,000, but at rates now current this cost would be considerably enhanced. The extent of land to be irrigated is estimated at 12,784 acres and the net revenue at Rs. 27,056.

Provision for
large officials
in Madras.

113 Q.—With reference to the answer given at the last Council meeting to question 172 regarding the proposal to acquire sites for the purpose of erecting bungalows for officials in Madras, will the Government be pleased to state whether the details have been settled and to furnish the information requested?

113 A.—Details have not yet been settled. It is proposed to postpone further action in the matter till the financial stringency is relaxed.

Charge of theft
against a tall-
gate contractor,
Trichinopoly.

114 Q.—With reference to the answer given at the last Council meeting to question 175 regarding the charge of theft against a tall-gate contractor at Trichinopoly, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report called for has been received and to furnish the information asked for?

114 A.—The report referred to has been received, and the information asked for in question 175 put at the meeting of the Council held on 23rd November 1915 is furnished below :—

175 (b) It is reported that Mr. Wilson, the owner of the banyala, paid the toll-fee which is understood to have been Rs. 1-6.

175 (c) (1) Yes, the charge of theft was in respect of the bicycle referred to. The complaint was made by Mr. Wilson and it was forwarded to the police by the District Magistrate for investigation. The substance of the complaint was that, when Mr. Orosby's chukka tendered the toll-fee, the contractor directed his servant to refuse the fee and to take away the banyala.

(Mr. Narasimha Sarna; Mr. Kesava Pillai), [1st FEBRUARY 1918.]

Location of
shops and
halls of sale
within the
city limits.

118 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many (a) streets and (b) shops are situated within the municipal areas in the Presidency by the side of or within 20 yards of (i) roads leading to municipal towns, (ii) markets and bazars, (iii) bathing tanks, (iv) temples, (v) schools, (vi) localities where Pandanas and fisherman live, and if the required information is not available, will the Government be pleased to obtain the same?

118 A.—The Government are of opinion that the collection of this information would serve no useful purpose and would entail much labour. All cases in which liquor shops are situated in undesirable sites should be brought to the notice of the local officers and the advisory committee.

Exclusion of
certain areas
from the
agency limits.

119 Q.—With reference to the exclusion of certain areas from the agency limits of the Presidency, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been come to in the matter and, if so, what areas are proposed to be excluded?

119 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question 66.

Forests of
forest
pachayats in
Ganjim and
Vingapattam.

120 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any forest pachayats have been formed or are proposed to be formed in the districts of Ganjim and Vingapattam?

120 A.—The forests in the Ganjim and Vingapattam districts are not suitable for transfer to pachayat management and therefore it is not proposed to form any forest pachayats in these districts.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Upper
subordinate
as assistant
engineers in
the Local Fund
service.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are aware that while a candidate with a pass in the upper subordinate class of the Civil Engineering College is qualified to enter as an engineer in the Public Works Department service and aspire to rise to be a sub-engineer up to Rs. 500, and while he, with sufficient practical experience, can become a municipal engineer on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 under G.O. 1578 M., dated 14th August 1913, he cannot hope to rise to the position of an assistant engineer in the Local Fund service, as the Local Fund Code makes all mention of an upper subordinate; and

(b) if so, to order the amendment of the Code, so as to qualify the upper subordinate pass men as competent to become assistant engineers in the Local Fund service?

121 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Government
rights of
ownership in
trees sold
under the
patta.

122 Q.—With reference to the answer given to question 16 by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar at the Council meeting on the 23rd November last, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that trees on the banks of the Vennivodu channel passing through the villages of Kani and Panji in the Wafajeh taluk, North Arcot, have been classified as trees on pommoko under the recent revision survey, and the usufruct of the said trees sold away by the Revenue authorities in auction; and

(b) if it is a fact, will the Government be pleased to order the restoration of the right of enjoying the usufruct of the trees to the ryots as before?

122 A.—The Government have no information on the subject.

Reclassification
of irrigation
sources in
North Arcot
district.

123 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received the report of the Special Settlement Officer regarding the reclassification of irrigation sources in the North Arcot district; and

(b) if so, whether the report will not be published for the information of the ryots concerned so that the ryots may be satisfied as to how far their sources of irrigation have been correctly classified according to the principles associated in the scheme report embodied in G.O. 2168 of 1st November 1913?

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Kanna Pillai.)

- 123 A.—The Government have not yet received the final report of the Special Settlement Officer on the subject of the reclassification of irrigation sources in the North Arcot district. When that report has been received, the Government will consider whether it is possible to publish it or its substance for the information of the ryots concerned.

124 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are aware that the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, Visakhapatnam district, has dismissed one Venkatarao Thumradhi Patil, an elementary schoolmaster at Kaipal, drawing a salary of Rs. 20, in the service of the District Board of Koraput, of which the Special Assistant Agent is the Vice-President, for the alleged misconduct of money-lending and land-acquiring contrary to rules;

(b) whether the said schoolmaster was sent for while he was on furlough leave, and compelled to produce his documents and account books under threat of a search warrant;

(c) whether the Special Assistant Agent impounded entries of acknowledgements in the account books and the bonds and imposed on the petitioner a total stamp duty of Rs. 27-8-0, and a penalty charged at the full rates amounting to a total of Rs. 500;

(d) whether the amounts have been collected from the said Patil by the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput on pain of coercive process;

(e) whether the Special Assistant Agent, as the Vice-President, ordered the collection of Rs. 45, the furlough allowance drawn by the schoolmaster, till the dismissal order was made;

(f) whether the Special Assistant Agent also cancelled the building contract for the construction of the District Board office, Koraput, given to the said Patil by a former Special Assistant Agent, without any proof of misconduct on his part as a contractor; and

(g) if not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report?

- 124 A.—A petition on the subject was received and returned to the petitioner for resubmission through the proper channel in accordance with paragraph 9 of the Memorial Rules.

Dismissal of an elementary schoolmaster as ordered by the District Board of Koraput, Visakhapatnam district.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide Answer to Question 4 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st February 1916, page 311 supra.*]

G.O. 136, Public, dated 19th January 1916.

Section 17 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, lays down that an inquiry under section 15 or 16 shall be conducted, as far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and sections 8 to 23 of the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1913. Section 13 of the last named Act provides that a copy of the articles of charge and a list of documents "shall be delivered to the person accused at least three days before the beginning of the inquiry." In the case of Dr. Kuchikottam Ayyar no articles of charge were drawn up, no copy was delivered to the accused, nor was the prescribed notice given to him before the inquiry was commenced. This was a material irregularity by which the accused must be held to have been prejudiced. The order of the Medical Council, dated 26th November 1915, declaring the notice to attend on the first Monday of March 1916 to be set aside as invalid. In these circumstances it is unnecessary to decide the other points raised in the appeal.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Answer to Question 36 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswaja Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st February 1916, page 219 supra.]

G.O. 370 L, dated 27th June 1915.

The statements showing the regulators in the Cavery delta system in Tanjore constructed and improved since 1848, received from the Superintending Engineer, VII-Circle, will be furnished to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswaja Achariyar Avargal.

(True Extract.)

H. E. CORDER,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.,
Providence French.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
a) Superintending Engineer, VII-Circle.
b) Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswaja Achariyar Avargal.
Copy to Legislative Department.

(1) Cavery Diversion.

No.	Name of work.	Authority.	Amount of estimate.	Costing.
1	Enlarging the Kottur dam across the River.	G.O. 4 L, dated 2nd January 1910 ..	Rs. 6,500	Rs. 6,500 0 0
2	Enlarging water-gate structure in the three arched culvert of Kottur dam.	G.O. 210 L, dated 17th August 1901 ..	2,700	2,700 0 0
3	Constructing a dam across Pottanur canal, Pottanur Taluk, DIST.	G.O. 405 L, dated 18th November 1901 ..	5,000	5,000 0 0
4	Improving Cavery dam across the Tanjore delta and constructing a dyke, etc.	G.O. 348 L, dated 31st September 1901 ..	5,700	5,700 0 0
5	Filling up sluices in Kottur dam.	G.O. 254 L, dated 11th March 1910 ..	7,325	7,325 0 0
6	Water-gate regulator, Pottanur Taluk, DIST., Kottur dam.	G.O. 354 L, dated 6th July 1901 ..	20,000	20,000 0 0
7	Constructing Cavery Kottur dam across the river into a regulator.	G.O. 405 L, dated 18th July 1901 ..	1,10,000	1,10,000 0 0
8	Improving Cavery Kottur dam across the river and constructing the Kottur dam regulator.	G.O. 343 L, dated 6th December 1901 ..	75,000	75,000 0 0
9	Filling up sluices in Kottur dam.	G.O. 370 L, dated 17th April 1910 ..	8,000	8,000 0 0
10	Filling up sluices in Grand dam.	G.O. 343 L, dated 6th December 1901 ..	1,50,000	1,50,000 0 0
11	Improving Kottur dam across the river.	G.O. 405 L, dated 18th July 1901 ..	6,700	6,700 0 0
12	Constructing Upper dam.	G.O. 343 L, dated 17th June 1901 ..	5,10,000	5,10,000 0 0
13	Constructing Lower dam.	G.O. 343 L, dated 17th June 1901 ..	1,40,000	1,40,000 0 0
14	Constructing the dam at the head of the Cavery into a head dam.	G.O. 343 L, dated 17th June 1901 ..	4,300	4,300 0 0
15	Constructing a regulator at the head of the Kottur dam.	G.O. 343 L, dated 17th June 1901 ..	5,600	5,600 0 0
16	Improving Kottur dam across the river.	G.O. 405 L, dated 18th July 1901 ..	1,600	1,600 0 0
17	Improving Kottur dam across the river.	G.O. 343 L, dated 17th June 1901 ..	5,100	5,100 0 0
18	Improving the head dam of the Cavery.	G.O. 343 L, dated 17th June 1901 ..	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0

(10) *Young and Deaneau*.

Number.	Name of the work.	Government Order specifying the work.	Amount of estimate.	Actual cost.	Remarks.
1	Constructing a temporary access to the bridge, below the abutment of the Chumbakoti.	G.O. 111 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 1, dated 23rd April 1937	32,480	10,544	
2	Improvements in Kumbhakoti dam across the Chumbakoti.	G.O. 108 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 2, dated 23rd April 1937	4,810	3,071	
3	Providing emergency drainage to the temporary bridge across the Chumbakoti.	G.O. 108 L, dated 2nd April 1937.	2,480	1,334	
4	Constructing a head dam in Agastya river village and extending the bridge in head dam. It is to be designed like a weir.	G.O. 109 L, dated 2nd April 1937.	3,480	4,710	
5	Constructing an additional access to the Chumbakoti dam across the Chumbakoti.	G.O. 109 L, dated 2nd April 1937.	1,320	1,350	
6	Extending Chumbakoti dam across the head dam.	G.O. 110 L, dated 2nd April 1937.	9,750	3,010	
7	Extending Chumbakoti dam across the head dam.	G.O. 110 L, dated 2nd April 1937.	9,750	3,010	
8	Constructing a road in the head dam of Kumbhakoti across the bridge.	G.O. 110 L, dated 2nd April 1937.	8,440	6,110	
9	Improvements in the Adyar straight bank.	G.O. 104 L, dated 16th July 1936	1,90,260	1,93,260	
10	Reconstructing the Sholapur head works.	G.O. 102 L, dated 14th November 1936.	8,260	8,740	
11	Shoring the Palyangudi bridge across the Palyangudi river.	G.O. 101 L, dated 17th July 1936.	—	—	
12	Improvements in the Kumbhakoti dam No. 1, 2, 3 and 4.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 3, dated 23rd April 1937	22,000	10,900	
13	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Palyangudi.	G.O. 105 L, dated 23rd May 1936.	14,400	14,510	
14	Constructing the Damodar head dam on the right bank of Palyangudi.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 4, dated 23rd April 1937	3,200	8,700	
15	Constructing the Damodar head dam on the left bank of Palyangudi.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 5, dated 23rd April 1937	16,200	16,400	
16	Extending the Damodar head dam on the left bank of Palyangudi.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 6, dated 23rd April 1937	1,800	8,400	
17	Reconstructing the Damodar head dam on the right bank of Palyangudi.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 7, dated 23rd April 1937	1,800	3,400	
18	Constructing a head dam in the Palyangudi river across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 8, dated 23rd April 1937	4,800	5,800	
19	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 9, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
20	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 10, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
21	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 11, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
22	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 12, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
23	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 13, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
24	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 14, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
25	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 15, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
26	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 16, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
27	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 17, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
28	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 18, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
29	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 19, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
30	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 20, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
31	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 21, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
32	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 22, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
33	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 23, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
34	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 24, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
35	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 25, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
36	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 26, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
37	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 27, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
38	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 28, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
39	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 29, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	
40	Constructing a masonry regulator across the Damodar head dam.	G.O. 107 L, dated 2nd November 1935, S.E. No. 30, dated 23rd April 1937	1,200	4,100	

(2) Vanner Division—cont.

Number	Name of the work.	Government Order authorizing the estimate.	Amount of estimate.	Actual cost.	Remarks.
28	Investigations to ascertain character, an all-India of the Parasit.	G.O. 1127, dated 14th October 1916.	Rs. 6,240	..	Work under programme.
29	Constructing a system across the Ganges for the Tinsukri drainage district.	G.O. 196 L, dated 10th November 1915.	1,000	..	Do.
30	Providing more growing facilities to the Hingoli Gungriak across the Gungriak.	H.O. 1122 L, dated 11th March 1915.	1,000	..	Do.
31	Providing 100 Hingoli's, supplying electricity to the Pindolchaur and across the hill back of the Kungriak.	G.O. 131 L, dated 11th March 1915.	1,000	..	Do.
32	Constructing a supply-water line across to the North Bapat Mahabir at 100 miles L. E. of Pindolchaur.	G.O. 467 L, dated 21st October 1915.	1,100	..	Do.
33	Constructing the Pindolchaur across the Kungriak into a regularity.	G.O. 130 L, dated 10th May 1915.	11,425	..	Do.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Answer to Question (3) asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tembi Marikayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st February 1918, page 326 supra.]

*Statement of a person described as "Swathee, Railway Pier, Nawoli Damashkadi,"
recorded by the Deputy Collector.*

I was in Damashkadi on the day in which the Mahamandee plague patient died two last month. I feared that the deceased might be burnt as he died of plague and went to Ahmad Tembi Marikayya of Nagapatam. He wrote to me in reply and I got it at 3 p.m. I can produce the telegram. I showed it to the sub-assistant surgeon. He told me to wait. At 4 p.m. the plague sub-assistant surgeon sent for me and said that he did not get telegram in reply and that we might arrange for the burial of the body. It was agreed that four of us should take the body. Before we could actually remove, the *shaddar* came by the boat and. He said that, as the Government Order was clear, the body should only be burnt and that we may carry the body. He showed us the Government Order. We said that if the body was to be burnt, we could not carry the body. We had no Government Order permitting burying of the dead bodies of Mahamandees and we had only the telegram from Ahmad Tembi Marikayya. That was the only paper we had and we showed it to him. We refused to take the body if it was to be burnt and went away. I did not know who carried the body. The next time we saw the body was at the burial place.

APPENDIX IV

[Vide Answer to Question 77 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subramanyam, M.L.A. at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st February 1916, page 329 supra.]

Comparative statement showing the number of suits, appeals and petitions received on the file of the District Court and Sub-Court at Chittoor from the new district of North Arcot and from the new district of Chittoor for the calendar years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Name of court.	New district of Chittoor.						New district of North Arcot.					
	Appeals.			Petitions.			Appeals.			Petitions.		
	Original suits.	Appeals and appeals.	Final appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Execution petitions.	Sanctioning petitions.	Original suits.	Appeals and appeals.	Final appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Execution petitions.	Sanctioning petitions.
District Court.												
1912	11	59	122	9	194	2	415	293	1	36	59	419
1913	7	516	495	30	11	4	448	373	21	16	10	498
1914	11	316	64	6	16	1	317	251	56	25	14	447
Sub-Court.												
1912	30	..	..	..	10	..	247	35	..	..	10	1
1913	26	..	..	..	21	..	237	10	..	..	22	..
1914	40	..	..	..	42	1	219	42	..	..	49	1

REMARKS.—Miscellaneous petitions do not include copy applications by third parties.

Comparative statement showing the number of suits on file, criminal appeals, revision petitions and miscellaneous petitions on the file of the Sessions Court of North Arcot derived from the new district of North Arcot and from the new district of Chittoor for the calendar years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Name of court.	New district of Chittoor.					New district of North Arcot.				
	Calendar year.	Sessions suits.	Prerogative appeals.	Revision petitions.	Miscellaneous petitions.	Sessions suits.	Criminal appeals.	Revision petitions.	Miscellaneous petitions.	
Sessions Court of North Arcot district.	1912	68	46	4	28	56	49	6	10	
	1913	64	32	4	51	55	28	4	14	
	1914	67	28	4	13	48	28	11	10	

(a) Includes one transferred from Salem.

(b) Includes one transferred from Coimbatore.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Answer to Question 183 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Balaram Sastri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st February 1916, page 335 supra.]

Number of judicial officers in Local Revenue, Judicial and Educational departments who have been granted extensions of service during the ten years ending 31st December 1915.

	Less than one year.	One year and over but less than two years.	Two years and over but less than three years.	Three years and over but less than four years.	Four years and over.
Local Revenue department—					
Deputy Collectors	4	14	8	1	7
Judicial department—					
Quarter sessions, other than District Judges .. .. .	..	10	10	3	1
District Judges .. .. .	..	4	1	1	..
Educational department	8	5	2	1	1

ASSENT TO ACTS; COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL; THE MARU. 347
MARAKATTAYAM AND ALITARANTANA MARRIAGE, FAMILY
MANAGEMENT, PARTITION AND INHERITANCE BILL.

1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (*The Secretary: Mr. Ramas Menon; Mr. Karalappara
Mappil Nayan.*)

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The SECRETARY then reported that the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1915, which was passed by the Council at the meeting held on the 23rd November 1915, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 25th January 1916.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY then reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1904.

(1) From M.R.Ey. K. G. Srinivas Mudaliyar Avargal, Proprietor, Haridraasali Mill, Marattur, dated December 1915.

(2) From M.R.Ey. K. G. Srinivasan Mudaliyar Avargal, Managing Director of the "Champakam" Rice Mill Company, Marattur, dated 18th December 1915.

(3) Telegram from the Secretary, Tanjore Mill-owners' Association, Tanjore, dated 11th December 1915.

(4) Telegram from M.R.Ey. M. Swaminatha Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ey. V. Krishnan Avargal, Mill-owners of Negapattinam, dated 14th December 1915.

(5) From the inhabitants of various parts of the Tanjore district, dated January 1916.

(6) From the South India Industrials, Limited, Madras, Proprietors of the Tiruvallur Rice-mills, Tanjore District, dated 24th January 1916.

THE MARUMAKATTAYAM AND ALITARANTANA MARRIAGE,
FAMILY MANAGEMENT, PARTITION AND INHERITANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON then withdrew the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill, 1913, and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bill, 1913, and then moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to marriage, family management, partition and inheritance among the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus in the Presidency of Madras.

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, this Council in May 1913 granted me leave to introduce two Bills, one relating to Marriage and Inheritance and another relating to Partition and other kindred subjects among the followers of the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus on the West Coast. Since then I sent in drafts of the Bills to Government and the Bills were published and subjected to the opinions of several gentlemen, whose the Government has since published. In the light of the criticisms, I thought it better that both the Bills be consolidated into one, and having done so and after making certain provisions of the original Bills that seemed to be objectionable to various gentlemen, I wanted to introduce the new Bill under the idea that leave once granted in May 1913 would assure to the benefit of the newly-drafted Bill, but on communicating with the Secretary I was informed that as a matter of form I should withdraw my original motion and seek fresh leave. It is under these circumstances that I now move that my original motion be withdrawn and that fresh leave may be granted to me. I have already in 1913 stated my reasons as *extrema*, and as the Council is practically the same I do not want to waste your time by reiterating my arguments in favour of leave being granted. I hope you will extend to me the same indulgence as you did in 1913 and grant me the leave asked for. I therefore beg leave to withdraw my old motion and move that leave may be granted to me to introduce a Bill relating to Marriage, Family Management, Partition and Inheritance among the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Hindus in the Presidency of Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KARALAPPARA MAPPIL NAYAN:—"Your Excellency, once again in a new form, crops up this vexed question—a question, quite small to begin with, but which has assumed size as Honourable Members, one after another, have dealt with it. I have no criticism to pass on the proposal

(Mr. Kavalappara Mappil Nayar, the President; [1st February 1916,
Dr. Nayar; Mr. Cawson])

Bill, not knowing what it is going to be like; but, I certainly would prefer it not coming in now, for these reasons:—Firstly, the subject is highly controversial and relates to social matters. It is wanted to alter a system—in whatever degree it may be—a system which has been followed for centuries. The present, my Honourable friends will agree with me, is of all times, the worst suited for that purpose. Secondly, even if any legislation is necessary—which I very much doubt—it ought to take shape only after mature consideration and a careful study of all the various opinions expressed and still to be expressed on this matter, by different gentlemen from Malabar. It should never have the appearance of hasty work. Thirdly, our days in this Council according to the present arrangement, are coming to a close. We have only a few months more, and this is hardly the time to venture on a very serious business like this. I cannot see the point of trying to rush through legislation of this nature at this juncture."

His Excellency the President (interposing).—"I should like to know whether the Honourable gentleman is seconding the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MAPPIL NAYAR:—"No."

His Excellency the President:—"I am sorry I have to ask the Honourable Member to stop."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I intended to second the motion. Last time also I seconded a similar motion. But the impetuosity of my young Honourable friend prevented me from rising up. On the last occasion, I said that I had not decided as to whether I would support the provisions embodied in the Bill or not; but I agreed with the Council that anyone who wished to introduce a Bill might be given permission to do so in order that we might have an opportunity of seeing the Bill, because unless that permission was given, we could not even see the Bill. I am glad that permission was given to the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon, because we had an opportunity of studying his two Bills carefully and the Bills have been studied and criticised to such an extent that the opinions collected by the Government and put into a Government Order has assumed alarming proportions; it is almost a big volume. I am glad also that the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon has pruned by public criticism offered on the Bill and has reasonably decided to modify his Bill. These things are as they should be. I do not know in what form he will bring his Bill; and if he wants to concede to public criticism and alter the Bill, it is only fair that we should give him an opportunity of doing so. When the Bill does come, I reserve my criticism on its merits and the taking of such action as I consider right. But I should certainly second the motion for leave to introduce the Bill in order that we might see what the form of the Bill will be. Nobody can say that the Honourable Member has shown any haste in bringing this measure. On the contrary, he has been subjected to abuse in Malabar for not having introduced the measure for two years after he had obtained leave. I think he has waited and given ample time, two years, for criticism in the preliminary stage, and perhaps the Honourable Member will be willing to give a longer time for the next Bill. Whether it is the last stage of the Bill or not, it is for the Honourable Member to decide. If he does return in the next term, he will examine the Bill. If the Honourable Member does not return, I dare say the Bill will collapse with his non-return. But I do not see why the public should be deprived of the opportunity of knowing what still he intends to introduce and I hope the Council will give him permission to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MAPPIL NAYAR:—"I have already said most of what I wished to say. I would only like to add a few words. On the proposed Bill itself I may have much to say when the proper time comes, if the Council still deems it fit to accept this motion provided, of course, I am given the chance. I will defer until such contingencies arise, what I may have to say further on this matter. I disagree with the last portion of the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAWSON:—"Your Excellency, it will be for the convenience of the Council if I say a word as to the position of the Government with regard to this Bill. It is the same position that was adopted with regard to its predecessor, namely, that the Government while not opposing this motion for

1st FEBRUARY 1912.] (*Mr. Gordon; Mr. Ahmed Yahi Alaghattagar; Mr. Eusebio
Menes; Sir Harold Stuart; Sir Seshasami Aiyar.*)

leave to introduce the Bill do not in any way commit themselves to an approval of its contents which have not yet been considered and reserve entire discretion as to the course to be taken later on. It will probably be necessary to obtain public criticism on the Bill, and opinion in regard to it. In the meantime, the Government have no objection to the motion being accepted by the Council for leave to introduce the Bill.¹

The motion was then put and agreed to.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MALABAR WILLS ACT, 1896.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED YAHYI ALAGHATTAGAR then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act, 1896, and in doing so said:—
“Your Excellency, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act of 1896. This Act, as it exists at present, applies to all persons domiciled in the Presidency of Madras, who are governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance, and under the Act therefore all such persons can dispose of their entire separate property by will. Under the Muhammadan Law, a Muhammadan cannot dispose the whole of his property by will. He can do so only to the extent of one-third of the surplus of his estate after the payment of the funeral expenses and debts, and there are other limitations, such as a will to the wife who will succeed under the Muhammadan Law, unless with the other heirs' consent, is invalid. The present law has no such limitations and will enable a man to dispose of his whole property. In order to make the Muhammadan Law of testamentary disposition applicable to all Mappillas governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance, it is proposed to amend the Act by adding a proviso to section 1 thereby limiting the extent of testamentary power in accordance with the Muhammadan Law. Your Excellency will remember that the Malabar Mappila Succession Bill of 1910 was introduced by me for amending the Muhammadan Law of intestate succession applicable to all Mappillas who are governed by the Marumakkattayam or the Aliyasantana Law of Inheritance, and this legislation is one similar in that and relative to the testamentary disposition of such Mappillas.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. RAMAS MENON:—“I beg to second the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Yahi Alaghattagar's motion. It only shows that the conscience of the Muhammadans in the West Coast has been awakened; and they see in the Malabar Wills Act some things which are repugnant to the tenets of their religion. As has been explained by the honorable member, the provisions are not quite in accordance with the views held by Muhammadan Law as it is administered, and it is only right and proper that it should be in accordance with Muhammadan Law as followed elsewhere. I have great pleasure in seconding the motion.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“Your Excellency, the Government will not oppose this motion but they reserve to themselves full liberty of action when they have learnt how the Bill is viewed by the community to whom this Bill is applicable.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

* A BILL FOR THE FURTHER AMENDMENT OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1864.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SUBRAMANIAM Aiyar then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1864 and moved that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once and in doing so said: “Your Excellency, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1864. The Council will remember that on the last occasion when I introduced the Bill, it was printed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao that the Bill was defective in not providing for control over existing factories and mills. In the discussion in the

(*Sir Sivasami Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna.*)

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

Select Committee, it was urged by the same Honorable Members and by all the author non-official Members of the Committee that the Bill should contain provisions which would enable municipalities to exercise some degree of control over existing factories and mills. The Committee have accepted those suggestions and have introduced provisions providing for a certain amount of control over existing factories and mills. It is now provided that if in any existing factories any nuisance is likely to be caused by the particular kind of fuel employed or by excessive noise or vibration, the council should be empowered to give directions for the abatement of the nuisance in the first instance. If the nuisance is not abated within the time prescribed, or if the abatement is found to be impracticable, the council is empowered to restrict the hours of working and restrict the kind of fuel that may be employed for working the factory or mill. That is one of the main alterations introduced by the Select Committee in the Bill.

Several provisions have been introduced for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of persons who are owners of mills, or who intend to put up mills, against any possible oppressive use of their powers by the municipalities. We have provided that if a municipal council does not pass orders on an application for permission to construct a factory within three months after the receipt of the application, the application should be deemed to have been sanctioned. That is in keeping with the existing provisions of the District Municipalities Act in regard to applications for permission to build houses and other kinds of buildings.

Then, again, we have provided for a power of revision in the hands of the Government in regard to any proceedings of municipal councils, so that if any individual should think that the municipal council has been exercising its powers in an arbitrary or oppressive manner, he can apply to Government for revision.

These are the chief alterations introduced in the Bill in the Select Committee. Other alterations introduced are more or less of a verbal character. I now move that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to. The Bill was then considered clause by clause. The consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Clause 1 of the Bill was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2 was then taken up.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, my amendment is only very formal. Sections 53, 55, 75, 77, 85, 91, 92, 112, and 114, of the existing District Municipalities Act generally include in what area the provisions will apply; and under these circumstances I beg to move that in clause 2 of the Bill, line 8, add to the end the words "within any municipal limits" before sub-clause (2)."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SWAMY AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment. I think it is altogether unnecessary. The whole Act applies within municipal limits. It is quite unnecessary to introduce these words 'within any municipal limits' in the various sections of the Act. At this rate, we shall have to introduce these words in almost every section of the Act. I am sorry I cannot accept this amendment."

The amendment was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments of which he had given notice:—

"In clause (2) of section 129-A, line 30, between the words 'plant' and 'as' insert the words 'and hours of working'."

Clause 3 down to clause (3) (a) and inclusive, were then allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to move that in clause (3) (4) of section 129-A, in lines 40 and 41, the words 'they are of opinion that' and in line 45 the words 'that it' be struck off. It will be clear, when it is read with the proviso that I want, that the ordinary rights of the individual whose rights may be infringed in some cases will be protected. I know that the power of revision is also

1916.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar, Mr. Narasimhaiah Sarna.)

given in the Act. All that I say is there is no reason why it should be left to the opinion of the council. The fact that it is injurious or that it is a nuisance will do and that is all that must be decided. Therefore this amendment may be carried."

The amendment fell through for want of a second.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar then withdrew, with the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment, of which he had given notice:—

"In section 188-B, in line 41, after the word 'established' insert the words 'within the limits of any municipal area.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"My next amendment is, in section 183-B, sub-clause (5) (b), line 63, instead of the words '5-30' substitute '4-30' and add after '5-30 A.M.' the words 'or as far as is necessary.'"

There seems to be a difference of opinion about this amendment, and so I do not wish to press it.

The amendment was not pressed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaiah Sarna moved the following amendment, of which he had given notice:—

"In clause 2, sub-clause (4), page 2, after the word 'application' insert the following words 'fully complying with the requirements of sub-sections 1 and 2'; and in doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, my object in moving this amendment is to make the position of the Council, the Legislature, more clear than it is at the present moment; and I shall explain the difficulties which may confront municipalities in the administration of this section, if there is any doubt left as regards the meaning of sub-clause 4. Even so the law stands at present without the amendment proposed, certain particulars are required to be given by an applicant for the construction of a house, and if the municipal council does not pass any orders within the time laid down, then the party is at liberty to construct the house. But in the actual working of the section some difficulties have been felt and these difficulties are as follows. The application is received and scrutinised with some care in the office. It may be that some defect in the application, latent or patent, is overlooked. The application in the ordinary course is referred to the municipal councillor concerned for report. He takes some time to go to the place where the house is proposed to be constructed and then to scrutinise the application. Certain latent defects are discovered or the application is not found to fully comply with the requirements of the law. Then the matter comes up before the council and the council can either return the application asking for amendment or further information or reject it. It may be that the application is not completely defective; but such information is asked or such amendment is required merely in order to enable it to pass final orders. The municipal council may find it necessary to call for additional information, falling strictly speaking, within the wording of clause (2). In several cases where there is a sharp difference of opinion between the members of the council as regards the merits of the application, and also in some cases where the parties who apply are influential and the house is divided, there are certain practical difficulties felt. The council, it may be, would be unwilling to throw out the application but may ask for additional information; and by the time final orders are passed by the municipal council, it is more than three months from the date of the original application. Advantage is taken of that and the party is advised to go on with the construction of the building and the municipal council finds that it is absolutely helpless in the matter, because it had not originally refused the application point blank. The party takes refuge behind that, says that no final orders have been passed within three months from the date of the application and goes on with the building. The council will sometimes find it difficult to refuse it by a majority, because the person concerned is an influential person, and when there is difference of opinion, there may be a fair number of people to back him up and the council is unable to reject the application on the ground that it is defective. In these cases, I thought it might be advisable to insert a provision that the application must fully comply with the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) before it can be considered to be a full application within the meaning of the term and the period of limitation will then run from that date. It may be asked, 'why should not the municipal council reject the applications in which the requirements are not fully complied with in the preliminary stage itself?'

(*Mr. Narayanaiah Sarma; Mr. Subbayaiah Reddy;* [1st FEBRUARY 1916, Sir Sivasami Ayyar.]

I have given the answer already to that; and, as far as I know, it is found in actual practice difficult to do so. Even in the working of the Civil Procedure Code, in the exercise of discretion judicial officers have found it not possible to reject an application although some requirements of the law are not fully complied with and have returned application to be amended. Difficult questions have cropped up as to whether these applications are applications within the meaning of the law, from which the period of limitation should be reckoned. There may be different views. Honourable Members may think that the law is fairly clear, but we are now enacting a law for the guidance of the municipal councils and not for courts, and we ought to make it impossible that the law should be twisted, or distorted, it may be, out of shape in order to suit the convenience of particular parties. I therefore suggest that these words should, by way of abundant caution be inserted so as to make it impossible for a party to begin the construction of a house where the municipal council find it difficult to come to a definite decision within the three months, not on account of any fault of their own or any additional information that they may have to obtain from their expert officers but on account of additional information being required from the party. It is with that view that I have proposed this amendment. I therefore hope that the Council will be pleased to see their way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadur A. SIVASAMI AYYAR:—"I second the motion, for I do feel the need for making the law clear by adding these words."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASAMI AYYAR:—"I do not think that I can accept the amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. He is afraid that the language of sub-section (4) may be construed to mean, three months from the receipt of the application alone without the particulars. That is not a correct construction of this sub-section. When the sub-section speaks of an application, it necessarily means an application fully complying with the requirements of the Act. The present sub-section (2) provides that the applicant shall be accompanied by such particulars as to the power, machinery or plant as the municipal council may require, and an application which is not accompanied by these particulars is not a valid application under the Act, and the Council will be at liberty to pass orders within three months from the time when the application becomes one fully complying with the requirements of the law. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma must be aware that similar language is employed in the Civil Procedure Code, that an appeal against a decree shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree, and it has been held that if the appeal is not so accompanied, it is not validly presented to the Court. I may also point out that the amendment that he proposes is inconsistent with the provisions and the language of section 185 of the Municipalities Act. Section 185 deals with application for permission for buildings and the language used in section 185 is exactly the same as the language used here. In section 185, sub-section (2) it is provided that 'such application shall be accompanied by such particulars as the municipal council may require under by-laws framed in this behalf, and shall further be accompanied in the case of buildings by

(a) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor; and

(b) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the prices which it is intended to provide."

"Then in sub-section (3) it is stated 'subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the municipal council shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction, or extension of the wall or building in respect of which the application is made. Sub-section (5) says 'on receipt of the said license, or if, within the said period of six weeks, the municipal council have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or the wall, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompany this application.'"

"The 'said period of six weeks' means the period of six weeks elapsing after the receipt of the application. There is no provision in sub-section (3) or in sub-section (5) of section 185 referring to an application accompanied by the particulars

1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (*Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimhan Sarma;
Mr. Ramachandran Rao.*)

described in the previous sub-section. The language of clause 139 (a) is in strict accord with the language used in the existing section 180. It seems to me, therefore, that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's apprehensions are groundless and that it is unnecessary to provide for the insertion of these words in sub-section (4)."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. RAMACHANDRAN RAO:—"Your Excellency, I never thought that the word application in this clause meant an application which was not accompanied by particulars. That was never my difficulty. My difficulty was in the actual working of section 180, which is exactly analogous to the present clause. Difficulties have been experienced, and the Municipal Council of Yingsapatam, when I was there, felt itself helpless in providing against the construction of houses, when the Municipal Council did not refuse point blank applications within the six weeks provided for, having felt themselves unable to do so because certain particulars were still required before any definite orders could be passed on these applications. As the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR has said, even as the law stands at present, the by-laws provide for section particulars being given along with this application, for instance, a plan. I have found applications being accompanied by a plan. To reject the plan wholesale because it is not drawn to scale, because it does not comply with requirements, will bring the whole work to a dead-lock, because it is not one or two applications but hundreds of applications that are accompanied by plans not drawn to scale. Therefore it is in the practical working of these sections that difficulties are felt. The Chairman has to deal with applications accompanied by plans not drawn to scale. He returns them for amendment. The Municipal Council ask for particulars, and do not find it possible to pass definite orders. Therefore the language of section 180, as it stands at present, is defective and difficulties are experienced in its working. If it is said that there will be time enough to consider it when the whole Act is considered and when certain time shall elapse for revision, there will be something in it. To say that a court of justice may arrive at a certain resolution on the wording of a particular clause, and consequently that in the case of municipal councils it is unnecessary to make any alteration is not a sound argument. With regard to the analogy suggested under the Civil Procedure Code of an appeal being followed by a copy of the decree, the analogy is somewhat weak. Everyone knows what a copy of the decree is. With regard to other sections, wherein an attention application has to be accompanied by some particulars and the particulars are given but they are defective only also out of ten being given, then the question arises as to whether it is an application within the meaning of the law and whether limitation would run in favour of the parties or not. Here the courts were hopelessly divided and, therefore, it cannot be said that where an application has to be accompanied by various particulars, it is no application within the meaning of the law if it has some slight defects. It is to cure this that I propose this and I hope still that the Council will be able to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO:—"My Lord, I wish to add a word in explanation both in regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma had the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR have said on this matter. I am fully with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that in regard to the working of this section and other analogous sections, difficulties have been felt with regard to the amended applications. The applications come up before the municipal councils for disposal and these applications for the creation of factories will similarly come up before the municipal council for sanction. What happens is the constant discovery that several particulars which are required either under this or under the analogous section 180 are not furnished and the application is returned for being re-presented by the parties with the necessary particulars. Several times the applicants sleep over it and come on the last day or perhaps one or two days before the time, and then it is impossible to get up a meeting and dispose of the applications within the time required, either the six weeks mentioned in section 180 or the three months mentioned in this section. That is the real difficulty which I understand my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma is feeling. As regards the construction of the Municipalities Act by the analogy drawn from the Civil Procedure Code, I am entirely with the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR that this will be really introducing a variation of language from section 180. If the

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna; [1st FEBRUARY 1916
Sir Sivasami Ayyar; the President; Dr. Nayar.]

Honourable Member would permit me to make a suggestion—I submit that I am not at all satisfied with the wording of my Honourable friend's fully complying with the requirements of the section—I would say that if within three months of the receipt of the application or of the amended application as required by the municipal council, the municipal council have not passed orders thereon, they shall be deemed to have been accepted. This would mean that the period of three months will be counted from the date on which the amended application is received. The language which my Honourable friend proposed would really mean the original application fully complying with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2). That is liable to be interpreted to mean that the three months should be counted with reference to the original application and not with regard to the amended application."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA :—“ I have no objection to alter the language of my amendment in the way that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao proposes, if it is permissible."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASAMI AYYAR :—“ In cases where the applications that are put in are defective, there is a remedy open to the municipal council. If they find that the application is defective and is not accompanied by the necessary particulars, they can then return the application or refuse it, and then the party will put in a fresh application. There is nothing to prevent the party from putting in a fresh application if the original application is returned as not fully complying with the requirements of the section. There is nothing to prevent a council from refusing permission. The Council have got the remedy in their own hands if the party does not prefer a proper application."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ There have been a good many suggestions on the point. I propose to put the Honourable gentleman's amendment and if it is negative, the Bill will stand as it is."

The amendment was then put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ I believe my Honourable colleague is equally opposed to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao on the point. I put it formally before the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ I should like to say a word."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ It may be a verbal amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ I move that the following words be substituted."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR (interposing) :—“ There is no notice about that amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ It is within my discretion to treat it as a verbal amendment. I treat it as nothing more than a verbal amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ There is only one word that I should like to say and that is that the refusal of the permission should be only on the specific grounds mentioned in clause (2), that is, that ‘each construction, establishment or installation is objectionable by reason of the density of the population in the neighbourhood or that it is likely to cause a nuisance.’"

“ Unless these grounds exist, the municipal council will not be in a position to say that they will refuse the application."

As suggested by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASAMI AYYAR, it is open to the municipal council, if all the particulars are not furnished, to return the application or to altogether refuse it without returning the application. The course that is usually adopted if there is any informality is not to harass the parties by a rejection but to return the application for necessary defects being remedied. Therefore I should think that if three months' period is counted from the date of the representation of the amended application, it may meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivasami Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA :—“ I second it."

1st FEBRUARY 1918.] (*The Advocate-General; Mr. Mayor; the President;*
Mr. Ramaswami Rao; Sir Francis Spring; Sir Subramani Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I think the Honorable Member's motion is not consistent with the clause. What he wants is that there should be a provision that the application should be amended and three months should run from the date of the amended application. There is no provision for the return of the application; a provision that three months should run from the amended application cannot be inserted without a rewording of the Bill.

“Next, your Excellency, the Council will notice that the application has only to be accompanied by such particulars as to power, machinery or plant as the municipal council may require under by-laws framed in this behalf. The application itself is only for permission to undertake an intended work. It is not quite clear what the Honorable Member's motion will lead to. What is the amendment of the application? The application is merely for permission to undertake an intended work; apparently the Honorable Member refers to the amendment of the particulars which the application should contain according to the by-laws. The amendment therefore really involves very minute details for which no provision has been made in the Bill as put before the Council, and it will not be easy to work in the amendment, without empowering the municipal council to return the application and without empowering the party to amend the application. What is really wanted is that defective particulars should be replaced and supplemented by further particulars. The application may be kept on the file of the municipal council and all that is necessary is that they should ask for fuller particulars. It is not necessary to return or amend the application. Therefore it is not easy to understand what the amendment of the application would be. Your Excellency, I think the application referred to in the sub-section is an application made under the foregoing sections. There is no application apart from the sections. Under these circumstances, the amendment proposed is quite a surplunge, and it might arm the municipal council with power to delay the matter instead of enabling the party who wants to construct these factories to put pressure upon the municipal council to expedite its business as quickly as possible.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—“I should like to oppose this amendment, because it is an attempt to legalise an illegal practice. I do not think any municipality is entitled to take in an application which is not in compliance with all the rules laid down by the by-laws. If it does so, and subsequently returns it, it is an illegality, because till all the particulars are furnished it is no application. We find no difficulty in Madras in the working of the section. If the application does not conform with all the particulars, it is not taken any notice of, till it complies with all the conditions, because it is no application till all the conditions are complied with. If all the municipalities have been carrying on this practice of receiving incomplete applications, this amendment is an attempt to legalise such practice and I think it ought to be stopped. I am against the amendment.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“Does the Honorable gentleman agree it?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“Yes, especially after what the Hon'ble Dr. Mayor has just stated.”

The amendment was then put and lost.

• The remaining portion of clause 2 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—“May I be allowed to propose an amendment?”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“The Council have just added the section to the Bill.”

The preamble was then put and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—“I now move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING:—“At this stage, I intend to oppose the Bill being passed into law. I think that a small amendment is wanted to one of the clauses before it is allowed to become law. It is a very small amendment, but I

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(*Sir Francis Spring* ; *the President* ; *Sir Sivaswami Aiyar* ; [1st FEBRUARY 1915, *Sir Harold Stuart*].)

consider it to be of some importance. It is that the word 'reasonable' be inserted after the words 'within a' in line 43, page 3 of the Bill, and that the words 'within the time so specified' be added after the word 'statement' in line 54."

His Excellency the President :—"The proper course for the Honourable Member to take is to object to the passing of the Bill at this meeting. If the Honourable gentleman wishes to propose anything else other than a purely verbal amendment, the proper course is to object to the passing of the Bill in this meeting."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING :—"Is not the insertion of the word 'reasonable' a purely verbal one? That amendment may be accepted by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR."

His Excellency the President :—"Either it is a verbal amendment or it is an amendment of substance."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"Ordinarily when the law says 'within a time' and no time is given, it means within a reasonable time. It does not mean that the body is at liberty to fix an unreasonable time."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING :—"My reasons are that the owners of certain mills and particularly rice-milling mills, which can only be economically worked by the use as fuel of the husk which is taken off the rice, are afraid that municipal councils, for lack of knowledge of technicalities, may insist on change from one fuel to another or that the abatement of the nuisance should be carried out in too short a time. If the word 'reasonable' be inserted, it will save the hardship."

His Excellency the President :—"The point is the Government must be guided by the Honourable Member in charge. The Government are willing to be guided by my Honourable friend and I am sure the Council is too. I have the discretion of allowing amendments to be moved even at this stage. If the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill deems the amendment sufficiently important for the Government to accept it, we shall be guided by him."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"I accept the amendment. I have no objection to the insertion of the word 'reasonable'."

The amendment for the insertion of the word "reasonable" after the words "within a" in line 43 was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President :—"What about the other amendment?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"I do not think that necessarily follows."

His Excellency the President :—"The Honourable gentleman is not willing to accept it; it will not therefore be moved."

His Excellency the President :—"The motion before the Council is the Bill as amended, be now passed into law. The motion was put and agreed to."

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1873.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART then introduced a Bill for the amendment of Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and moved that it be read in Council and in doing so said :—"Under rule 84, your Excellency, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 and to move that it be read in Council. The Bill has been published under rule 83 in English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, Hindustani and Urdu. The object of this Bill is to raise the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of district munsifs from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. The Council are aware that the question of the great increase in the volume of litigation has been occupying the serious consideration of the Government for some time; and in 1912 Mr. Phillips was placed on special duty to examine into this matter. He made a number of valuable suggestions one of which related to the increase in the small causes jurisdiction of district munsifs. The High Court in forwarding to us the opinion on that has pointed out the great fall in the value of money since the Act of 1873 was passed, and also mentioned the fact that the qualifications both of the munsifs and the practitioners who appear before them have greatly improved. The High Court

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(Sir Harold Steart; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

therefore is in favour of moving the small cause jurisdiction, and we that did not require legislation it has been already carried into effect. Government felt that the reorganizing of the High Court was equally applicable to the general jurisdiction of the district munsifs, and that is the origin of this Bill which was framed with the concurrence of the High Court and of the great majority of the district judges. I do not claim for this Bill that it is going to cause any great revolution in our judicial tribunals, for I believe only 500 or 600 suits will be affected by it. But to that extent it does give relief and makes for economy, because that work will be done by cheaper tribunals of the district munsifs instead of the more expensive subordinate judges. It is also, I think, a slight advantage in that the litigant will be able to file suits of this enhanced value in the district munsifs' courts which are usually more conveniently situated than the subordinate judges' courts as they are more widely scattered over the districts.

"I have already mentioned that the Bill has been published. We have received very little formal criticism. In fact I think the only formal criticism that has reached Government is a resolution of the Bar Association of Madrasputna which merely informed us that the increase of jurisdiction was undesirable. In the covering letter there was some reason given and my recollection is that it was that district munsifs were already over-worked and that this hurry was bad for the quality of the outcome. It may be that district munsifs are over-worked. But if so the remedy is to provide more district munsifs; and that is the remedy which we have constantly applied and which we shall continue to apply when it is proved to be necessary. It will be, as I have already stated, cheaper to provide a district munsif than to provide a sub-judge. I doubt whether the small addition to the work of the district munsifs, distributed as it will be over the Presidency, will necessitate any addition to the establishment. Moreover the change in the small cause jurisdiction will give some relief to the district munsifs in that they will be able to dispose of a number of cases summarily which formerly went on for regular trial. Also we contemplate introducing before long a Village Panchayat Bill which will, I hope, give very considerable relief to the district munsifs. Therefore, even this plan of over-work will not be applicable in a short time, if indeed it is applicable now. There has been some newspaper criticism, but I doubt whether any of it would be endorsed by Honourable Members of this Council. One ingenious critic, I remember, scouted the idea that the fall in the value of money was any justification for increasing the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of district munsifs. The less the value of the rupee, and this ingenious critic, the more need we have to take care of it (laughter) that was perhaps the most ingenious criticism we have received, but I do not think any one here will endorse it. I now beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STEART:—"I now beg to move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee. The Bill, as Honourable Members will see, is of an extremely simple character and there is no occasion to refer it to a Select Committee. But if this motion is accepted by the Council, I do not propose to ask that the rules be suspended, for I do not think it necessary to pass the Bill immediately, as there is no particular hurry about it. The Bill will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the Council, and I shall then move that it be passed into law. I now move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I beg to oppose this motion, and I wish to make a few remarks. It may no doubt seem that this small measure is a very harmless and innocuous one and that it might with advantage be considered at another session of this Council without a formal reference to a Select Committee. I have tried to ascertain the views of the Bar Associations in several districts, and I have also tried to ascertain the views of some of the members of the litigant public. I feel, my Lord, that the Bill which is intended to confer this extensive jurisdiction on munsifs of all grades, irrespective of their experience, is not likely to be welcomed throughout the Presidency. We are also aware that there have been proposals before the Government to improve the pay and prospects of the

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. Raman Menon; the President.*) [1st FEBRUARY 1916, subordinate judiciary. We are also aware that there are proposals for reconstituting the jurisdiction of the various judicial courts in the Presidency. Mr. Phillips' report has not yet been published and we were also informed at the last meeting of the Council that it would not affect the question of the increase of jurisdiction of the munsifs.]

"When this Bill is to be considered at another session of the Council, though members will have an opportunity of bringing forward amendments or bringing up other matters for consideration, still the discussion of this question will not be of such a free and detailed character as it would be if the matter were referred to a Select Committee. It is in the Select Committee that there will be a free criticism, free discussion, without any reference to formal rules of debate, and it is in that Committee that we can expect to have a satisfactory solution of this problem. Without casting any reflection upon the members of the legal profession, to which I have the honour to belong, who have been newly recruited as district munsifs, I may point out that there is a fear in the minds of the highest public, at least those with whom I have come in contact, that it will be prejudicial, if new and inexperienced munsifs are at once invested with jurisdiction over suits of the value of Rs. 5,000. Suits of the value of Rs. 4,000, though they are only Rs. 3,000 in name, might be really worth even Rs. 10,000, owing to the process of calculation adopted in the Court Fees Act and also the Suits Valuation Act. Therefore, there is a reasonable fear in those members of the highest public who have hitherto enjoyed the opportunity of having such important cases tried by experienced judges that they will be called upon to have their cases placed before new and inexperienced munsifs. It is in view of this opinion that I feel constrained to oppose this motion and to suggest that the Bill might be referred to a Select Committee where it might be possible to discuss it freely and to suggest the best method of solving this problem."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I beg to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in his remarks. As it is, the jurisdiction of the district munsifs is sufficiently high. In Bengal, your Excellency's Government may be aware, officers disavowing the same pay and occupying the same status as the district munsifs of this Presidency, are invested with jurisdiction to try suits of the value of Rs. 1,000 and below. Your Excellency's Government may also be aware that, so far as land suits are concerned, under the Court Fees Act it is five times the Government revenue from the land that settles the jurisdiction. Suppose a land yields a revenue of Rs. 500, and any dispute arises with reference to the land. The suit lies in the court of the district munsif because the jurisdiction is Rs. 2,500. Your Excellency's Government may also be aware that five times the revenue is absolutely nothing with reference to the value of the land. As a matter of fact, land yielding a revenue of Rs. 500 is worth Rs. 50,000, so that I think the proper course would be, so far as land suits are concerned, to extend the limit of the jurisdiction of the munsifs and not to enhance it."

His Excellency the *President*:—"I am extremely sorry to suggest the curtailment of any discretion. But still, there are rules laid down for our guidance. The Honourable gentleman is arguing against the merits of the proposed Bill, if I am not wrong. The proper time for arguing against the merits of a Bill, as laid down on page 135 of the Council Rules, is to this effect,—that when the motion that a Bill be read in Council is before the Council the principle of the Bill and the general provisions made therein may be discussed. It was then that the Honourable gentleman who might wish to argue against the merits of the proposal should have taken their opportunity. The motion now is of a very limited character. The motion is now that, whether the Bill be better discussed in the Select Committee or in the Council itself. The Honourable gentleman who opposed the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's motion took the ground that the Bill would be better discussed in Select Committee than in Council. That is the motion we are discussing. I am bound to call the attention of the Council to these rules, for we have to try and conduct our discussion in an orderly fashion. I am bound to call the attention of the Honourable Member that he is really not in order in discussing broadly the merits of the proposal."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"I was going to point out that those matters which were certainly serious ought to be referred to a Select Committee and that those matters were better discussed by a Select Committee. That is all I wish to submit to Government in this matter. I therefore think that, as far as the

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Mr. Ramaswami Sarda; Mr. Ramaswami Rao.)

Wigent public is conserved, or as far as the legal profession is concerned, as far as my experience goes, these matters should be carefully considered by a Select Committee and then alone the matter should come before the Council."

His Excellency the President:—"If the Council will allow me, I wish to add to what I have already said. The Honourable gentlemen must see, if he will kindly study the rules, that his additional observations do not have any real weight. When the motion is that the Bill be read in Council, that is the opportunity when the whole Council can discuss the principles of a Bill as a whole. The Select Committee is for discussing details. The Bill is of such a simple character and has really no detail, it contains one proposal only and my Honourable colleague Sir Harold Stuart has therefore put forward the motion that it should not be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KANAKISWAMI SARDAR:—"Your Excellency, inasmuch as this Bill is not going to be passed into law at the present Council meeting, I would respectfully suggest that it might be referred to a Select Committee. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether every district munsiff in the Presidency should be empowered to try suits of the value ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 or only whether selected district munsiffs of particular grades or such as may be recommended by the High Court should be empowered to do so. That is a very important point for consideration. I have consulted several lawyers, and they seem to be under the impression that there is no objection to the jurisdiction of the munsiffs being increased. But difficulty has been felt as to whether new munsiffs who have been just drafted into the service should be empowered to try suits of an intricate nature, some of which though nominally of the value of Rs. 3,000, may be really of a very much higher value. Then in the Select Committee we have to discuss whether the disadvantages of allowing only certain district munsiffs to try these suits would not be so great as to induce the Select Committee to recommend that every district munsiff should be empowered. If it seems that only one or two district munsiffs should be empowered to try these suits, they will virtually be occupying the position of sub-judges without their pay and prospects, and the largest population also may not derive the advantage of these suits being tried within the limits of the taluk or pinks. Then it may be possible also to ascertain as to whether in any particular district or in any particular town the number of suits of the value ranging from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 is not present high. Supposing you find that it is only in important circles that such suits come up, then it may be possible for the Select Committee to suggest that in certain taluks and districts, the district munsiffs should be given these powers. All these matters may be thrashed out in the Select Committee. I therefore hope that the Government will see their way to appoint a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMANUSWAMI RAO:—"I should like to say a word with reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Muru said in support of the motion that the Bill should go before a Select Committee. I might perhaps draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the fact that any Select Committee need not necessarily recommend that the Bill be passed into law. It might also recommend that the Bill be abandoned altogether. I might perhaps draw the attention of the Honourable Members to rule 40:—

"The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for each amendment, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned."

"If the suggestion—that has been made in this Council that the Bill is not altogether acceptable is approved or if it is possible to convert the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to some of these views, it may be possible at the Select Committee stage to arrive at this conclusion. As it is, there is no doubt, my Lord, that there is some feeling that if this extended jurisdiction is to be conferred it should be only on experienced munsiffs, and it is with this object that I gave notice of an amendment thinking that this matter would be decided at this meeting. The amendment follows the language of the Bengal Act where the Local Government may on the recommendation of the High Court extend the jurisdiction of munsiffs. I am not

(M. Rameswandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao)

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discussing any amendment, my Lord, just now, but I am merely suggesting that this matter might be looked at, though it appears to be a small one, from these various standpoints and if necessary the Select Committee may sit immediately at the end of the session if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart so chooses."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Your Excellency, I confess I can find nothing in what has been said which will induce me to change my opinion that this Bill need not be referred to a Select Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao said that discussion in Select Committee could be more free. There is plenty of evidence of the absolute freedom of discussion in the Council, and I do not think the Honourable Member himself would ever be deterred from freely putting forth all his arguments with all the force he desires. The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao says that the Bill may with advantage go to a Select Committee since the Committee can recommend the abandonment of the Bill. Well, my Lord, the Council can go a step farther, and they can absolutely reject the Bill when the motion is made that the Bill be passed into law. That is not open to the Select Committee. The only ground on which it might be referred to a Select Committee is that there is reason for further inquiry, that a detailed inquiry is necessary. The Bill however is a concise Bill, and the terms of the Bill cannot possibly require examination by a Select Committee; nor do I know of any inquiries which the Select Committee can make. Honourable Members can bring forward amendments when the Bill comes up for consideration at the next meeting of the Council. In order that they may have time to prepare amendments, I was careful to refrain from asking that the rules be suspended and that the Bill be passed today. I therefore adhere to the motion I originally made that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION RE RESIDENCES FOR HIGH OFFICIALS IN MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

"I. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to abandon the proposal to erect bungalows for the use of high officials in the City of Madras."

"It will be within the recollection of this Council that shortly before the meeting of the Council on the 23rd November last, we had information that the Government intended to acquire bungalows for the use of high officials in this city, and that they proposed to acquire certain properties on the banks of the Adyar river. In reply to questions put at the last meeting of the Council, we were informed that it was proposed to acquire property on the left bank of the river for constructing bungalows for the use of officials to avoid a future liability for heavy expenditures on house rent allowances and purchase of sites. We are not aware whether there have been any contractual obligations entered into with the high officials in this city as to the payment of any house-rent allowance, as the answer to question 74 put at the last meeting would lead us to infer. If it has been found necessary in the interests of efficient administration to construct buildings of any type—design for the use of officials it is only then that the Council can be called upon to give their support to such a scheme. Has it been ever felt or ever thought that officials in the city have found it difficult to procure lodgings for their residence and has this scheme been put forward on such a footing? So far as I have been able to see from the budget estimates of last year which were placed before us, it is only in the case of a few officials of some special departments here and there that we find provision made for house rent allowance but not in the case of officials generally. If this proposal is objected to at this meeting of the Council, it is because it smacks the beginning of a certain principle, as to whether a large amount of money can be spent upon the construction of these buildings.

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"It might be argued that these buildings would fetch a reasonable rent, and also a reasonable interest on the capital outlay involved in any of these schemes; but permit me to inform your Excellency's Government, that the cost of construction of buildings has so much increased in recent years that it is hardly possible to expect proper recompense for the heavy outlay involved in these schemes." Secondly, I think any capital expenditure which is incurred on such buildings would naturally divert money which could more usefully be employed for more useful buildings, such as educational buildings, medical buildings and so forth, when we know as a matter of fact that they are at present lodged in rented buildings. There are so many dispensaries, so many schools which, notwithstanding defects in accommodation, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the sanitary arrangements, are still located in various rented quarters. It is also a matter to be taken into consideration as to how far we would, by giving sanction to the construction of buildings, avoid heavy expenditure on house-rent allowances to be given in future.

"After I gave notice of the resolution, I was informed that it was proposed to suspend further action in view of the present financial crisis, though I would have been glad to be informed that the proposal itself would be kept in abeyance or would be reconsidered. So far as I have been able to see, the proposals before the Government are still adhered to, but it is only suggested that an expenditure will be incurred just in the immediate future. If that is all that is proposed to be done, I would specially address your Excellency's Government and request that the principle itself must be very carefully scrutinised before it is given any formal approval. When once this principle is accepted in a city like Madras, I do not know whether we might not ask for an extension of the principle, and we do not know whether all officials in other centres would also not ask for buildings for their quarters. It is the danger which lies in the acceptance of the principle that has induced some of us to ask for this question being considered at this meeting of the Council.

"There is only one other remark which I wish to make before I close and it is this. In a matter which concerns indefinitely buildings for officials in a large city where the most of the officials reside, we must be exceedingly slow and cautious in trying that experiment, when the present state of funds requires that other and more urgent demands should be carefully attended to. With these remarks I commend the resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. KRISHNAN SASTRI:—Your Excellency, I wish to second this motion. Before this policy is adopted by the Government, the Council and the public would require to know that that policy was necessary. I would like the Government to say what are the facts upon which they have come to the conclusion that the high officials of this Government require to be aided in the manner proposed? Has there been a full investigation of the rents that these officials have to pay for their residences? Has it been found that the rents were oppressive? How many officers would have to be accommodated with Government buildings in this way? What would the whole scheme cost? What are the conditions upon which these buildings would be let to these officials? We should require to know whether the scheme, if there is a scheme, is complete in all its details before the Council could say that this was a scheme upon which the Government were justified in embarking.

"Then, Sir, there is one question which it is necessary to ask in the interests of the Empire of this country. That there is an infidelity of grades of Government officials is known to everyone. The City of Madras is growing in expenditures. Officials of all grades suffer considerably by reason of the rise in rents. But have Government any idea, have they tried to require any idea, of the hardships which the smaller officials and the employees in Government service who get Rs. 20, 30 and Rs. 50 suffer? Have they any statement to place on the table which would give us an idea of these sufferings and are they prepared to state that in their opinion the sufferings of the higher officials require to be given precedence over the sufferings of smaller classes of officials? They are helpless, they are unable to make their voice heard. I should like the person who would introduce me, to stand up and do so when I say that the officials small clerks in the office who get Rs. 50 per mensem

* The following members standing in his name was not served charges by me.

† I, The Council, accords to the Government in Council that the intention of the Government declared in question of answer 24 at the last meeting of the Council is to give priority to the bill for the service of residences for high officials be abandoned."

(Mr. Krishna Sastri; Sir Harold Stuart.) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

and are obliged to pay Rs. 6 a month as house rent, the poor people who get probably Rs. 8 or 10 and are obliged to pay Rs. 2 for rent, stand far more in need of the paternal care of Government than an official who gets salaries in thousands and probably does not pay even 10 per cent of those salaries as house-rent. These are matters which appeal to us with great force and as guardians of the finances of this poor country, finances drawn from the poor agriculturists of this country, we are here to protest against this policy. We want this policy to be substantiated fully, vindicated thoroughly. We cannot consent to an expenditure of lakhs of the poor people's money upon the erection of buildings for the maintenance of officials who can certainly look after themselves if anybody can. It is not to be argued that the salaries of officials were settled long ago and at times when the prices of commodities were very much lower. It may be said that this has very small relevancy to the issue in question. But I would like to ask whether the hardships are such or cannot be postponed and as ought not to be postponed with reference to the hardships of the class of people to whom I have been referring, people who now find it hard to meet the day's wants but who have to pay still a heavy rent. Here are the officials whose salaries enable them to more. All that they may say is that owing to the rise in their rents also, they are unable to save so much as before. This is a want with which I at least will refuse to sympathise. Then, your Excellency, can't he said that the landlord in Madras is such an oppressive individual to deal with, that the high officials are unable to deal with him, that Government must provide them with their own buildings so that the officials may be conveniently lodged? If the landlord in Madras is a person with whom it is hard to deal, certainly it is not the higher officials who will feel the hardship, but it is the small people who have to live in crowded tenements, in small buildings, whose residences leak in the rainy weather and afford no shelter in hot weather, it is the small officials with salaries of Rs. 50 and below, for whom the Government must feel the first solicitude. If their claims have been met and if after that the Government were still in possession of resources and were casting their eyes about for luxuries upon which to spend them, then I think the present policy of Government might receive some justification. But till then we must refuse to give our assent."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say at the very beginning that the scheme which has been attacked with so much feeling and so much misunderstanding by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Sastri is not a scheme for the purpose of relieving the pockets of individuals. The object of the scheme is a saving to the Exchequer. The considerations which led us to take action in this matter I will briefly state to the Council. In Calcutta and Bombay owing to the great rise in rents, the Governments have been obliged to spend large sums of money in house-rent allowances to their officials, in acquiring houses and in acquiring sites and building houses. There are indications, growing indications, that a similar rise in rents is beginning in Madras; and our object in planning this scheme is to save the Government of the future from a similar liability in this Presidency. This investment of money is not, as I have said already, to save the pockets of any officials, high or low, but all the officials for whose houses will be provided or may be provided, would be required to pay the full economic rent for the house. The Government would lose nothing on the transaction, and they would save their ultimate liability which I foresee in the not very distant future."

"I might perhaps be blamed for not answering with more precision the question that was asked at the last meeting of the Council. The question related to the scheme for the erection of houses for high officials. Your Excellency, it is not only for high officials that we contemplate building houses; for the good part the houses will be for smaller officials. Some of the houses, we contemplate acquiring would be large houses, and they would no doubt be assigned to high officials; but others for whom houses will be built could not, I think, be properly described as high. The advantage of buying large houses is that we get large areas of land in convenient situations and by building houses we shall relieve the pressure of house accommodation which is now a marked characteristic of Madras."

"Our Honourable Member inquired, I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, whether there had as a matter of fact been any pressure, any difficulty in finding lodgings. My answer is in the affirmative. Every year there is difficulty; a number of people find difficulty in finding houses on moderate rent in Madras."

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"Then I gather that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry seems to think that it is entirely a new idea, a new policy. He referred to a new policy, but it is very far from being the case. We build houses for our officers all over the Presidency, or at least in a major portion of the Presidency. These are Government buildings and we charge full rent. The Government of India have purchased houses in Simla for all the members of Council and for a number of Secretaries, and they give those buildings on rent for those officers for whom they are designed and those officers are expected to live in them and pay for them.

"That brings me to another argument which was urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, and that is about the contractual obligations with the officers for whom we are providing houses. There is a rule that when a house is provided the officer must live in it or at least pay rent for it. I cannot call it a contractual agreement, because there is only one party to the agreement. It is an imperative order which has to be obeyed. In Delhi the Government of India have also bought houses for their high officials. In the new Delhi houses are to be built for every class of officials by the Government and rented to them. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry will not think that we are in any way oblivious of the claims of the lower-paid officials in this matter of house accommodation. I think he might have found out that we have built houses for them in very many places. There is this difference between operations of that type and that which we contemplate in the Adyar, namely, that our operation—"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI (*interrupting*) :—" May I point out that we are only talking of house-tenants in the City of Madras and the hardships of officials of all grades in the City of Madras?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*continuing*) :—"The Honourable gentleman was referring to a general policy. I was under the impression, he left me under the impression, that he believed we were embarking upon an entirely new policy and that we had neglected the claims of the poorer officials. As I said, this question that we have before the Council now is not a question of relieving the pockets of officials but of preventing an avoidable expenditure from the Exchequer. We do not think that the matter is of great urgency; it is of some urgency but it is not of great urgency, and when we received instructions from the Government of India that we were to avoid all expenditure which could reasonably be avoided, we decided to postpone proceeding further with this scheme, but I do not desire the Council to linger for a moment, that we have abandoned the scheme. We are convinced that it is an economical scheme and will benefit both the Government and probably the inhabitants of Madras. We, therefore, propose to bring it forward again in due course when funds permit."

The Hon'ble Dr. V. M. NAYAR :—"I am extremely glad, my Lord, that this subject has been brought before the Council. The idea of acquiring large tracts of land for any Government purpose has only entered the head of Government in recent times. I quite remember long ago when I was discussing with a Member of the then Government, Mr. G. S. Forbes, about utilizing the compulsory Land Acquisition Act for improving the City of Madras, he said that he thought that the Land Acquisition Act was one of the most iniquitous Acts that was ever passed and that unless in case of extreme necessity he would not be a party to put that Act into operation. It is obvious that the views of the Government have changed since those days, but I for one am not sorry, because the Land Acquisition Act, if judiciously used, is one of the most efficient instruments for City improvement. But, within recent times, I have seen a tendency on the part of Government to use that Act without due consideration as to what they are doing. I will make my meaning clear, when I refer to the instance of Egnance house and also the building on the beach which my honourable friend Mr. Gordon Fraser knows very well. When the Land Acquisition Act is utilized to deprive the owner of an existing building which is perfectly useful, and to compulsorily acquire it, that is utilizing that Act for wrong purpose. If it can be proved that there is no other site available to Government to erect a building then it will be a justifiable proceeding. But one of the peculiarities of Madras, which has been pointed out by Mr. Lamberton also, is that there is plenty of room to expand. The peculiarity of Madras as contrasted with Bombay and Calcutta is that there is more room at the present time than we know what to do with. If the Government had utilised their compulsory powers with a view to improving Madras

(Dr. Nayar; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)

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and beautifying Madras, filling up all eligible building sites with beautiful buildings, I should have supported the policy heartily. But when it is a policy directed to acquiring all the existing sites and to leaving it to private owners to improve other sites, I should certainly protest against it.

"The immediate cause that led to this policy was due to two factors, one that the number of bungalows for European residents in Madras is limited and secondly, that, within recent times, well-to-do Indian gentlemen have begun to migrate from Indian quarters and have begun to take up residence in European quarters, and therefore, the number of bungalows available for European officials for rent has diminished materially. In fact, I believe in certain instances they have found it difficult to secure eligible bungalows. That, I believe, is the immediate cause of this move to construct bungalows for big officials. But, Sir, is there not room in the City of Madras, are there not open spaces where Government could build excellent buildings for these high officials? Why should you deprive the private citizens of Madras of a few bungalows which are still available, why should you acquire them for Government purposes and keep out private citizens? I could mention another site now. When the move to acquire Agnietore house failed, what did the Government do? They erected a fine building on the marine, and the City of Madras is benefited in that way and the Government also have had their purpose answered. Why not make a similar move? The whole of the murins from the Women's College to the Presidency College is lying waste. If Government could build a number of handsome buildings, that will be a first-class improvement to the marine and that will beautify the City of Madras also and the officials can have no better place of residence than the marine, which is an excellent site. Instead of doing that, the proposal is to acquire a few houses which are on the banks of the Adyar river. I suppose some of their officials are accustomed to live at Adyar and could not see beyond that. "We have been living here, our successors shall live here; and so we shall acquire it" is what they think. If they did a little more, and if they thought "we will leave these bungalows to private citizens and we will build in places where there are no buildings," then it will add materially to the beauty of Madras, and it would have been a policy to which I at all events would certainly not object. Precisely the same thing happened in Georgetown. It was an excellent building which the Government wanted to acquire over the head of a commercial firm which wanted it very badly, while within a stone's throw of it, they could have cleared up a heap of congested areas and built magnificent buildings, within half a furlong of that identical building."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I rise to a point of order. I should like to know whether the Honourable Member is in order in referring to this question."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Member will not continue his remarks. I am afraid I was not paying attention."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. N. NAYAR:—"I shall drop that subject as it is a mere point with the Government. I was speaking of the policy of going on with the acquisition of buildings without any consideration for where; and therefore in providing for buildings for high officials, if you pressed on the same policy, we would object. If you keep to the policy where nobody else is injured, where the City of Madras is improved and nobody is injured, no one would object to it and I personally would have no objection. The reason why that subject is taken up, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, is that land value and house value are increasing. I hope the Government, if they acquire a large part of land, will pay to the Corporation the increased increment which they would secure by the early purchase of these buildings."

"As to the provision of houses for subordinate officials, I am quite at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson Sastri that the Government should have that also in view within the City of Madras, because the difficulty of subordinate officials in procuring houses is considerably greater than in the case of high officials. What the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has done, is that he has taken the first step in the matter of building houses for policemen in the City of Madras. If you go a little higher, to between Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 and if you provide houses for them—because that is the class of men that is badly hit—that will be an excellent idea, and it will also beautify the City. We will then be able to show you excellent ones, but please do not pall-

1st FEBRUARY 1914.] (Dr. Nagar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart;
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

down good houses and build other houses. There are plenty of bad localities where there are bad houses; the whole area can be cleared up and you can beautify them by putting up good buildings. But in saying this I only insist that present eligible houses should not be pulled down. If the Government intend to carry out this policy, they must take up the open spaces which are available in plenty."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should say a few words in regard to this motion. All that I know is that there was a question at the last meeting as regards the proposal of Government for providing residences for high officials in the City of Madras. I also remember to have seen one or two statements made in the press as regards this matter, and I naturally expected that Members of this Council would be able to know the nature of the scheme of which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart spoke in replying to my honorable friend. But, my Lord, I regret to say that he said as little as possible about the content of our financial commitment on this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Our commitment is all"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Not the commitment of the present day, but I mean the future commitment for these buildings proposed to be acquired. My Lord, in these matters, unfortunately, darkness in this Council becomes necessary on account of the desire on the part of Government to keep this matter, I do not say a secret, but without publication at an earlier stage, so that we are really in the dark as regards the financial aspect of the proposals now being mooted and also as regards the class of officials which is proposed to be accommodated in this way. My Lord, I might say that in regard to this acquisition of houses or dwellings for Government officers in the City, there has been for a very long time a protest from all the residents in this city that these official buildings are being dumped all over without any co-ordinated plan. It was only the other day that I heard Mr. Lancaster's lecture on the "Madras City." He held a great deal of emphasis on this problem, and I think he made several suggestions with reference to the grouping of these Government offices now existing in various parts of the City, and I must only say this: unless the Government publish for general criticism their scheme with the financial aspect of it and the purposes for which these acquisitions are proposed to be made, we shall be really moving in the dark and I think this Council is entitled to have full particulars on these matters. I am in entire sympathy with my honorable friend, Mr. Sriwansa Sastri, in his pleading for the poorer officials; here and elsewhere, the problem is very serious. At Madras Government had proposed to acquire land and construct buildings for the clerks in the Collectorate and other offices, and it is that class of officials who are hard hit by the rise in prices."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have been feeling a lot of difficulty to follow the statement that has been made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in this connection. I do not know if this is a step to have a permanent demand on the finances of this Presidency to be set aside for a scheme of this kind. I think the building programme has been exhausting a lot of our money for the last so many years; it was only last year it ended with an investment of eight lakhs of rupees from provincial funds, and this year I have not had the details yet but before that we ran up to Rs. 26 lakhs per annum or something like that. My Lord, it may be almost a paying concern as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart; it may be that the Government on a future date expect to realize out of this policy a lot of money as a source of income, but if it is always to phase before us difficulties in the matter of expending our finances towards the improvements we have been fighting for in the ways of education, sanitation and the improvements of rural areas, my Lord, it would be very seriously necessary to raise an objection to this policy. It was said that in the long run it would be found to be really useful and profitable. If it is proposed to raise only a State loan or some other loan which would be utilized for the purpose of investment in these acquisitions and buildings where we will have to pay only interest on that money and make profit out of it always, I am understood that that is a thing which may not stand in the way of the provincial finances of this Province. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to allot from the funds available each year something for this expecting a return on capital outlay almost setting up a considerable amount of money that may be utilized for

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Abad Tanti Muralidhar; [1st FEBRUARY 1916.
Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.]

more useful) purposes, my Lord, we will have to raise very great objection to that course. Whatever may be the view as regards the necessity to build certain quarters in particular areas in the Presidency, like quarters for clerks in Ootacamund or for clerks in Madras or for police officers in the rural areas—whatever may be the necessity to take from the provincial finance a certain amount to meet the occasional demands of these places, I do not think a general policy for the investment of large funds on buildings, treating it as a profitable concern for Government can be thought of, except it be that the capital invested could be got by raising loans or other things of the kind which might not interfere with the annual finances of this Province and the expenditure that is always making as for the real progress of the Province. I thought a suggestion of that kind would be forthcoming from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart if he was contending that this was only going to be a very profitable matter for the Government and that they were not going to interfere with the course of expenditure and finance of this Province. Nothing like that is forthcoming. If, every year we are going to be told that ten, twenty, or twenty-five lakhs will be set apart when money is available—of course all of us agree that under the present conditions money is not available—but next year when money is available if you allot so many lakhs it will be hopeless. We are already under the throes of stringency, and we have so many things in which we wanted to advance and which have been stopped. What period more it will run into we are not sure. Under those circumstances, it is absolutely essential that for at least something like a quarter of a century we must not dream of this kind of programme unless we are assured by the Finance Member that the policy will not be to interfere with our finance or expenditure but only to find other sources by loans or otherwise; whereby we can treat this concern as a source of income to Government. We are advancing loans to municipalities; we are advancing loans to other bodies and we actually derive a profit. We borrow at 5½ per cent and we lend at 4½ per cent. All that I can say is that if a policy like that may be adopted, there cannot be any discussion. Till a statement like that is made, my Lord, the finance of this Province is in serious danger, if this is to be taken up."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANAND TAMIL NADAR (TAM.) :—" Your Excellency, I have been appealing to Government that some arrangement may be made for the housing of the officials in the mofussil; year after year I have been bringing it to the notice of the Government and it has been overlooked; and the inconveniences and hardships that officials in the mofussil are undergoing are very great. I could say I have been considerably impressed with the inconvenience. Last month a European Police Inspector was transferred to Nagapattinam. He could not get a house. He is a family man and he has to live in the Public Works Department travellers' bungalow and has been undergoing great inconvenience. Especially Nagapattinam is a place where we could not get suitable houses for officials to live in. Besides, there are so many other important towns which are absolutely necessary to be started that have been rejected by the Government under the plea that the Government are now undergoing financial stringency, for example, the construction of the bridge across the Kottayar which is very important where a number of lives are being lost by the bridge not being constructed; I have brought these questions before the Government and the Government have rejected them with the plea that they could not spare any money. I do not mean that I am prejudiced against providing house accommodation for high officials in Madras. As far as I can remember, they are very comfortable, they are getting suitable houses and there is no complaint to make about that. In view of the present stringency of the money market, I do not see any necessity for spending an enormous amount of money in constructing buildings for high officials in Madras. I therefore strongly support the motion brought by my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA :—" My Lord, I rise to say a few words in this connection, because I am opposed to the principle which the Government seek to adopt, not on the narrow grounds of expediency at the present moment but on the broad ground that for a very long time to come it would be disastrous to the interests of the country that the Government should embark upon a policy of this description. The first question that has to be considered is the one that was raised by my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao, and that is to wit whether the Government in this country had agreed before entertaining any official here that they would build houses or provide suitable house-accommodation for them or make compensation

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to them if the house-rent should be high. Except in a very few typical instances, I believe that no such obligations have been incurred hitherto and it would be inexpedient, impolitic and ruinous to the interests of the country that any such obligation should be incurred hereafter. Of course, if the salaries have to be revised for any particular reason, these reasons may be taken into consideration; but I think it would be wrong in principle to say that because house-rents have gone up in this place or that place, therefore, a temporary expedient should be provided by undertaking the construction of houses. The only reasonable argument that could ever be advanced on behalf of the proposal for providing houses for high officials is when the Government ask officials to go and work in places where there is absolutely no accommodation, as in forests or in out-of-the-way places where new offices may be opened. It must be for such reasons and not that additional accommodation should be provided because house-rents are running high or because inconveniences may be felt by individual officials. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao by 'contractual obligations' meant as to whether it was open to the official to accept a house built for him or not, but as to whether Government undertook to build a house for him before he entered service. I think the answer to that will be 'No'.

• If there is no contractual obligation, then the question arises as to whether even for argument's sake we can raise money by means of loans for the construction of buildings and embark upon a policy of erecting buildings. I should emphatically say 'No' to it, as regards the City of Madras for the following reasons. The Government have been finding it difficult to raise loans either in the foreign market or in the home market or in the Indian market for various objects of utility, such as the construction of railways and irrigation projects. If they find it difficult to raise loans and if that is the reason why useful projects for various purposes are deferred—that they cannot find loans—I think it stands in reason that the Government should not embark upon a new project which would lead them into conflict with those other projects, could be naturally if the officials who have the policy to their hands have to provide themselves and their brethren with bungalows, these objects would take precedence over other projects which would be useful to the general interests of the country. Therefore in principle this policy ought not to be adopted. First of all we have been told by successive Secretaries of State and Governments that it is difficult to raise money. If so, I submit the Government should not attempt even to raise a loan and compete with others for the purpose of house building. If that is not possible, what is being done is from the current revenues of the country money is set apart for the construction of houses, and I do not think any argument is necessary to show that it is a wrong policy. It is admitted that the finances of the country are very much limited and that there is not much chance of improving them; there are so many calls upon the purse of Government that they do not know how to meet them. Under these circumstances, to suggest that we will construct houses to meet the convenience of officials, high or low, does not seem to be sound common sense. Then it may be said that this might save Government a lot of expenditure and save the exchequer. If there are no contractual obligations, I do not know how it will save the Government any money. But it seems to me that, at any rate, so far as the point in question, with reference to this resolution as it stands, is concerned, no arguments have been advanced as to how Government would derive a profit, because the answer to my question distinctly says that no details have yet been settled.

• The question I put at the last meeting was—

175 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire sites in Madras for the purposes of erecting bungalows for officials and if the proposed site is on the left bank of Adyar;

(b) for whom the bungalows, if any, are to be constructed and at what cost; and

(c) whether the rent derivable therefrom is expected to meet the interest and depreciation charges?

• The answer to that was 'Government are unable to furnish the information asked for as details have not yet been settled.' That is the same answer that has been given since. If the Government are unable to tell us what the interest and the

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Mr. K. S. Pillai.]

depreciation charges are going to be, it stands to reason that they do not know whether it would be a financial success. If they do not know that it would be a financial success, how could they say?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (interposing):—"May I interrupt the Honourable Member with a word of explanation? The answer has not the meaning which he imported into it. The answer to his question was that we did not know what buildings would be constructed. We have perfectly well what rent will be charged. The rent which the Public Works Department will get, will cover the interest on capital and will make allowance for depreciation and repair."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAM SARNAS:—"I know, my Lord, that each official has to pay ten or fifteen per cent of his salary."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"It is not correct."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAM SARNAS:—"But before Government could tell us whether it is going to be a financial success or failure, I suppose they must know what the total cost is going to be, and what the interest and depreciation charges will be, and what will be the rent. These details must be worked out before it is known whether a project is likely to be successful or not. I do not think it is possible for any Government to decide how sites should be acquired and buildings erected before they know where it will land them financially. Therefore, from that point of view also, I should add that it is not desirable that the Government should embark upon such a policy. It has been pointed out already that, so far as we are aware, inconvenience has not been felt hitherto and consequently this policy should not be embarked upon and no reasons have been shown that it is not so."

"With regard to the other point, namely, as to whether Government should acquire sites in places where they do not compete with the public and what sort of buildings they should erect, these are matters of detail and I do not propose to pursue them with the Hon'ble Mr. Sarnas who seems to think that that policy may be justifiable in case the Government do not compete. All I would say is that, if the Government have to embark on a policy, I should say that they should not compete with the public but that they should leave the public in possession of the buildings which they occupy. That does not attack the principle in question. I should certainly say that even if it were possible to better the lot of the officials, high or low, I would certainly object to this policy, because it would cost a lot of work on the Public Works Department and prevent that department from attending to more useful schemes. It will cost a lot of repair-work year after year on the department. The complaint is that the Public Works Department are rarely able to attend to these repairs properly and the result is that the buildings are worse than before the repairs were undertaken. To saddle them with the additional burden of providing new houses and looking after repairs is not a legitimate function either of the Government or of the Public Works Department. It is for that reason, also, that I object to the construction of any new houses for officials, high or low."

"Then there was an analogy drawn from Delhi. There a new capital has to be founded. There is absolutely no accommodation for officials, and to ask them to live in tents would be impossible and so the Government have decided to have some buildings put up at the capital. But that has no application to a city like Madras. I would not introduce the point of the Europeans or Indian officials. I may say, however, that, so far as Indian officials are concerned, they do not seem to be particularly keen about this Government accommodation; sometimes it is not suited to their taste, sometimes they have to pay more rent than they care to pay. If you ask Indian officials, I do not think they would welcome it. If you ask Government officials, in so much as they occupy half the year to the hills, if they had to pay a rent here and also on the hills, it might not be advantageous or convenient to them, as might be imagined in the beginning. Therefore, I hope that for various reasons this house-building policy will be abandoned except in very exceptional circumstances."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I would like to make a few observations on this subject. Perhaps, I should have had some sympathy on this subject with the Government and their policy if they had

[1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. KESAVA PILLAI; Mr. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MEDALINAR;
Mr. RAJANNA.)

made some provision to build some quarters for non-official Members who attend the Council meeting. I do not know the need for the high-salaried official gentlemen living in Madras, I come from the westward—I am not aware of their difficulties—but I am fully conversant with, and I have myself suffered, difficulties which non-officials suffer in the town of Madras and at Ootacamund. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart told us that it would save the Government of the future from unnecessary expenditure and perhaps publicity from an unnecessary burden of taxation. I may venture to tell the Honourable Member that I foresee, under the benign and progressive policy of the Government, this House will grow in size, powers enlarged powers, and hold prolonged sessions, and perhaps then there is the danger of non-official members voting for themselves salaries as Members of the House of Commons do, if you do not foresee and provide for them quarters in the Metropolis and at Ootacamund. I think I am not in sympathy with the gentlemen who draw high salaries, when they do not show any sympathy for the people who work here without any salary; and I certainly join the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in his opposition to this policy of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MEDALINAR:—"Your Excellency, I just wish to make one remark. We have heard a good deal about the difficulties of officials both high and low; but I do not know if they are at present in the City of Madras, in a worse position than the non-officials, wherever they may be; and unless it is proved that the officials are in a peculiar position of difficulties or in peculiar circumstances or under peculiar hardships with regard to house accommodation, I do not believe the Government, whether in the interest of the present-day Government or in the interest of the future Government, will be justified in taking a step which would certainly, as far as we are able to make out from the statement of the Finance Member, encroach upon the expenditure on other useful and important objects in the Province. I do not believe that it has been made out that officials are in a worse position in any way, than other people, so as to justify any new policy to be adopted altogether. Comparison with a new city like Delhi, as has been pointed out in the Council, cannot obviously hold. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Government will pause before adopting such a policy either at present or in the near future."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. BARNARD:—"Your Excellency, I am not quite sure that I could not most usefully adopt the attitude of a silent Member on this subject. But perhaps I may be forgiven if I offer a few remarks. I was not prepared to speak but I will try to make myself explicit. I would like to say, first, that I am in entire agreement with the honourable member of this resolution, when he states that it involves an important matter of principle. But I differ from him entirely in his views with regard to it. My own view of the matter is that the action of the Government in this matter is far-sighted, and I think it is necessary. The question of house accommodation in Madras is certainly becoming a most serious one, not only for Government officials, but also for other people similarly situated. It is becoming increasingly more difficult to find houses in which to live. Speaking of the classes that I understand best, the assistants more particularly who serve in my Association, I know they are not able to find houses in Madras at a rent which is fairly proportionate to their salary. It is recognised that a man should not pay more than one-tenth of his salary for house rent. I am sorry to say that none of our assistants can find suitable houses at a rent of one-tenth of their salary; and I do not believe that assistants who are employed in the Chamber of Commerce are, as a body, any more fortunate. The directors of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have set a high example in this, as they have done in other matters. They are building houses for their assistants in Perambur, and the building of houses for the employees in Mount Road has occupied the attention of the Trades' Association. We know that this is a serious problem, and I am sorry to have to admit that, so far, it has not been suitably dealt with; but that we shall have to do something in future, is certain. Whether it will take the form of a Co-operative Building Society or something of that sort, I do not know; but I am sure that we ought to do something to prevent our assistants from being driven into cheap boarding houses and hotels as at present. It is said that cooperatives are odious, and I am not going to touch upon the vexed question as to whether it is a fact that our Indian brethren are steadily

(Mr. Robinson; Mr. Subbarajoo Reddigar; [1st FEBRUARY 1916.
Mr. Gordon Fraser.]

buying house property. Englishmen are birds of passage, and it is a matter of personal indifference as to what is going to happen to the men who come after us; but, even the least, it is necessary to do something in the interests of the Government, and of trade and commerce. The men who work in Madras must live somewhere, and if we do not look ahead and safeguard the future, what is going to happen? Of course, in this matter, high officials will be open to the charge that they are looking after themselves. That may be true. After all, men who are incapable of looking after themselves are not capable of looking after other people. I hope that the policy will be pursued to a more definite and more satisfactory conclusion, and that, when they do make up their minds, the Government will also consider the requirements of the subordinate staff. The question of house-accommodation is even more serious for the lower-paid ones than for the higher. I remember a good many years ago I went to Bombay for the first time. I was driven round Malabar Hill by an old resident and I came back a soldier and a wise man. There were numerous large and very fine houses all over it; but it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that, owing to reasons of various sorts, possibly the indifference of the successful men who have gone before us, the best residential quarters of the city had been allowed to drift away from anything like proper control, with the result that European residents had been driven into flats and to restricted accommodation in the Fort. I hope that unsatisfactory state of affairs will be guarded against in Madras, and it is for that reason I unreservedly support the policy of Government. In Calcutta, we all know what the difficulty is. It is absolutely impossible for any man of moderate salary to find a decent home. It has not got quite as bad in Madras; but still property is steadily increasing in value. It is necessary to take it in hand, not only for the Government but also for the Corporation. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Nayer to a certain extent when he says that quarters for high officials can be built on the Beach. None the less, it is a common-sense proposition that Adyar is a suitable place for Members of Council, and I do not think any one can reasonably object to their living there. There are large compounds there. I hope, for myself, the Government will secure them before the land falls into the hands of speculative builders, who will, no doubt, buy them with the object of making a profit; but we should look ahead and make provision for those who come after us, and, as far as possible, secure suitable accommodation for them.

"For these reasons, I support the policy initiated by Government in this matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAJOO REDDIGAR:—"Your Excellency, I also support this resolution. I do not propose to repeat the observations made by the previous speakers. I am not at all sure if the high officials stand in need of house accommodation any more than the lower officials. I should certainly not object to any surplus in the hands of Government being utilized for the acquisition of the landed property for building houses or for house construction. But, as a matter of fact, is there any surplus available, is it not a fact that a lot of projects for irrigation, water-supply, education, sanitation and so on—that a lot of these projects that are ready for execution and are pending sanction—have had to be suspended from execution, because of want of funds? Now if we would object if the money were available and these projects, some of these urgent, have been satisfied and executed. My submission is, it will be time enough to utilize the surplus money when that is available on house property."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, I quite endorse all the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and I would oppose the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao to abandon the proposal of Government. I would not ask Government to abandon the proposal to erect bungalows for the use of high and low officials in the city of Madras. I think the Government are fully justified in adopting this principle, a principle that railway and commercial firms and other bodies have already found it necessary to recognise and adopt. I would oppose the resolution but with this proviso, that I do protest against the policy of Government in using the arbitrary powers of the Land Acquisition Act to acquire sites for the purpose of building these bungalows from persons who object strongly to selling, when there are many other suitable sites on the market owners of which are only too ready to sell; those sites being equally suitable for the purpose in question. It is not in my opinion

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available to the owners of the land to be acquired, or to the owners of the land then on the market for sale."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON:—"Your Excellency, I just wish to say a few words on the proposition. I myself do not know that the Government should not provide accommodation for their officers; but I ask, 'are there not more pressing demands on the Government?' Have you started a College of Commerce as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma would wish? Have you provided for all the students that come to Madras for education? When that resolution was brought up for industrial education, it was pointed out that there were no funds available; and if funds are available after all these interests are dealt with and there is a surplus in the hands of the Finance Member, then residences for high officials might be provided."

The Hon'ble Poo Bahadur V. K. RAMANUELA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, I have been following the discussion; but I do not know exactly what the Government intend to do. Until we are in possession of what they propose to do, I am not able to say either one way or the other."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"We have had a very interesting discussion, my Lord, regarding the question of the construction of houses for officials, high or low, as has been subsequently suggested. I had hoped that it would be possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this problem by the Government making up their mind to reconsider the whole position in the light of the facts and reasons placed before the Council today. If this resolution has been brought forward, it is more because we all feel that there are several objects so dear to Government and to the people at large which have not been provided for owing to want of funds. Every one is aware of the pressing demands made on behalf of various local bodies from time to time, of various water-supply schemes, of various drainage schemes and of irrigation projects and so forth. And if it would be possible to provide the necessary funds, I have no doubt that your Excellency's Government would have taken up such works. Such being the state of the financial condition of this Province, has any case been made out rendering it imperative, rendering it necessary, rendering it urgent to embark upon this expenditure on the construction of bungalows for the use of high officials in the city of Madras?"

"The second question brought forward in the discussion is about the necessity for providing accommodation to the low-paid officials, more than to the high-paid officials. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was good enough to assure us that the claims of low-paid officials would be borne in mind and would not be lost sight of. Would he kindly inform us whether, in the present proposal or scheme, there have been any definite proposals for providing the needy poor officials and low-paid clerks with house accommodation, and if so, under what conditions or under what terms? If these claims have not yet been definitely settled and considered, is it not best just and fair that the whole proposal is kept in abeyance and kept off for future consideration till the financial condition was better, till the claims of more needy and poorer classes were properly paid regard to and till the necessity of this provision for high officials is made out? I am not satisfied from what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that it is necessary at present because he only takes us to the examples of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and says that such a contingency might happen here in the future. He did not correctly understand me when I referred to the contractual obligations. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, I referred to the question as to whether the Government entered into any contract to provide quarters for or to allow rents for these high officials."

"Now that we have been sanctioning the construction of buildings for police officers; and that is because we have been informed that there was a sort of contractual obligation entered into with them when they entered service to provide quarters for them. Has there been any similar undertaking, any similar obligation in the case of the high officials? If so, we must fulfil our pledge; but if not I would ask your Excellency's Government to wait and see whether it is absolutely necessary until our urgent demands are taken into consideration, and re-consider the whole question."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I will deal with the points which the Honourable Member dealt with in the last portion of his speech. That was about the contractual obligation which lies upon the Government to provide

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quarters for their offices. There is no such contractual obligation, as a rule; but when we come to practical politics, we, of course, have to recognise that an officer cannot continue on the scale of pay which was fixed with reference to a particular scale of living in the place where he is quartered. Now take Calcutta. When I was there, I paid a rent of Rs. 700 per mensem for a few rooms, not for a house but for a flat, for a few rooms in the house, just one story in the house. It is impossible for an Under Secretary on Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,800 to pay so much of his salary as that for the quarters for himself and his family; and the Government, being a sensible body, recognised that fact and accordingly started building quarters or giving house-rent allowances, and allowances given under that scheme in force in Calcutta and Bombay come to a very considerable sum. Recognising that we or our successors would in time be similarly obliged to give allowances of that kind or spend money in providing quarters for our officers, we showed what the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson has been pleased to call our foresight and determined to take up a few properties in the Adyar and endowment to meet the growing increase of rent by building more houses there.

"In the course of this debate, I have been much surprised to see Honorable Member after Honorable Member get up and talk about a new policy. My Lord, there is no new policy involved in this matter. We have been in the habit of providing quarters for our officers and charging them full rent. That has been done at practically all headquarters in this Presidency. There are houses which are the property of the Government and which are provided for certain officers who pay their full rent covering the interest on money spent, the cost of repairs, and depreciation. It is in that respect that I claim that we embark upon no new policy at all; but we are simply extending to Madras the operation of a policy which is of very long-standing, and even in Madras we have in some cases provided quarters for our officers. The necessity for our action depends upon the necessity of our forecast, that rents will go up in Madras to a considerable extent and that our successors will be obliged to find money for other house-rent allowances or houses. I am glad to get a confirmation of it from two such practical citizens of Madras as the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser who equally think with us that rents are going to rise and that the housing problem is becoming a serious one. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayar, apparently thought—I will quote his own words—that we are going to deprive the private citizen of his house. That is not what we are doing. The houses that the officials of Government occupy are considerable in number; and in taking over control of these houses we are not depriving the private citizen at all of his houses. If we take these houses and use them for other purposes such as an office or a hospital, we should be depriving private citizens. But we leave the buildings as residences and then we do not reduce the number of residences available for both public and private citizens in the city.

"My Lord, we propose going a step further. We hope, on a cursory review of the scheme which we contemplate, to build probably three houses for every one that we acquire, so that we should appreciably add to the number of private residences in Madras and in that way we should relieve the anxiety of houses which is beginning to be felt. I contend, therefore, that we are not open to the charge of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar that we have no consideration for others; nor could the Government accept his proposal to build houses on the marina. Perhaps the Honorable gentleman never lived on the marina. I once lived there and found that the marina is not a pleasant place for residence. Moreover, I think the marina is more suitable for public buildings and with that fine frontage we can no doubt in time have one of the finest arrays of public buildings to be found in the world.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao asked us for the extent of our commitment. I told him in the course of his speech that there was no commitment at present at all; but when the future commitment will be I cannot say. All that we contemplated before we abandoned the proposal was to purchase three properties in Adyar the estimated cost of which would amount to a little over one lakh; we should then have to build six, seven, or eight houses in those compounds, and that would cost varying sums, according to the class of houses. We have worked out roughly the results of our operations and we were quite satisfied that the yield would be remunerative.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai asked us whether we would be willing to provide quarters for non-official members of this Council. We should be very glad

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The Hon'ble Mr. Behar P. Krishna Pillai:—“Are there any neutrals?”

His Excellency the President:—“We do not count neutrals. Those who are not for us are against us. The resolution Nos. III, IV and VII will not be taken up as the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Pillai is not present. He has written to say that they may be retained on the Council paper for the next meeting. The next motion would therefore be that of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.”

The Council then adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE ON RE-ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT
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The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—“Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

“V. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to inquire and report about the reforms to be introduced in the constitution of the district and taluk boards in the Madras Presidency and in their system of administration, so as to secure greater progress in the development of local self-government.”

“After the resolution of the Government of India of 1882 was published, as it will be within the recollection of this Council, a Committee was appointed by the Government to consider the various recommendations made therein and after that Committee submitted its report, the present Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 was passed. We find that subsequently there were resolutions of the Government of India dealing with the extension of local self-government in the years of 1896 and 1897; and at a subsequent stage the Royal Commission on Decentralization inquired into these among various other questions and made their recommendations. These recommendations were considered by the Government of India after the receipt of replies from the various Local Governments; and we find that on the 28th May of last year, a resolution on the policy of local self-government was promulgated and published. It will be found from that resolution that a large discretion was given to Local Governments to develop local self-government within their areas, according to their own discretion, and, to use the words of the resolution, they observe as follows:—‘On a review of all the circumstances the Government of India have decided to accept in almost every case the conclusions of the Local Government or Administration as to the degree of progress possible at the present time.’ It is not necessary for me to enter into any lengthy or detailed discussion of that resolution of the Government of India or to point out how it has caused disappointment or in what respects there have been defects noticed in the resolution. It is enough for me to point out that this Government have appointed a special officer and have drafted a Bill to amend the Local Boards Act and the opinions of various local boards in the Presidency have also been invited, asking for suggestions regarding the amendment of the Local Boards Act. The time originally given was the 1st of February and I am glad that your Excellency's Government have extended the time by one month as it has not been possible for some local boards to meet and send up their recommendations notwithstanding all the diligence on their part.

“If I ask for the appointment of a Committee to consider this all important question, it is because various problems affecting the constitution of local boards, affecting their powers and affecting their financial resources have been coming up for discussion from time to time. Even during the last three years this Council has had to consider several important problems affecting the local boards in this Presidency. It will be recalled that it was only the other day it was debated in this Council whether it was not time that the presidents of district boards should be chosen from among non-officials. It was only at the meeting held in April 1915 a question was

“III. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the present system of appointing of non-officials to the Presidency should be changed and that a larger number of them should be recruited directly from amongst local parliamentarians.”

“IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the number of non-officials appointed to the district and taluk boards should be largely reduced in this Presidency.”

“VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that an enquiry be instituted as to the extent to which the aid of Imperial Government should be utilized in all the districts and the extent to which the aid of Imperial Government should be utilized in all the districts.”

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(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

raised in this Council as to the desirability of reducing the jurisdiction of taluk boards so as to make their jurisdiction correspond as far as possible with that of the revenue taluks, because the essential and cardinal principle of local self-government is that the smallest administrative unit must be chosen as the basis for real local self-government. That resolution was accepted in a modified form wherein the Government stated that they would consider the desirability of reducing the jurisdiction of taluk boards whenever the demands of the administration required it and it was also pointed out that that would be one of the points to be considered in the amendment of the Local Boards Act. Another question was again raised at the meeting of February 1915, and it was then stated that the question of excluding officials from election to district boards would be among the problems to be taken up in connection with the amendment of the Local Boards Act.

"There are some who think that even these questions relating to the constitution of local boards need not be decided upon or need not be considered by a committee when the Royal Commission on Decentralisation went into these questions at some length. It will be remembered that circumstances have changed to a considerable extent and that the Decentralisation Commission did not. And it is possible to enter into every detail. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation suggested the desirability of continuing non-officials as presidents of district boards and in some cases of sub-district boards. But you will remember how, in this Presidency, shortly afterwards, it was found possible to try non-officials as presidents of the various taluk boards in the Presidency and how the Government have been uniform in pronouncing their administration as satisfactory. It will be found that it was only in 1911-12 that the system of appointing non-officials as elected presidents of taluk boards was tried and that later on it was gradually extended; and it was only subsequent to the inquiry of the Decentralisation Commission it was found that the system of appointing members of taluk boards by election was introduced and gradually extended. I refer to these two specific instances because the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission about the desirability of appointing non-officials as presidents cannot be accepted as the last thing to be said on that question, in so far as these facts could not have been present to their minds at the time they deliberated on this question.

"You coming to that important question of the financial resources of the local bodies it will be remembered that this was not adequately dealt with by the Decentralisation Commission as admitted by the late Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council, because this was one of the various problems which they were called upon to solve within the time at their disposal. Now that the opinions of the local boards in this Presidency had been invited, it will now be possible for any committee that may be appointed to consider with calmness and deliberation the various suggestions made for improving the constitution of these local boards or for improving the resources of these local bodies, to analyse the opinions given, rejecting those that are unsuitable to the country and accepting those that are useful and to send them up to Government with the concurrence of the members of the committee. I have no doubt whatever that it will be useful for the further progress of the contemplated amendment of the Local Boards Act.

"There is further the all important problem as to what is to be the relation of district boards in relation to Government, what is to be the relation of taluk boards in relation to district boards and similarly what is to be the relation of panchayats or unions in relation to taluk boards. Will it not be useful if all these important questions are solved with the help and presence of non-officials who have taken an interest in local self-administration, before the Bill is finally approved by Government and sent up to the Government of India for administrative approval?

"May I remind this Council that after the publication of the resolution of the Government of India on local self-government, the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 6444, dated 18th August 1915, appointed a committee to consider the question which is raised in this resolution. It is that resolution of the Government of Bombay that has reminded me of the necessity and desirability of asking for the appointment of such a committee at the hands of your Excellency's Government. It will be remarkable to notice that, as far as the scope of the inquiry is concerned, it is exactly what is sketched herein. It is observed as follows:—

"In these circumstances the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come when the whole question of local board administration in this Presidency

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'should be brought under review for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is not possible to introduce into the existing system certain changes which, while leaving unimpaired the power of Government and their officers to intervene when mal-administration or the culpable neglect of obligations on the part of local boards occurs, will not only confer on these bodies a freer scope and greater responsibility in the management of their affairs, but will also ensure that they themselves are by the nature of their constitution more widely and truly representative of the interests which they administer. In other words, the object which he has in contemplation is the infusion of a more vital and real spirit into the principles of local self-government as applied to the administration of the rural boards of this Presidency.

'With this aim in view the Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Committee comprising both officials and non-officials and representatives of every division of the Presidency for the purpose of considering and reporting what changes it is desirable to effect in the constitution of the district and taluk local boards and their system of administration in order to secure a greater measure of progress in the development of this form of local self-government.'

* Then the names of the members of the committee are given. I would ask—can there be any reason or justification for refusing to appoint a committee for considering this question? Is it a question of delay, or is objection based upon expediency? Nobody is going to suggest that this committee is going to any extent to question the action of the Government in these matters. The functions of this committee will be more or less of an advisory character and the committee will remember that this Bill which has been on the anvil for some time cannot be unnecessarily delayed for a long period. This resolution of the 14th August gave only two months' time for the committee to deliberate and send up its report. We find that before the end of October it was in a position to consider all the points and submit its conclusions. So far as we are concerned, we have gone a step further. We have at the disposal of the Government the collective opinions of local bodies, and those local bodies who have not yet submitted their opinions will have a position to do so before the end of this month. Why not allow the members of this committee to go through those opinions and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion?

There is one other point on which I wish to submit a few remarks. Various members of the local boards have found it difficult to make suggestions as regards the amendment of the Local Boards Act, because they had no idea as to the course to be adopted by the Government in the matter of the amendment of the Act. Some members began to ask, I believe very reasonably, whether they were called upon to go through each and every section of the Act and suggest every amendment that might be necessary in the various provisions. No doubt the Government Order relating to this subject suggested the financial resources as one of the subjects to be considered, but it did not indicate the directions or lines in which the local boards would have to consider or make their recommendations. I quite agree that it is not possible for the Government to publish this Bill before it is finally sent up to the Government of India. I moved a resolution regarding the subject at the last meeting of the Council and the attitude of the Government was clearly explained on that occasion. If you appoint a small committee to consider this all important question, it would be possible for the Government to confer with the members of this committee, to show them the draft Bill and to make them understand the main provisions of the Bill, the provisions that have been recommended or are likely to be accepted and this will solve the problem in a more satisfactory manner. Suggestions might have been made by men who are entirely in the dark as to the possible course, to be adopted by the Government. If a small committee can be taken into confidence and if the draft Bill can be shown to the members, they may be called upon to maintain secrecy. They will be in a position to consider these provisions of the Local Boards Act Amendment Bill. I have no doubt that the deliberations of this body will certainly achieve much better results than could possibly be achieved otherwise. It is for these reasons that I connected this resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. STRANATHALU RAOBHAYAR:—"I rise to second this resolution; and, your Excellency, I do so with very great pleasure. If this resolution had been on the agenda at the meeting held in November last, if this resolution had been

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moved then and I were then called upon to second or support it, I should have thought even before I did so, not because of want of sympathy with the resolution but because of the difficulty that I should have then felt to persuade the Government to accept this resolution, for various considerations would then stand in the way of the Government accepting the resolution. The first and foremost was the question of the expenditure involved in the appointment of a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials whose functions would necessarily be to fear about the Presidency and thus would involve certainly a lot of time and expense. Then the next consideration was the difficulty which the Government would find in selecting and sparing the services of their officers to sit over this business for a considerable period of time. There was also another consideration standing in the way; and that was the magnitude of the work that the committee appointed by the Government would have to do. They would probably have to examine a lot of witnesses when they might deem necessary to examine and they might also have to examine a lot of witnesses who would volunteer their evidence and the result would be a tedious process and a great loss of time. But I submit, my Lord, these considerations have since vanished. The Government, since the last meeting, have taken steps to collect the opinions of various local bodies, municipalities and local boards, regarding the amendment of the two Acts, the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. That having been done, I feel sure that most of the municipalities and local boards have submitted their reports already, and their opinions are now before the Government or will be by the end of this month if any Board has not yet sent its opinion. I would submit that the Government may now resolve without any difficulty to appoint a committee of the sort my honourable friend has proposed, a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, to consider and report on the various views advanced by the various bodies—municipalities and local boards. The views advanced must be very many indeed, such as the desirability of restricting the jurisdiction of taluk boards to single revenue taluks as distinguished from the revenue division. It is desirable again to prohibit the salaried Government officials getting into district boards by election, the salaried Government officials including even the municipal councils. I say municipal councils, because there is a Government order saying that a municipal is not a salaried official. There would be again another view proposed by the local boards—the question of giving power to local boards to employ a separate Public Works staff to serve them solely, instead of depending upon the staff under the control of the district boards. There is also the question as to how to improve the financial resources of these bodies. These and other various methods of improvement will have to be considered by the committee, because these matters are dealt with in the various reports before the Government.

"Besides, I submit, your Excellency, the function which this committee will have to perform will be after all to sit at Madras. They will not have to tour about. The opinions that are collected will be before them; they will have to sit at Madras, consider and discuss these opinions. In this connection I may observe that it may please the Government to place at the disposal of the committee that sits to consider these points, the views expressed by the boards and the draft Bill now ready or in progress, the draft amendment Bill relating to the District Municipalities and Local Board Acts in order that they may consider fully the whole question and report on the amendments as a whole. I do not think that there will be any inconveniences felt in placing the Bill before such a committee in order that they may discuss such questions as the boards have submitted. It seems to me, your Excellency, that the resolutions that this committee would arrive at will certainly contribute to a successful drafting of the Bill now on hand. I, therefore submit, your Excellency, that the resolution may be considered favourably."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVARAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao seems to me rather premature. The Council is aware that the Government have called for suggestions from all district boards with regard to matters in which they are of opinion that the Local Boards Act requires amendment. District boards have not all sent in their replies yet, and the Council is aware that it has been suggested that an extension of time should be granted for the purpose of enabling those district boards which have not yet sent in their replies, to do so. The Government have accordingly extended the time till the

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1st of March; and it is only after the replies coming from various districts are considered that it will be possible to go into the question of the desirability of appointing a committee. If after examining the various suggestions made by the district boards we find that they are acceptable, we should be willing to accept them; but if there are any suggestions with regard to which we should like to have further information or to know the opinions of non-official members, we might be disposed to consider the question that has now been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. It is only after considering the various replies from the district boards that we shall be in a position to say whether a committee should be appointed to consider any of the questions which may arise upon them. I can promise the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that we shall keep an open mind on this question; but beyond that it is not possible for me to go."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANJA ACHARIAR:—"The Government placed last year an officer on special duty to prepare the Bills for the amendment of the District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts and the Government proposed to publish these Bills early last year and introduce them in November last. If these Bills are ready I do not see why they should not be circulated to us. If we are satisfied with the provisions made regarding the constitution of these boards, then we shall not press for this committee. The Government have got these Bills already and I do not see why they should keep these Bills behind. If the Government will send them to us, we shall go through them and if they satisfy us, we shall not insist on this committee. With regard to the reports called for, the different reports from municipal councils and local boards may be sent to the committee for consideration."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"Is the honorable gentleman content with the statement made by my honorable friend?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If I may be permitted to move this resolution at another meeting it is all right."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"This has been moved and discussed, I should have thought that the honorable member might stretch a point and be content with the assurance given by my honorable friend that this matter will be considered when the time comes. I do not think it is necessary to have another discussion in the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to make my position clear. After all, this resolution makes a mere recommendation. I do not expect that this committee would sit to work at once before the replies are received. So far as this resolution is concerned, it merely suggests the appointment of a committee; but as to when they ought to work, what papers they should receive, these are matters which are left in the hands of the Government and may be decided after the receipt of all the replies. There is no reason why the resolution should not be accepted seeing that it contains a mere recommendation and it is open to the Government to act up to it or not. If I ask for the committee to sit before the 1st of March, that would no doubt be premature. But that is not what I am suggesting. If the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar agrees to the principle that it is desirable to refer to a committee all the complicated questions affecting local fund administration which are likely to arise before the Government, I do not myself imagine why there should be any opposition."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"The honorable gentleman is not called upon to imagine anything. My honorable friend has stated the difficulty. He has said that he is not in a position, the Government are not in a position, to give him an answer on this point. But he has secured the honorable gentleman that the point will be considered, when my honorable friend is in a position to consider it. I think that is a fair and intelligible statement. The honorable gentleman and his friends are quite at liberty to continue the discussion; but I do not think that they will get anything more out of the discussion at the present time, not on account of any unwillingness on the part of my honorable friend, but owing to facts. I therefore ask the honorable gentleman whether he would be content with the assurance given on behalf of the Government. If he is not, then this discussion must proceed. I hope I have made myself clear."

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS; EXCLUSION OF OFFICIALS FROM DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARD ELECTIONS; AND CONSTITUTION OF IRRIGATION BOARDS TO HEAR IRRIGATION COMPLAINTS.

1st PARAGRAPH 1914.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Sivaram Ayyar)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I wish to say one word. What my honourable friend is anxious about is that if, after the receipt of all the replies, the Government make up their mind not to appoint a committee or are still undecided as regards the appointment of a committee, he wishes to renew the request in this Council for the appointment of a committee. Under the rules no resolution can be discussed again within a year and he wishes to have an assurance that if necessary he may be allowed to renew his request within one year."

His Excellency the President:—"I am not willing to give him that assurance. I do not think that circumstances justify it. This resolution was on paper last November and the honourable member has shown his own time for moving it. I do not think I am justified in imposing upon this Council the duty of listening to another discussion on the same subject. The object of a discussion in the Council is to ascertain the views of honourable members. We have already got the views of certain honourable members and we can ascertain the views of others today. The difficulty is that the Government cannot give their opinion at present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"That seems to be the reason for the request of my honourable friend. Because the Government are not in a position to say what their opinion is, that is why my honourable friend asks for permission to bring up this resolution again."

His Excellency the President:—"The Government have given an explicit assurance that they will consider this point. Honourable member might show some consideration to Government. My honourable friend has said that he is perfectly ready to consider this matter when it can be considered. What fairer assurance can be given than that he keeps a completely open mind as to whether he would or would not advise the Government to appoint a committee?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I only wish to point out to the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaram Ayyar that whatever care may be bestowed by the Government, it will be really useful to have the views of those who have given consideration to this matter. I do not wish to stand in the way of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaram Ayyar considering this matter, but I think it will only be better if he obtains the advice of those who are willing to co-operate with him. I do not think it necessary to divide the Council on this resolution; the only effect of dividing the Council is to have this resolution rejected by the majority of official votes. I therefore beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE EXCLUSION OF OFFICIALS FROM DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARD ELECTIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I beg to move—

"VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the opinions of district boards in regard to the exclusion of officials from election to district and taluk boards be published."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVARAM AYYAR:—"Will your Excellency permit me to say that I accept this resolution?"

The resolution was accepted.

RESOLUTION RE CONSTITUTION OF IRRIGATION BOARDS TO HEAR IRRIGATION COMPLAINTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The resolution which stands against my name runs in these terms—

"VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council (a) that in the irrigated tracts of this Presidency an irrigation board for each taluk consisting of the Tahsildar, the Sub-divisional Officer of Public

(Mr. Macaulandra Sam.)

[10th FEBRUARY 1914.]

Works Department in charge of irrigation and some non-official agriculturists be constituted for the investigation of such irrigation complaints as may be decided upon by the Governor in Council; and

(b) that instructions be also issued that Collectors should arrange a conference at convenient centres during the irrigation season for hearing and disposal of matters pertaining to irrigation.

"My Lord, with your Excellency's permission I will not move clause (b) of this resolution, but only propose to move clause (a). My Lord, I may state that the question involved in this proposal is a more satisfactory investigation of irrigation complaints referred by ryots in the irrigated tracts of this Presidency. The construction of major systems of irrigation under the Oldenry, the Kistna and the Periyar and of the Washukulya projects has changed the agricultural economy of these districts and various complicated problems have arisen for solution. Your Excellency is aware that the question of the distribution of water and the penalties levied on the ryots have formed the subject of frequent representations in this Council both by interpellation and by resolution. I may also say that during the last five or six years a good portion of the time of this Council was given to ventilating the grievances of the agricultural population and to the obtaining of such redresses as may be given to them under the circumstances that have been stated. The same complaints have also formed the subject of public discussion in the yearly conferences and meetings, and also when your Excellency was on tour in these districts in which these complaints are heard. Your Excellency has received various deputations of agriculturists by whom all these questions have been frequently referred to. Quite recently about five or six months ago, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart accompanied by my honourable friend, Colonel Hill, also paid a visit to the three districts which I have the honour to represent in this Council, and he met the ryots at each camp who swarmed to tell him what they had to say and these assemblies consisted of thousands. I sincerely trust that this personal contact with the agricultural population on the part of the Honourable Member and the Chief Engineer have convinced them that they have and will continue to have very many of those grievances still unredressed.

"My Lord, this question of the relation between the department and the ryot is a process of continual adjustment and readjustment and there is no finality about most of these arrangements. Looking at the history of this subject during the last few years, whenever these complaints became too numerous and when attention was fixed to them, the Government took the step of appointing special officers and special committees for the investigation of these complaints. Such redress as they could devise has been offered to the ryots which I should think, on the whole, is not at all to their satisfaction. I am usually referring to these, because the questions involved are of a serious and complicated character, changing the sources of irrigation, the dimensions of the irrigated sources, spots and penalties levied for irregular irrigation and various other questions, and at the same time it seems to me that it is absolutely unnecessary for me to reiterate what has been stated here so often as regards the exact details of all these complaints. My Lord, to say what it seems to me that the only way in which most of these questions can be solved is by having them somewhat more satisfactorily investigated, more or less in the presence of the person who complains about them. It is with that intention that I propose that there should be a committee continuously dealing with these complaints, a committee consisting of the Tehsildar who is in charge of the revenue administration of the taluk, the Public Works Department officer and one or two representative ryots of the locality. I do not propose that this committee should have any final powers. My whole object is that any ryot who complains that either his spot is not working, or that the arrangements made for the irrigation of his field is not satisfactory, or that he does not receive enough of water, or that there are no connecting channels to irrigate his field, or that he has troubles with his neighbour's irrigation — all these are matters in which the ryot is entitled to have an inspection and a satisfactory solution of the difficulties. To this extent, I would respectfully suggest that if there is such a committee, which has finally to report on any complaints that may be referred to it, specific complaints

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Roushanara Khan.)

such as those that might be indicated by Government themselves and if final orders are passed by the officer concerned—the Executive Engineer or the Collector—who has to dispose of the matter under the existing rules, I should think that that would be a correct and a more successful way of dealing with these numerous complaints regarding pond water-rates and irrigation.

"My Lord, that is exactly the course which to some extent has been already adopted by the Government, and if I am saying anything in support of this, it is because that it is the logical conclusion of the problems adopted by the Government in dealing with the irrigation complaints in the Giddani and the Kotna deltas. It is probably within the recollection of the Honourable Members that some time last year I moved a resolution on a cognate subject and then brought to the notice of the Council that in 1906 or in 1907, on account of retarding and regrouping of irrigation sources, in the Giddani delta, numerous drastic changes were introduced which necessitated the appointment of a committee on which the Hon'ble Mr. Clegg, one Superintendent Engineer and a representative ryot of these deltas served; and they sent up their recommendations to the Government. In dealing with these recommendations, your Excellency's Government found that the ryots were rather inadequately treated; and in order to minimize the inconveniences that have been brought in the wake of a new system, the Government adopted the expedient of what was known as the joint inspection committee. That committee was under the orders of the Government to inspect these fields and to find out whether the arrangements that had been suggested had been properly made and, to the extent to which changes were necessary, the joint inspection committee was authorized to suggest changes to the Executive Engineer. Quite recently, my Lord, exactly the same procedure was adopted in the case of the Kotna Western delta where these complaints came to a head some time ago. But as you will see from one of the questions asked at this meeting, the joint inspection is proposed to be only done with reference to the new regrouping of sources and the changes to take place hereafter. I see from the answer made at this meeting that the Government are willing to appoint a joint inspection committee with reference to specific complaints.

"I am only stating all these facts for the purpose of showing that the line of action recommended in this resolution is exactly the line of action which has been adopted, but only for a certain specified number of years. I propose, my Lord, that this committee should continuously deal with such specified classes of irrigation complaints; and that is a matter entirely in the hands of the Government as to which class of complaints should be referred to the committee. If this committee should continuously deal with such cases in the presence of the ryots, that is the only satisfactory way in which this problem can be solved. As I have already said, I do not propose that this committee should have final powers but should be merely an investigating and advisory body and the final orders in these matters should, as they are practically now, continue to be in the hands of the Executive Engineer and the Collector.

"As regards the exact class of complaints, as I have already stated, I leave it entirely into the hands of the Government to decide. The Government are perfectly well aware of the classes of complaints which naturally come up for solution, and without either detracting from the efficiency or authority of the Public Works Department or the Revenue Department, there are cases which ought to be investigated on the spot and the ryot ought to be entitled to have the satisfaction of an inspection by this committee if he has a genuine grievance. Unless this satisfaction is given to him, I believe that any number of committees such as those that have been appointed in the past will not be able to deal with these complaints. Of course, the committee that has been appointed in the past dealt with larger problems in the aggregate. My present proposal is that, after careful consideration, the Government should lay down the class of complaints that should be referred to this committee, and after these cases are investigated, the matter may be left in the hands of the Executive Engineer or the Collector. I therefore commend this resolution for the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

(Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao.)

[1ST FEBRUARY 1918.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA Rao:—“My Lord, this resolution suggests the appointment of a committee consisting of the tehsildar, the sub-divisional officer of the Public Works Department and a local official agriculturist, to represent the agriculturists' point of view. This course is necessary in order that the irrigation disputes and difficulties of these ryots may, from time to time, be gone into thoroughly and discussed. My Lord, it was in November 1915 my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao moved a resolution recommending to the Government that the Revenue Department may also be made to take a greater concern in the distribution of water and that the distribution of water may also be entrusted, to some extent, to the Revenue Department; and in pursuance of that resolution, no doubt, the Government have gone into the whole question and decided that the recommendation could not be accepted to the extent that the Honourable Member desired in his resolution. My Lord, it is quite necessary that the Revenue Department should have some lead in the matter of the distribution of water. It is the Revenue Department that is directly responsible for the collection of revenue; it is that department which more or less underestimates the practical difficulties of these ryots with regard to irrigation matters.

Again, my Honourable friend has referred to the joint inspection which was conducted, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the committee appointed in 1908. I may inform you, Sir, that the work of this joint inspection committee was found to be most unsatisfactory, and the joint inspection scheme did not work at all either in the Kistna or the Godavari district, and the complaints of the ryots have been the same even though the joint inspection was made and certain changes were proposed by the committee and carried out. Besides, these complaints and difficulties are not of such a nature that they can be settled all at once; there may be difficulties connected with irrigation matters and also complaints which may be cropping up from time to time; and in considering all these difficulties which the agriculturists have been suffering from and also the irrigation complaints, a board for each taluk of the kind recommended in the resolution seems to be necessary. Besides, the resolution does not speak of any large powers to be given to this committee, but it only recommends that such complaints only as the Governor in Council may deem fit and proper to authorize this committee to go into, will be allowed to be investigated by this committee.

My Lord, looking at it from different aspects, I am of opinion that the tehsildar, the sub-divisional officer and a few representatives of the ryots sitting together and going into the details of these irrigation complaints will be much better able to solve matters in a manner satisfactory to the ryots than any revenue officer or sub-divisional officer doing it himself on the complaints of agriculturists. I think that a combination of these three people sitting together in committee will be much better able to cover the requirements of the ryots and also to thoroughly investigate the complaints and to place the matter on a sound basis. My Lord, it will also be of advantage if these agriculturists have their representatives on the committee, as they will be able to understand the practical difficulties from the agriculturists' point of view and these representatives will necessarily be able to adjust matters satisfactorily to all the people. I therefore think that the committee of the kind proposed in this resolution is necessary for the purpose of going into all these complaints and settling irrigation matters satisfactorily. The Government are, no doubt, very anxious to meet the difficulties of ryots and provide them with facilities to overcome their difficulties, wherever they exist. But for some reason or other, unfortunately, these complaints have been still going on and certain ryots are still feeling great hardships. I therefore think that, unless a committee of the kind be appointed, these irrigation complaints cannot be settled once for all, and the whole system placed on a sound basis. There may be complaints arising now and then, mainly small petty complaints which may have to be gone into; and this board will be able to deal with them as they crop up and they will be able to suggest means of meeting them and the Government may also give this board such powers as they prefer and such powers as they think it proper to give them. I therefore think that the recommendation made in this resolution is very necessary and desirable and I heartily second this resolution.”

1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Sir Harold Stuart)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the resolution commends to the Government a departure from the ordinary procedure of administration of great importance and I may even call it of a radical nature, and yet to my surprise it has not been introduced by any evidence whatever of the failure of the ordinary methods of administration. Throughout the world, I believe the executive Government is carried on by executive officers and not, in matters of this kind, by committees, still less committees consisting partly of officials, and partly of non-officials. I would ask the Council to consider what would be the effect of adopting the procedure which is outlined in this resolution. Even with single officers doing a work of this nature, the delay that occurs is great. To investigate the very limited class of petitions which the Honourable member had in mind it was decided some years ago to appoint what has been called a joint committee, consisting of the tahsildar of the taluk and the Public Works sub-divisional officer. So great was that work—it was quite a small part of the work which the Honourable Member would throw upon this committee—that we had to take the tahsildar away from his ordinary duties, put him on special duty and to appoint another tahsildar to do his ordinary work. I would ask Honourable Members to consider what would be the position if we have a committee consisting of a sub-divisional officer who has got his own work to do, a tahsildar who has got his own work to do, and one, two or more non-official agriculturists. These would naturally be gentlemen of influence and therefore gentlemen of considerable affairs and they would have their own business to attend to. The number of petitions in normal times is large; but if you set up a novel tribunal of this kind, every petitioner, in his optimism, would bring his ancient grievance and on the off-chance of getting a successful decision would file a petition to the new committee. That body would be simply swamped with work and imagine how difficult it would be to arrange for the innumerable local inspections which would become necessary. You will have to settle a date which will suit the sub-divisional officer and the tahsildar, Mr. A. of one part of the taluk and Mr. B. of another part of the taluk; and they will have to make their own arrangements to meet in a particular village. That would not be an affair of once or twice a month. There will be any number of cases to be investigated every day, a very considerable number of cases, unless the work of dealing with the grievances, very often hard *fact* grievances, not merely *abstract* petitions, were brought entirely, as it were, to a standstill. Committees often do useful work but surely their function is to lay down general principles and to investigate general grievances like the Forest Committee on which my Honourable friend rendered such useful service. But a committee is a body very ill-adapted for investigation and when it is constituted of a variety of kinds of members as proposed in this resolution it would be entirely unworkable. Surely then, Sir, I am justified in urging upon the Honourable Member that, before making a proposal of this nature, he should have placed before this Council overwhelming evidence as to the failure and the breakdown of our present system. He has done nothing—unless I have omitted to catch something that fell from his lips—he has done nothing of the kind.

"He has not proposed that these committees should be confined to the districts with which he is more familiar, with which he helped me to make myself familiar in the last summer; but he extends their operation to the whole Presidency. The task before us, to constitute these committees throughout the Presidency, will be gigantic; and everywhere we should be met with loud complaints from the ryots of great delay in the disposal of their business. The Honourable gentleman belongs to a profession that is accustomed to delay in decisions, and I dare say be regrets with equal ardour the protraction of proceedings of this kind. But the ryot who wants to get water or who wants a channel or who wishes to get a culvert built across the stream is not prepared to wait for several years while these matters are laboriously considered by a tawdry committee of what I may call ill-assorted constituents. The grievances of ryots in some tracts are undoubtedly real, and we are doing our best to meet those grievances which are of a genuine character. I believe myself that the strutting of the distribution of water to the panchayats, as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, has a better chance of success than any other solution that has been put forward; and I

(*Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarda.*) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

would strongly urge upon his attention the desirability of encouraging the formation of such *panchayats*, rather than of pursuing methods of investigation, which seem to me to offer no elements of success and will certainly lead to very great delay. I am, therefore, quite unable to accept this resolution, and I hope the Council will reject it summarily."

The Hon'ble Rao, Bahadur R. NARASIMHASWAMI SARDA :—^a "There is not the slightest doubt that there is a difference in the degree of inconvenience and hardship which the ryots feel in the different parts of the Presidency, and the same solution may not be equally acceptable to all the several parts: and I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian Rao meant that the same sort of body should be appointed all over the Presidency to remedy the particular grievances. He had evidently the delta tracts particularly in mind and I join with him in assuring the Government that there is not the slightest doubt that there is a good deal of heart-burning, misunderstanding and bad feeling amongst the ryot population with regard to the distribution of water in these parts. I think that the Government themselves recognise it: but the only difficulty is how adequately and conveniently the problem can be solved. That is the whole question. When the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that there was no evidence whatsoever, much less overwhelming evidence, as to the failure of the present system of administration, I am afraid he went too far. Nobody says that the system, as has been worked so far, has been a complete failure. It has given a certain amount of satisfaction, so that no one can say that the system has been a total failure. But the point is whether there is not a large amount of genuine and really-felt dissatisfaction and whether remedial measures cannot be adopted for improving the present state of things. I have not heard anywhere such loud and bitter complaints as to irrigation as in the delta tracts. The Government have had this under consideration, this method of solution proposed.

^a "Before the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart spoke, I myself had some misgivings as to whether a roving committee of this description would do for all parts of the Presidency and would be able to adequately safeguard the interests of the people during the agricultural season. But the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramanian Rao has, in his speech, clearly indicated that this sort of committee is not meant for the investigation of such and every trifling complaint that may be brought forward, but only for the investigation of such class of complaints as may be referred to it by the Government, complaints which may be of a far-reaching character, but for which no redress is obtainable for the ryots at present for the reason that is suggested, that he has to pay large sums of money for obtaining redress. He wants an open investigation on which his brother ryot can find a place in order to be able to represent his views to the Government officials. Whether such a body would be able adequately to discharge its functions and investigate all sorts of complaints we may all legitimately feel sceptical about. But in regard to particular complaints as to whether, in certain localities, pipes or sluices that are introduced are of proper dimensions, as to whether, on account of obstruction by brackish, particular parts of an area are being starved, as to whether, owing to the late supply of water, what would be well cultivated fields are yielding only a very poor crop—on all these matters which affect the ryot, not simply during any particular season but for a long period, I think, my Lord, that a ryot must have the satisfaction of consulting a body like the one suggested, of the equity of his demand. I hope, therefore, that keeping the power of referring specific complaints or complaints of a particular kind to the hands of Government, there can not be the slightest objection to the appointment of a committee and much useful work can be done by the committee, even assuming that such a committee will involve a good deal of expenditure." I am quite aware that a tahsildar and a Public Works officer may have to be appointed in addition to the present establishment—I do not think that they can do this work along with their present duties—but I think the whole expenditure may, with propriety, be incurred, because a good deal of satisfaction will be given to the ryot population and the prestige of the Government will be considerably enhanced by remedial measures being adopted in the near future."

1st FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Geo. Balaiah N. Ramachandra Rao:—My Lord, I only wish to say a few words by way of reply. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that there was no evidence that the present system was not working satisfactorily. I must admit that the mission was due to the difficulty that I felt that I would probably be turning the Members of this Council by a reiteration of the facts—I have talked over this subject for five or six years and of the present occasion they would have to hear the same thing. Therefore, I did not talk about this particular matter at length. But so far as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is concerned and the Hon'ble Col. Ellis is concerned, I should think that the numerous complaints which reached them during their tour from the thousands that met them at each camp ought to have convinced them that there was overwhelming evidence before the Member in charge of this department and the Chief Engineer that everything was not right. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart admitted that there were many genuine and real grievances which still existed without a remedy having been found. All that I am anxious about is that a way of dealing with this phase of the question should be found. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, while saying that the proposal was quite a novel procedure and set up a new constitution for the disposal of these complaints, has himself not suggested any better way of removing this discontent. Therefore, I must say I am surprised at the statement that I did not place any evidence in support of this motion. As I said, the matter had been ventilated so often in this Council that I thought that I would be tiring the Members of this Council by a reiteration of those facts which go to establish the present position. So far as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is concerned, he had the ocular demonstration of thousands coming, stopping his boat and asking him to get down to see their difficulties in the various parts of the district which he kindly visited the other day. Therefore, I think that I cannot plead guilty to the charge of not producing evidence in support of this resolution.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member is aware that the problem in 1907 and 1908 was an entirely different one. During those years the regrouping and the restoring of the whole of the Gidari delta was undertaken in a most inconspicuous way by the officers of the department. That fact was clearly admitted by the committee appointed by the Government, and the situation which then had to be dealt with was that throughout the delta these complaints had to be rectified. The joint inspection committee afterwards appointed had to sit for three months every year during the irrigation season and to inspect the fields to find out how the new arrangements were working. That is what took place in 1907 and 1908. I do not believe that very much of an additional burden would be thrown on the officers. It is quite certain that there might be some delay—I cannot say quite certain, it is probable that there may be some delay; and I cannot say that there is no delay in the department itself at present. In 1913 I moved a resolution in this Council bringing to the notice of the Government the enormous delay in the disposal of applications for water. It was only the other day I read in the papers that the Government dealt with this matter in a Government Order in which these delays had been unmentioned and admitted. I think, therefore, under any circumstances the situation would not at all be worse than what it is; and I am sure that it is in the interests of the ryots themselves either to apply to the committee or to be satisfied with the existing arrangement if they thought that any delay would occur by presenting a petition to this committee. All that I am anxious to press upon the Government is that these petitions are presented, sometimes to the Revenue department and sometimes to the Public Works department; and the ryots point of view is not sufficiently represented by anybody, when these matters are decided and he has absolutely no chance of having a satisfactory solution of his existing troubles. The position then is that the grievances are real and the situation is one which requires improvement, and of the method that I suggest is amiable, there is no other method suggested. If the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart thinks that this is a suitable position to take up, I must say that I must take leave to differ from him.

"As regards the question of setting up this machinery all over the Presidency I must say that my resolution is wider than I intended it to be. But if this method could be as successful elsewhere as it would be in the delta, where it may

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UNIONS AND CONTRIBUTION FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Sturt.) [1st FEBRUARY 1916.]

be tried in a tentative form, there is no reason why it should not be tried elsewhere. The Government ought to give the chance of a trial to the method that I have proposed instead of rejecting it without trial."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STURT:—"The Honourable Member, I think, accuses me of an attitude of *à-propos*. But that is not the position which the Government have taken up, nor is it the position which I described in the speech which I have just made. The Government admit that there are some grievances and have in the past dealt with some of them. I do not say that a great many of the grievances, but many of these grievances, are of a general nature and these we have been dealing with from time to time and I hope that we shall redress all those which deserve redress."

"I am not open to the suggestion that I have not suggested any other solution. At the end of my speech, I particularly referred to what I think is a much better solution, coming from the Honourable Member himself, namely, to transfer to the ryots, as far as possible, the distribution of water among themselves. That I believe will be the true solution of these difficulties. We will get the minor officials away from the ryot and leave the ryots to join together and distribute water amongst themselves. That will not always be popular. We had evidence, when the Honourable Member and myself were looking a tour last July, that the smaller ryots distinctly felt the risk of being crushed by the bigger ryots. My Honourable friend will have to persuade the ryots of his constituency that they would really get justice and fair treatment from the panchayats that he advocates. If we can get a fair panchayat I am strongly in favour of setting it up, whenever possible, because you eliminate the official altogether and you have a very good probability of getting justice between different classes."

"There is one other point which the Honourable Member made that the ryot has not the opportunity of presenting his point of view. My recollection of our joint tour is that the ryot is not at all backward in presenting his views. We had meetings at which over a thousand were present, and he was most vociferous in explaining what he wanted and he made sure that he had a hearing. I do not believe that he is any less vociferous in the presence of the section officer and the talukdar than he was before us. I do not think it is necessary to have a tribunal of officials and non-officials in order to ensure that the ryots should have a hearing. I hope I have convinced the Honourable Member that his proposal is impracticable. We are not oblivious of the necessity to investigate such grievances as exist. We are doing our best to remove them. That we sympathize with any radical method to remove these grievances is, I think, shown by our attitude towards the Honourable Member's own suggestion about the panchayats."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE SURVEY OF VILLAGE-SITES IN UNIONS
AND CONTRIBUTION FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

The Hon'ble Sir Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council

(a) that the village-sites in all unions of an urban character should be surveyed as early as possible and that one of the survey parties should be deputed to this work; and

(b) that the recommendation of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee that local funds and municipalities should meet the pay of one of the Deputy Directors and should contribute towards the pay of a Land Records Tahsildar should not be approved."

In doing so he said:—"My Lord, this resolution deals with two of the recommendations of the survey committee. In the first paragraph I recommend that the village-sites in all unions of an urban character should be surveyed and that the pay of one of the deputy directors should not be borne by the local bodies. It is perhaps within the recollection of the Honourable Members that this question of ex-

[1st FEBRUARY 1911.] (Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

an survey and settlement in one of those matters which have been continuously coming up before this Council. As the result of this discussion, a resolution was appointed sometime in 1911 to report upon certain specified points, which it is perhaps quite unnecessary to refer to in this connection. My Lord, Honorable Members are aware that the expenditure under these heads has been growing and it was the hope of myself and my honorable colleagues that the committee would be able to make recommendations which would suggest retrenchment in all suitable ways. In that hope, we are greatly disappointed. Perhaps if all the recommendations of the committee are carried out, there is no doubt whatever that the expenditure is bound to grow under these heads. However, my Lord, it is not necessary to refer to all the important and far-reaching recommendations of the survey committee; and in this particular resolution I confine myself to two points with reference to urban surveys. I might perhaps refer the Council to the exact recommendations made by the survey committee. On page 14 of the report the committee have come to some conclusions with regard to the balance of work remaining to be done. They estimated that the ryotwari survey would take 34 years, the urban survey 14½ years and the zamindari survey 6½ years, and wind up in paragraph 37, by saying:—

“Supposing that, within the next twenty-five years, we assume that 33½ years’ work is carried out in regard to zamindaris, as against 60 years’ work (the complete amount of work under that head), the revised figures are 78 years, instead, 131 years, urban; 33½ years, zamindari; in all, 115 years’ work, i.e., 25 years’ work for the parties. We cannot therefore recommend the abolition of more than one of the existing parties, but we think that that party should be disbanded as soon as possible. This will mean an approximate annual reduction in cost of a lakh of rupees.”

“In regard to urban surveys, the committee state ‘having regard to our subsequent suggestions, which, except in the matter of construction of pucca houses, make for increased outlay, it is probable that the rate of operations will be quicker in ‘dry times’ and so on. In another part of the report they deal with the number of municipalities which are still unsurveyed and also the unions. My Lord, at present the position is this. So far as municipalities are concerned, just about half the number have been surveyed; and as regards the unions, I do not think that there is any union which has been surveyed by the survey department. I know that some district boards have attempted to survey the unions with the aid of a staff working under the district board engineer, but these surveys have proved to be unsatisfactory, so that it seems to me that, for the permanent, present and future interests of the public, for guarding their interests in the streets, waste lands and common lands within the limits of the unions, it is absolutely necessary that some survey should be made, as early as possible, of all the unions, about 400 in the Presidency. If it is intended to disband one of the parties, that party should be immediately put on union surveys, and in that way we may be able to save a great deal in the long run by having this union survey completed. I am not disposed to regard this estimate of the probable duration of urban surveys as correct. This is somewhat of an under-estimate; and it is quite likely that, on a closer examination of the facts, 14½ years will be exceeded, much more than probably the committee have thought. Under these circumstances I should like to improve upon the attention of the Government the absolute necessity of completing the union surveys as early as possible. And if this party is to be disbanded, I should suggest that this may be put on union surveys.”

“As regards the second part of this resolution, Honorable Members will find on page 37 of the report, in dealing with the question of establishment, the committee state as follows:—‘It would probably be best that each deputy engineer should continue to inspect the urban areas in his own jurisdiction, but we think that the municipalities and local funds of the Presidency should bear the cost of one of the five officers and that they should also contribute a definite part of the pay of the Land Records Tahsildar.’ I cannot say that this recommendation of the survey committee is intended to promote economy. But if the survey committee thought that the best way was to shift the burden to the shoulders which could best bear it, I am afraid that this recommendation cannot meet with the acceptance of Your Excellency’s Government. Perhaps the Survey Committee was already aware that, in consequence

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of recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission several of the petty contributions for the central controlling establishments, which were being exacted from the municipalities and the local boards, had been given up by the Government during the last two years; and this particular recommendation that the pay of one of the Deputy Directors and the Land Records Tahsildar should come from municipalities and local boards is diametrically opposed to the policy which has been pursued during the last ten years. I therefore recommend that Your Excellency's Government should not accept this particular recommendation of the survey committee in regard to any contribution from the local boards and municipalities. As regards the first part of the resolution I have briefly explained the necessity for completing these union surveys as early as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" My Lord, I rise to second this resolution, and in doing so I beg to offer a few remarks. The first part of the resolution recommends the survey of unions in urban areas. In the Survey Committee's report, paragraph 10, it is said that the area comprised by the municipalities is 154 square miles and unions also may be supposed to cover almost the same area. Now, my Lord, with regard to the recommendations of the Survey Committee for effecting economy—I was one of the members that was very anxious to propose it—they recommended the abolition of one party. But the survey of unions as well as of municipalities seems to me an urgent necessity, because, in most of these large unions, villages, common lands, etc., are being encroached upon, and the district board, under whose jurisdiction these unions happen to be, are not able to carry on the survey operations satisfactorily. The survey of municipalities is now being conducted, and I hope it will be completed very soon, and that all the municipalities will be surveyed; but with regard to unions the survey is as necessary as in the case of municipalities and the survey of these must also be taken up as soon as possible; and in view of the surveying of these unions the party may be retained and employed in surveying unions."

"The second part of the resolution speaks about the pay of one of the Deputy Directors and the pay of the Land Records Tahsildar. In paragraph 105 of their Report the Survey Committee have recommended that the pay of the Deputy Director of Land Records and also of the Land Records Tahsildar be paid by the municipalities and district boards together. They said as follows :—" We may note that the necessity for recommending five officers of this grade largely arises from the fact that, as a matter of convenience, Superintendents of Land Records and Land Records Tahsildars are responsible for the maintenance of Town Surveys (vide G.O. 1578, Revenue, dated 8th July 1914). They say that there is no reason why the services of these two officers should be given gratuitously to municipalities and district boards and that these bodies should be asked to contribute towards their pay."

"But, my Lord, with regard to the survey of municipalities, it has been brought to the notice of this Council that district municipalities may also be shown the same concession as the Corporation of the City of Madras with regard to the cost of initial surveys, for the greater reason that these municipal bodies are not able to bear this extra burden in view of their slender resources. Now if you impose this additional charge upon these local bodies, it will be a great hardship upon them and they would not be able to bear it. I need hardly bring to your notice the way in which these municipalities and unions have been suffering for want of adequate resources; and if this burden is also cast upon them, it will be a very great hardship. It may stand to reason that since this work is being done for these bodies, they should contribute towards the cost of the survey, by providing the pay of these two officers; but considering the inadequacy of their resources, the recommendations contained in this resolution may be accepted. I, therefore, heartily second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANDRAN :—" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao in the course of his speech mentioned the fact that there are 400 unions scattered over all the districts in this Presidency. The survey of these 400 unions is undoubtedly a matter which we should be glad to push on. That must be evident to this Council. But I think to have a separate party which would take up

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one small area in one part of the district, then go to another small area in another part of the district, and then go to a second district and so move about throughout the Presidency, would be an exceedingly wasteful, expensive and uneconomical way of doing the work.

"It is quite clear to those who know the organization of a survey party at all, that this transfer of a party from place to place wastes an enormous amount of time, and entails a great disturbance of work, each time a party is moved. The men who are to be moved are very often local men and have to be left behind. The officer in charge has, therefore, to organize a fresh party at every fresh seat of work. Therefore, the proposal of organizing a separate party for the survey of unions is not one which I could recommend should be accepted by the Government or should be approved by the Council. The only plan that seems to me practicable is to go on doing what has been done, namely, to carry out the survey of the streets and of the unions as far as possible generally by the party working in the district. Under the orders issued in 1910, that has been the practice hitherto. The streets and the unions are surveyed in the course of their survey by the party working in the district; and though that may hold up the survey of unions in those districts in which no party is working, yet I cannot see any remedy which would not involve great expense.

"There is one point in this connection which I would press upon the attention of the Council; and that is that if we decide to have a special party organized to do nothing but the survey of unions, it must necessarily follow that the cost of the survey must be placed upon the unions. Where a party is working in a district, there would be some claim not to have the expenditure debited to unions; but if you are going to organize a special party and give it nothing to do except to go about from place to place surveying unions, it is inevitable that you must charge the unions with the cost of survey, and it will be imposing a crushing burden on unions. If Honorable Members will work out what the cost will come to, they will find that it is quite out of the question to adopt such a solution.

"That leads us to the consideration of the second part of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution, because it seems to me that there is a certain amount of inconsistency in it. The second part wants to relieve the local boards and municipalities of any contribution towards the pay of the officers employed on their own work. As I have said, if we were to have a special party to do nothing but the survey of unions, we must make the unions pay for the party. The question is whether they should pay for the officers employed in the survey or in its maintenance, but the honorable member's resolution wishes to relieve them of all contribution. As regards this question and this recommendation of the Committee, all that I have to say is that the subject has not yet been considered by the Government at all. This report of the Survey Committee contains a very large number of different recommendations and they have been sent to the Board of Revenue for report. But the Board has not yet dealt with them all, and in regard to some of them the Government have not come yet to a decision. Of course, there may be—I speak without prejudice to any decision which the Government may afterwards come to—some better reason for charging the unions with the cost of maintenance than for charging them with the cost of the original survey, because, while the Government are frequently ready to leave the initial cost of undertakings on the condition that the maintenance is afterwards undertaken by the local bodies interested, it would be going further to say that the local bodies interested are not to pay at all for the maintenance. Take the instance in which the Government give a large initial grant for a hospital. There the initial grant, which is half the cost, is borne by Provincial revenue. But when it comes to the question of maintenance, it is the district board or the municipality that is usually expected to bear it. But, here, if the initial cost of the survey is borne by Provincial funds, it is not clear why the unions which benefit by it should not be called upon to contribute to or bear the cost of keeping up the survey afterwards. Judging from the analogy of other projects, I suggest, your Excellency, there is no case made out for not charging the unions with any part of the cost. All that need really be said is that the Government have not yet considered this matter. The distribution of the cost of the survey of municipalities

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has, as I mentioned last year, or as I undertook last year, been referred to the Board of Revenue for examination. I think the position there is that a larger proportion of the cost is recovered from municipal municipalities than what is recovered from the Madras Corporation. The Government undertook last year to refer the whole question to the Board of Revenue, in order that the basis upon which recoveries are made might be examined. The result of that examination has not yet been received; and when it is received, this question of the recovery of the cost of survey and of maintaining the initial survey from unions may be considered, and at the same time the Government will be ready to consider the representations which have been made by the Honorable member of the resolution. As the matter has not yet been decided, I cannot accept the resolution in this form. I would suggest to the Honorable Member that, having brought forward this question and said all he wished to say, he has achieved all that could be achieved on the present occasion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI SESHAGOPALAR:—"I wish to speak your Excellency, on the second part of the resolution. Municipal councils are already paying the cost of survey already made; we pay two-thirds of the pay of the town surveyor and his license. To ask the municipalities to pay more would be extremely hard; but if the Government insist upon it, municipal councils will have to pay this; and as municipalities are depending upon the charity of the Government, if we pay with one hand, we must ask the Government with the other hand to give us the money."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASUBRAMANIAN RAO:—"I do not wish after the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, to press this resolution to a division. As has been explained by my Honorable friend, all that the municipalities and local boards are now paying is the cost of chainmen and the surveyor; that is, with reference to maintenance. But this recommendation of the committee proceeds very much further. It wants us to provide for the pay of one Deputy Director and also to contribute towards the pay of the Land Records Tahsildar. If this is to be accepted, I do not see why we should not be expected to pay a portion of the pay of my Honorable friend the Surgeon-General, who inspects our dispensaries. It has been an accepted principle in these matters that the central controlling officers and their establishments should give their services free to municipalities and local boards and that the Government ought to furnish all expert advice to those bodies. And, therefore, I should think that to introduce a new principle, to ask them to contribute to meet the pay of one Deputy Director and the Land Records Tahsildar, is certainly quite contrary to all precedents so far. As has already been explained, we have been meeting two-thirds the pay of the chainmen and the town surveyor and to that extent we are bearing some portion of the cost."

"As regards the first part of the resolution, I must say this: I have not heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew anything about the intention of the Government as to whether they would disband one of the survey parties as suggested by the Survey Committee. All that I had in mind was that union surveys should be pushed on as much as possible whether by the organization of a separate party or by entrusting the work to the party which is already working in the district. It does not matter how the work is done, provided it is done. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew I quite agree that to have a separate party will be much more costly than perhaps to get the work done by a party already working in the district. That was the matter which was uppermost in my mind, and not that a party should be exclusively put on union surveys. Therefore, if these two matters are to be attended to so early as possible I trust that your Excellency's Government would not accept the recommendations of the Survey Committee. I regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Bedford whose opinion in municipalities should have tried to add to our responsibility. He is perfectly aware of their insuperability and that as a member of the committee he should have been a party to this recommendation was a matter of surprise to me."

I beg to withdraw the resolution.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO read the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the opinions of the local boards and the municipalities be invited in regard to the recommendations of the Madras Survey and Land Records Committee.

(a) about the imposition of the cess instead of the existing system for the recovery of the cost of survey stones (paragraph 43 of the report); and
(b) about revenue registry and the execution of civil courts' decrees by the Revenue Department in all cases affecting ryotwari or inam lands (paragraphs 89 to 92 of the Committee's report)."

In doing so he said:—The next resolution of which notice has been given by my honorable friend Mr. Bawa Ayyangar deals more or less with recommendations of the Survey Committee. My friend's resolution is much more general than mine. I had three specific matters on which I thought public opinion ought to be ascertained and these three are mentioned in this resolution. One is about the imposition of a cess, instead of the existing system, for the recovery of the cost of survey stones; and the second point is about revenue registry and the execution of the civil court decrees by the Revenue Department in all cases, affecting ryotwari or inam lands. I might, perhaps, refer to the exact proposals that have been made by the committee on these matters. They are, I should think, matters of extreme importance to the general public and I trust that your Excellency's Government will be able to call for opinion either as suggested from local boards and municipalities or from Collectors or representative men or in any other manner to ascertain what the real wishes of the people are in regard to the record-of-rights and the question of the execution of civil court decrees by revenue inspectors as proposed on page 34 of the Survey Committee's report. Honourable Members will find that, in regard to the execution of decrees the recommendations of this committee are contained in paragraph 89 of the report. The committee say: 'Various proposals have been put forward, in order to meet this difficulty. A comprehensive scheme and one which strongly commends itself to the committee is that all decrees affecting ryotwari or inam lands should be executed by the Revenue Department. The suggestion may seem somewhat revolutionary, but the committee has ascertained that it actually reproduces the practice of at least three Provinces (Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces). If all decrees are executed by the Revenue Department, corresponding entries of mutations in the revenue registers will be automatic and one source of confusion and uncertainty avoided. The only difficulties of which we have heard seem to illustrate the advantages of the system. It was pointed out in Bombay that decrees were occasionally found incapable of execution, because they did not correspond with the facts on the ground and that, in such cases, they had to be returned for amendment. Supposing that a revenue subordinate in this Presidency ever had to return a decree, in order to ascertain the judge's exact wishes, he would presumably be taking a step which would be welcome to the judge himself.'

"My Lord, therefore, the proposal is that wherever there is a decree, where ryotwari or inam land is concerned, the execution of this decree should be entrusted to the revenue inspector. This is a far-reaching change with reference to the execution of decrees. It has been stated very truly that the difficulties of parties really begin when they begin actually to execute the decree. I should not be understood as being satisfied with the existing machinery. Various proposals and suggestions have been made from time to time in this Council and elsewhere for improving the process service establishment, for bettering their pay and prospects and for having a better set of people. All these proposals have come to nothing up-to-date. During the last five years, it has been one of our strong points that the High Court should be asked to do something to improve the existing machinery, as regards the execution of the decrees. We have heard nothing of the proposals of the

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High Court on this matter. But whether this particular proposal of entrusting the execution of all decrees relating to land, to the Revenue Department is one that commends itself to the courts, to the High Court and to the tribunals in general is a matter on which I do not see much evidence in the second part of the report. I have curiously examined the evidence that has been taken; but I think, sir, that the change is so important that public opinion ought to be ascertained, that the High Court should be asked to express its own views on the subject and that experienced judges should also be asked what they think of this proposal. The only reason which has been put forward by the committee is that the execution of decrees relating to land by the revenue agency would bring about a greater correspondence to the actual state of things in regard to the revenue registry. This is true. But at the same time, so far as I can see at present, it is open to the grave objection that the execution of decrees is to be entrusted to an agency over which the civil court would necessarily have no control. I do not know what proposals the Committee had in mind to meet this objection. My Lord, various objections crop up in execution. The difficulty to deal with this matter, the agency which has to report on these objections and the control of this agency are the most important circumstances, which have to be settled, before the execution of decrees could be entrusted to the Revenue Department.

"My Lord, in paragraph 94, the Committee have made certain alternative proposals and it would be unnecessary to read them at length. They say—

"The suggestions put forward in the last three paragraphs will, in our opinion, be sufficient to bring the revenue registers into harmony with the procedure of the civil courts, assuming that reports of mutations are made compulsory (paragraphs 79 and 80 above). If, however, compulsion is not resorted to, a supplemental suggestion which occurs to us as desirable is that collections should be supplied, once a year, with a list of all decrees affecting land which have remained unexecuted for a year or more. In this way the Revenue Department would come to know of declaratory decrees and of decrees which had been executed by consent. Information in regard to decrees of the second class is essential, and similar information as to declaratory decrees might be useful in some cases. If the Government is not prepared to accept either our proposal as to compulsion or our proposal that decrees should be executed by the Revenue Department, we would suggest, as an alternative, that a monthly abstract of all decrees affecting land should be communicated to the Collector: the result could then be embodied in the record-of-rights in the usual way."

"I am perfectly at one with the Committee in what they say is the last part of this recommendation; and I think that would be the only course which would cause the least amount of dislocation in the existing arrangements. If, however, any more is attempted, I feel your Excellency's Government ought to refer the proposal both to the High Court and to the general public for an expression of opinion. I merely mention local boards and municipalities as representative institutions on which ryots and peasants who have to deal with the execution of decrees are to be found. It may be that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew may suggest other ways of eliciting public opinion and I am perfectly willing to accept whatever suggestions he may be pleased to make.

"Another part of this problem is the question of the record-of-rights. My Lord, I have only to state that in 1909—we had a most interesting and elaborate report from the late Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar which was finally disposed of by the Government under the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. They say that after giving the question their best consideration, the Government have decided to abandon for the present the proposal to prepare a 'record-of-rights' in this Presidency. But this Committee has gone quite contrary to the position that was taken up in the year 1909 on this matter and has now recommended the completion of a record-of-rights which would lead to the very complicated replies that have been dealt with in this report. I do not think it would be necessary for me to dilate further on this matter except that the preparation of the record-of-rights was most carefully considered in this report and the question was dealt with from the standpoint not

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only of this Presidency but of other Presidencies. I have only one word to say, my Lord, to this part of the case. This is what the late Mr. Subbiam Ayyar stated as the general purport of his investigations:—

“(1) That in the several provinces in Northern India (except Bombay and Bihar) in which the settlement is village-wise, known locally as *malguzari*, or *malikhar* or *malguzari*, a record of land-rights is, a necessity for purposes of revenue settlement, as, in each village, there are proprietors with more or less limited powers of alienation and tenants possessing various rights of occupancy, and their mutual rights and obligations have to be ascertained and adjusted before deciding with which of the several right-holders of the village and in what shares or proportion the revenue settlement should be made.

“(2) That some such system may be usefully introduced in proprietary estates in this Presidency.

“(3) That in tracts settled on the ryotwari system (Madras, Bombay and Bihar) in which the unit of settlement is a survey field or a sub-division thereof bearing a fixed land assessment, and the settlement is made with the occupant of the field, and the occupant has full powers of alienation, subject only to certain limitations imposed by the joint family system but untrammelled by any tenancy rights except what he himself may choose to create, there is not much scope for any record-of-rights of the description obtaining in the village settlements of North India.”

“I do not wish to say anything more on the subject. Whether this recommendation is accepted or the previous decision of the Government is adhered to, the point is one in which ample opportunities ought to be given to the public for an expression of their views. So much is on the question of the record-of-rights.

“The last point that I would like to mention is about the imposition of a cess, instead of the existing system, for the recovery of the cost of survey stanes. My Lord, on page 16 of the report, the Committee state “at present the work of adjustment involves the establishment of a special store account section, as part of the temporary establishment of a survey party, and the cost of this establishment has to be recovered from the ryots, as a part of the survey expense. We would suggest that the lump sum recoverable from the ryots of a whole taluk for stanes and labour be communicated to the Collector, who should recover it by means of a cess, distributed rateably on the same principles as those used in the collection of the local fund land-cess and collected from the same persons.”

“That would be in divergence with the existing practice which is perfectly well known and has been needed to by the ryots; and, that is, each man pays for the survey stone of his own field. We do not know how this cess would work out in practice. For myself, I do not know whether this recommendation was intended for initial surveys or also for maintenance. Even if it is for surveys I should think that the less disturbance there is of the existing practice the greater would be the satisfaction. I do not say how this distribution is to be made. There are various difficulties to be made with reference to Government lands and panchayats for which the Government have to pay for the stanes used for the demarcation of their boundaries. There is absolutely no sort of mention of these deductions and I think that is another matter which requires an expression of public opinion. I therefore trust that this resolution will commend itself to the acceptance of the Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“The way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao had dealt with this resolution practically covers my resolution XI*. However, I would make suggestions which apparently in the course of his speech he would not object to adopt. He has restricted his request to sending this to local boards and municipalities, but I have put it on a wider basis so that what I have to say on my resolution I shall say now, and the whole matter may be considered in the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reply.

“My Lord, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in his speech relating to the previous resolution that the whole report is a source of considerable disappointment to those who have been working for this Committee for

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some years. In fact, when the questions propounded to the Committee by the Government were referred to on page 1 of the report, the first of these questions is "whether the work of Revision and Resurvey to be hereafter carried out by the Survey Department is necessary and, if so, in what manner it can be curtailed and "cheapened". I think that the proposal or the recommendation of the Committee is more a method of increasing the cost of the establishment than of reducing it, except in the matter of doing away with a survey party and taking the work as being such as to cover the work of five survey parties for twenty-five years. That is the kind of line that has been adopted. My Lord, I must say that the calculation that has been made cannot be very much objected to. What has been done is:—in regard to estate surveys, surveys of municipal and urban areas, and the surveys of ryotwari and minor income lands—these are the three groups under which this is taken; the survey of ryotwari and minor income lands, though originally thought that it would cover about 10,000 square miles, has now been taken, as per subsequent orders of the Government, to cover 25,000 square miles. My Lord, there is no one repeating my old statement that this old survey has led to considerable loss; and probably now when the point had to be definitely discussed it was thought better to bring in all re-surveys but the consideration of the Committee, so that from 10,000 square miles the area has grown to 25,000 square miles to be re-surveyed. It is anything but satisfactory. However, if the Government feel that it has to be done, there is no use going behind it, and taking that as the only compulsory portion of the whole thing, I thought that the Committee would have recommended almost the abolition of three survey parties or something of the kind. The question, relating to the survey of municipalities and urban areas only comes, according to their calculation, to about 39½ years for one party. Taking that and the survey of ryotwari and minor income lands which alone will be the compulsory portion of it, especially when we know that the estate survey will depend upon the estate owners, I thought that the recommendations of the Committee would have been confined to this portion of the establishment which may be needed for these two portions. Any temporary establishment that may be necessary for the estate survey, as it is asked for by the proprietors, would, I thought, have to be separately considered and adjusted. However, the recommendation goes on to say that these five parties have to be retained for twenty-five years and therefore the proposals are that they must be treated as a permanent staff. The whole of that seems to me, my Lord, to be a recommendation which is beside the reference. It is only proper, in the light of the facts that have been brought forth and found out by the Committee, that the matter is freely discussed so as to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the expenditure that has been going on for the last forty years and which has been growing immensely should continue to be incurred and whether the recommendations of the Committee could, in any way, be treated as within the scope of its enquiry, when it says that the additional establishment and more permanent people on larger pay, are necessary. It must be said, my Lord, that financially it is almost impossible to recommend the retention of all these survey parties—at least a good number of them. It was more or less tried to be got over in a way with a large portion of it as possible being retained for the whole period of twenty-five years. I think that a fair study of the circumstances brought out in the report will only recommend the retention, at the highest, of four parties for all the work suggested. There is force in the argument that before 1933-34 the re-settlement of all the districts will have to be completed and therefore this survey business of the ryotwari area must be done by that time. The four parties that I suggest will be very well able to do the necessary work within that period and they may be utilized in the interim, even if all the twenty-five thousand square miles need constantly be done by that time—they may be utilized for any other work that might be taken. During the discussion of the last resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Samachandran Rao suggested that the other party that was sought to be disbanded by the Committee might be retained for the purpose of the survey of urban areas. I do not agree with that view of the question. I should very much like that the general feeling of the people, who have had experience of this department, should be ascertained before any conclusion is come to by the Government in this matter.

"The proposals relating to the Land Records Establishment, so far as they relate to the abolition of a separate establishment, seem to be as suggested in the previous

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discussion by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar and other members of this Council. But the introduction of the record-of-rights and all other appurtenant questions that have been discussed are again, I submit, portions which, in the present state of this Province, will be absolutely unnecessary for this Government to undertake. I do not know if it will serve any useful purpose, if, after all these years the courts have worked and after all this litigation we have had, to think of preparing a record-of-rights, which, I think, will have to be started again by the karnam who has been deemed unfit in this Province and as inferior to the karnam in the Punjab. Whenever the revenue inspector may be expected to do, the initial stages of the matter will have to proceed from the karnam. That a smaller number of karnams should be placed under the revenue inspector, is one of the recommendations."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW (interposing):—"Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order. I venture to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the resolution relates to the publication of the Government Order on the recommendations of the Committee. But the Honourable Member is discussing various points of detail in the recommendations of the Committee. That is not the subject, I submit, which is now under the consideration of the Council. The only question raised in these resolutions is the question of publication."

His Excellency the REVENUE:—"I think the Honourable gentleman is correct in his statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (continuing):—"I thought that I was bound to make out a case for my asking this Government to refer, for the opinions of leading non-officials, the questions raised by this Committee. I thought that people among non-officials who are in the interior of these parts will be able to place before the Government the real circumstances connected with the execution of civil court decrees, the karnam's work and other things which will place the Government in a better position to decide the question of having a revenue registry. Those of us who have been connected with the bar and have had to do with civil litigation will be able to give abundant information that the record-of-rights prepared with the establishment now available in this form will be absolutely hopeless and will not be of any use at the present stage, especially. The whole thing has been settled in some form and it will be futile to obtain all the information and all the knowledge available from the persons that live in the interior, and use it in arriving at a correct conclusion, especially when there is an attempt to transfer the whole jurisdiction of fields and lands to the revenue department. I do not know if this is a thing that will be acceptable at all. The report further says that some of the evidence that has been taken in some parts is in favour of the recommendation made. That is said so in so many places. Certainly all this will have to be referred to persons who might have some experience. Of course, the Government will select the persons to whom it will have to be sent; and my request is that there is enough matter in respect of which the final conclusion must be given by the Government after ascertaining public opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW:—"Your Excellency, I hope it will not be necessary for me to detain the Council beyond a very few minutes on this subject. The survey committee examined a considerable number of witnesses, amongst whom there was a certain proportion of non-officials. Their evidence was all before the committee when it made its recommendations; and much more than that, the Government have published the report of the committee and it is open to anybody now to submit to Government any comments or criticisms they may wish to submit upon the recommendations of the committee. So far every publicity has been given and every opportunity is now available to the public to submit any view it has to express on the recommendations contained in the committee's report. But, at the same time, the Government have no intention of giving effect to the recommendations of the survey committee, involving important changes in matters in which the public are interested, without taking action to elicit public opinion, in cases where a further exposition of that opinion seems to be necessary. I am quite prepared to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami. But that the three cases which he has instanced, that is, in the first place the question of the execution of decrees, the second case the record-of-rights and the third the proposal to impose a cess which, I may note in passing, requires

226 RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE
IN CERTAIN MATTERS AND OPINIONS OF NON-OFFICIALS ON
THE SURVEY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Mr. Curlew; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

[1ST FEBRUARY 1916.]

legislation, are matters which it would be improbable that the Government would embark upon without first making a reference to Collectors and obtaining through them a further expression of non-official opinion. So that I do not think that, so far as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's resolution is concerned, there is any difference of opinion between the Government and him, except that it does not seem to me that the local boards and municipalities are the right class of bodies to go to for this matter. On that point, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao himself said that he was quite prepared to accept any alternative method of eliciting non-official public opinion; and the Government are quite ready to give an undertaking that, in these three instances, a full or further opportunity for the expression of non-official opinion will be given by means of a reference to Collectors who will be asked to consult any leading non-officials in the locality who may be specially interested in the matter.

"I cannot go so far as regards the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution, because he really proposes that everything connected with the survey committee's report should be dealt with in the form of a draft Government Order which should be published for general criticism. There are a great many different subjects of many different degrees and importance and we cannot undertake to place before the non-official public questions which are really administrative matters and which do not concern the public so much as the administrative departments. But I imagine that even the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar will be satisfied with this general assurance that is given that if there is anything that affects the public at large, steps will be taken to elicit public opinion. If the resolution had been framed a little differently, I would have been glad to accept it. I hope that this assurance will satisfy both the Honourable Members."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"The statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew is quite satisfactory and my wishes have been met and I do not therefore press this resolution. The Honourable Member has suggested that there are other bodies or other individuals more competent to judge of these matters than those I have mentioned, and as the resolution says that local boards and municipalities alone should be consulted I do not think that I would be justified in pressing it upon the attention of the Council."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I can say that the kind of assurance given to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao may be sufficient for me also. But I would only beg to point out that more than this the question relating to the number of karnams and assistant karnams to be employed, they being sources of commutation to the revenue inspector and the tahsildar and their disposal of these matters—these are further questions that have been touched by the other resolution and each of them may be felt by the Government to require public opinion will be included. So I beg to withdraw this resolution."

RESOLUTION RE OPINIONS OF NON-OFFICIALS ON THE SURVEY
COMMITTEE'S REPORT

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

"XI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the opinions of leading non-official gentlemen and retired officers be invited on the Survey Committee's report recently issued, so far as the new changes proposed therein are concerned, after publishing a tentative order of the Government to be modified later or before issuing the Government Order on the same."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1916.

C. G. TODEUNTER,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, S & G Geo. V, Ch. 51.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd day of February 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JONES, Baron PENTLAND of Lyth, F.R.S.,
G.C.B., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI ATTAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.B.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANSBHEER, L.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLARKE.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. HOSIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. HOSLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. CHURMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.B.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJASWAMI ACHARYAN Aiyangar, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. BEGGER.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOWNSTER.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUNDARAM ATTARAY (Advocate-General).

The Hon'ble Dr. V. M. NAYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITHEMBRE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. ANANDASWAMI SASTRI C.M.S.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMANATHAN RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. REDDIE RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KUNYA PILLAI Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUNDARAYAN REDDIAR Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMANATHAN NATHU Garu, Zamindar of
Doddipalayam.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANAN RAJU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM SWAMI MEDAILAR.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAHID-UL-ABDIN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. T. O. M. ANAND TAMIL MARAKKATAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBERTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. HARRIS.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SQUIRE, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. HENDRICK.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MARAP MOHAN SINGH Dey.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SUNDARASANI CHETTIAR Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUNDARASANI SASTRI.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURUGAN, C.B.

246 RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL JUDICIAL SERVICE AS HEAD MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS AND AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR THE GOVERNOR'S AGENTS AT GANJAM, GODAVARI AND VIZAGAPATAM.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

[24th FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Council re-assembled at 11-10 a.m. when the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL JUDICIAL SERVICE AS HEAD MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“Your Excellency, I do not propose to move resolution XII today.

“The resolution XII was as follows:—

“XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the opinion of the High Court of Judicature be obtained as to the desirability of appointing members of the Provincial Judicial Service as head ministerial officers in the more important District and Sessions Courts of this Presidency.”

RESOLUTION RE AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR THE GOVERNOR'S AGENTS AT GANJAM, GODAVARI AND VIZAGAPATAM.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs:—

“XIII. (a) This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rules framed under Act XXIV of 1839 and under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, be so amended

(i) as to remove all impediments in the way of parties obtaining execution of their decrees;

(ii) to permit an appeal being allowed from all orders passed by the magistrates and assistant agents in execution of decrees;

(iii) to take away the powers now possessed by Agents of transfer of suits instituted before themselves to inferior courts; and

(iv) to remove the present anomalies in regard to first and second appeals and the powers of revision and to generally enable litigants to prefer a first appeal to the Agent in cases tried by magistrates and assistant agents and to High Court in cases instituted in the Agent's court and a second appeal to the High Court on questions of law.

(b) This Council also recommends to the Governor in Council that the opinion of the High Court be invited if necessary in regard to these and other amendments of the rules framed under the above enactments for the disposal of civil justice.”

“Your Excellency, this resolution relates to the question of the amendment of the rules framed under Act XXIV of 1839 and under the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874. Honourable Members are aware that this question of the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Agency tracts has been coming up for consideration more than once both by way of interpellations and by way of resolutions. One of the points which have been urged repeatedly in this Council is that the existing rules do not afford sufficient facilities to the litigant population and that the rules framed under these two enactments, the Scheduled Districts Act and Act XXIV of 1839, should be amended. It is unnecessary to say that the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Agency tracts is on an entirely different footing from that of the plains; and under these two enactments, the administration of civil and criminal justice has been entrusted to Agents to the Governor and those officers administer both civil and criminal justice in accordance with certain rules framed under these two enactments. This has been found necessary in consequence of the low state of civilization in the Agency tracts; and the complicated legal systems which have been

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

in force in the rest of India have been found unnecessary and harmful to the tribes that live in these practically undeveloped parts of the country. It is with this view that there is a simpler system of procedure in civil matters, and rules have been framed for the Godavari, Ganjam and Vingsapatam Agencies under three two sections contained in the resolution. My Lord, the points on which there has been considerable dissatisfaction are with reference to the execution of decrees, also with reference to the powers of appeal and with regard to the powers of the Agent in the matter of the transfer of suits from his own file to the inferior courts. I have mentioned four points in this resolution and I am anxious that the procedure adopted in the Agency Courts should be brought up-to-date and made to conform as far as possible to the procedure, the civil procedure which prevails elsewhere consistently with the interest of the community that live in that part of the country. Therefore, my present motion is for a general examination of the present rules of procedure for the trial of civil suits, more especially with reference to the four points that I have mentioned in this resolution. I would, therefore, propose to say a few words with reference to each of these four points.

"Under the rules framed for the Godavari as well as the Ganjam and Vingsapatam Agencies, the execution of decrees is entirely a matter of discretion, both with the Assistants of the Agents and the *wanshis* appointed under these settlements. There is no appeal, in some cases, against their orders; and in other cases there is no appeal. But the original power to set the law in motion in executive proceedings is entirely a matter of discretion with the *wanshi* or the Assistant Agent and, if he declines to execute any decree which has been obtained by the party, there is absolutely no remedy. So far as the *wanshi* and the Assistant to the Agent are concerned there is no appeal provided against their orders in execution and there is no power to correct any error of discretion that may be committed in regard to the execution of decrees. This is considered by the litigant public as a great hardship because the fruits of the decree can only be realised in execution proceedings. It is quite true that this power was taken to protect the *hill-men* from being harassed by the *wanshis* in that part of the country; but whatever it be, there is plenty of room for the amendment of these rules in such a way as to enable the parties to execute decrees at least in certain specific cases without any harm to the persons who may be thereby injured. My Lord, in regard to the question of execution, at present there is no appeal against any order passed on execution by the *wanshi* or the Assistant Agent, but, under another rule, if the same order is passed by the Agent, an appeal lies to the High Court; that appears to be an anomaly. It is also necessary to mention that *wanshis* in Agency Courts exercise jurisdiction up to Rs. 500; the Assistant Agents exercise jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 5,000, and the Agents exercise unlimited jurisdiction.

"This brings me to the question of transfer of suits. Honourable Members will see that under these rules, an Agent who has unlimited jurisdiction and has power to try suits of any value—sometimes *sentinieri* and proprietary estates are involved—has the power to transfer any case which is instituted before him to the Assistant Agent. This is a great anomaly. The litigant has under the ordinary law a right to choose his forum, and it is wrong in principle to drive him to an inferior court, if as a matter of fact, he instituted the case in a superior court. The result is that, if the Agent transfers these suits to the Assistant Agent, difficulties have been experienced as to the forum in regard to appeal. It has to be to the Agent himself before whom the suit was originally instituted. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the powers of transfer should be extended so as not to allow the Agent to transfer any suits instituted before himself to any inferior court. This has a great bearing, as I said, on the forum for the purpose of appeal.

"My Lord, under one of these rules if a suit is instituted before the Agent himself, the party has a right of appeal on questions of fact to the High Court—the appeal is transferred to the High Court by your Excellency's Government under certain circumstances. But if the suit is transferred to an Assistant Agent, the appeal in regard to questions of fact has to be heard by an Agent—either the Godavari Agent or the Ganjam or Vingsapatam Agent, it does not matter. In this way, also, it will be seen by Honourable Members that the present rule with regard to the transfer of suits is a hardship to all persons, especially in suits where large amounts are

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.*)

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involved—who naturally look to the High Court for a finding on a question of fact which will be accepted as final. In these and other respects, my Lord, all these rules have to be amended, and I would suggest that all these rules might be examined with reference to the question of the powers of appeal, also with reference to the transfer of suits and also the power to execute decrees and generally to modify the rules as suggested in clause (iv), so as to remove the anomalies which have been pointed out by me in that clause of the resolution,—to remove the present anomalies in regard to first and second appeals and the powers of revision and to generally enable litigants to prefer a first appeal to the Agent in cases tried by munsifs and Assistant Agents and to High Court in cases instituted in the Agent's court and a second appeal to the High Court on questions of law. It is unnecessary to say anything more at the present juncture. I have only to say that I understand that this resolution is acceptable to Government in a slightly modified form with regard to clause (c) and, as modified, clause (a) of the resolution would read as follows:—

“The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rules framed under Act XXIV of 1839 and under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, be examined by the Government, and that, in particular, the following matters be considered:—

- “(1) The removal of all impediments to the execution of decrees,
- “(2) The grant of a right of appeal from orders,
- “(3) The power of the Agents to transfer to inferior courts suits instituted

“before themselves,”

- “(4) The right of appeal.”

“Clause (4) will stand as it is.

“These are substantially the four points which have been mentioned in this resolution and they are to be found in the amended resolution. I trust, your Excellency will be pleased to allow me to move the resolution as modified.”

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—“The honourable gentlemen desire to amend his resolution.”

His Excellency then read the resolution as amended.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“I trust the Government will be pleased to publish the draft rules as done under other enactments so that the rules may be criticised and suggestions offered. That is the only suggestion I have to make.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“My Lord, I second this resolution and, in doing so, I would like to point out that these rules framed under the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874 and the Act XXIV of 1839 have been working a great deal of hardship to the litigants and they are now quite out-of-date since the conditions in the Agency tracts have considerably changed. These are the chief points in which the litigant population has been feeling any amount of trouble. With regard to the execution of decrees, no doubt, these rules were framed in order to afford some sort of protection to the backward classes in the Agency, but now since rich speculators from outside have gone, settled there and acquired large properties, they are now enjoying a sort of immunity from decrees from outside and, as a matter of fact, that rule in which large powers for the execution of decrees are now given to the Agents, has not been working in the advantage of the backward classes at all. Again, with regard to the transfer of suits the inquiry is very great, because these Government Agents have the power of trying suits involving a very large value and sometimes property worth lakhs. When these Agents transfer or choose to transfer these suits to inferior courts, any amount of difficulty and hardship would be created to litigants.

“Again, sir, in regard to process service, which is not mentioned here, there are certain difficulties, because even processes sent by subordinate courts may not be served by the Agents and may be returned giving reasons, of course, as is contemplated under rule 15 of the rules framed under the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874. Since these rules were framed long ago, and since the conditions in the Agency tracts have now

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Spear; Mr. Kanna Pillai)

considerably changed, and as these rules are no longer found necessary but are really working a great deal of hardship, I sincerely hope that these rules may be examined and their amendments in those respects recommended in this resolution may be considered at an early date and published. With these words I second this resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"The Council I understand has given leave to the Honorable Member to second his resolution and he has put the resolution in this amended form."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD SPEAR:—"Your Excellency, the Government fully recognize that these rules require overhauling and in pursuance of the undertaking I gave to my honorable friend Mr. Serna in the debate that occurred recently on this subject, the rules have been examined, but the examination is not complete. I have communicated with the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai, and I have given him an assurance that the matters which are mentioned in this resolution as originally framed would be carefully considered by the Government. I was not able to accept the resolution in the form in which it was framed, because that would have committed us to the acceptance of the precise amendments which he has mentioned. I have no doubt some of the amendments will be accepted—some I have already accepted—but I cannot at this stage commit the Government to anything more definite than a promise of consideration of all these matters."

"We will also, if necessary, send the rules to the High Court for favour of their opinion. I will consider whether we can also meet the last suggestion of the Honorable Member, namely, that we should publish the rules for criticism before bringing them into effect. I think I shall be able to do so. On this clear understanding that I do not give any undertaking to accept the proposals contained in the resolution, though we will examine them, the Government accept this resolution."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the President:—"The resolution is accepted under the circumstances explained by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Spear."

RESOLUTION RE EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY TO ATTACHMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF JUDGMENT-DEBTOR.

The Hon'ble Mee Bahadur P. KASABA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I am thankful I have been enabled to move the resolution which runs as follows:—

"XIV. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that rules may be framed under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code declaring that such portion of agricultural produce as may be necessary for the support of the judgment-debtor and his family until the next harvest shall, in the case of agriculturists actually cultivating the soil, be exempted from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree, and that the sanction of the Governor General in Council may be applied therefor."

"I interpellated on this subject in 1909, once on the 25th January and again on the 9th November. On the former occasion, the Government said that they had not yet considered the question and on the latter they said that the Government were then of opinion that no order to exempt any portion or class of agricultural produce under the section were necessary."

"I have wanted to see whether the Government would be pleased to make inquiries in order to satisfy themselves to find out whether they were justified in not exercising their discretion, vested in them by Act V of 1906 of the Imperial Government."

"Thereafter has been long order, and Judicial officers directly dealing with the question of attaching and selling the whole of the agricultural produce, without exempting any portion of it for the maintenance of the cultivator and his family, have heavily felt over it."

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF JUDGMENT-DEBTOR.

(Mr. Kames Pillai.)

[2ND FEBRUARY 1916.]

"Under section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code, particulars of property not liable to attachment and sale in execution of decrees are given. It is laid down that where the judgment-debtor is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry, and such cattle and seed-grain as may, in the opinion of the court, be necessary to enable him to carry on his cultivation, and such portion of agricultural produce or any class of agricultural produce as may have been declared to be free from liability under the provision of the next following section, are exempted.

"The Government have not, however, yet made the declaration of the contemplated exemption in order to provide for the maintenance of the cultivating agriculturist while cultivating the field.

"That the relief thought of, and sought for, is due to the agriculturist, will be apparent from the provisions made in the code to exempt stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of Government or payable out of any service family pension fund, allowances of a public officer being less than a definite salary or any servant of a railway company or local authority while absent from duty, the whole salary where the salary does not exceed Rs. 20 monthly, also, the wages of labourers and domestic servants, whether payable in money or kind. All these exemptions have not created any considerable consequences to give cause to the Government to refrain compliance with this resolution.

"The houses and other buildings with the materials and the sites thereof and the land immediately appertaining thereto, and necessary for their enjoyment belonging to an agriculturist and occupied by him, are exempted.

"He is allowed agricultural instruments and enough of cattle and seed grain; this is only to enable him to raise a harvest but not to have it, though it may be absolutely necessary to have a part, or the whole of it, to save him and his family from starvation.

"The law is very solicitous about saving Government and other employees and the pensioners from starvation, and it has left to the discretion of the local Governments to take steps to extend this protection to agriculturists, the best of workers.

"Evidently the local Governments have not fully realized the conditions prevailing where ignorant and poorer cultivators are concerned.

"In bringing forward this resolution I have three objects in view. The first object is the amelioration of the condition of the poorer ryots in this Presidency. It will not benefit the middlemen who are said to enjoy the 'unmeasured increment' from the land. On the question of the general indebtedness of the Madras ryot, it was not an 'impatient idealist' but the thoughtful and astute Sir F. A. Nicholson that gave it as his verdict that 'indebtedness in general and its burden heavy.' In his famous report on Land and Agricultural Banks in this Presidency he throws lurid light on the poverty of the Madras ryot. In one place in his report (Volume I, page 236), he writes as follows:—'Ours in debt, a man seldom thoroughly estimates himself; so large a share of produce goes to the lender, so frequent are short crops on unimproved land hostile and poorly cultivated that even without actual loans, one is in debt always in debt, is the rule? In another place in the same report (Volume I, page 232), Sir Frederick writes:—'A vast body of ryots habitually live only by means of borrowing; they could not begin to cultivate without borrowing seed, cattle, grain for maintenance, etc., so that their crop is pledged in advance; they are thus in the worst cases little more than the tenants of the lender who can prescribe what crops they shall grow and demand what terms he pleases, so that on settlement of accounts the cultivator has little to go on with and must again borrow; in famine years these men have practically no resources. The immense number of these may be judged from the fact that about 86 per cent of the Madras ryots pay less than Rs. 10 and an average of Rs. 4 as assessment.'

"According to Sir Frederick Nicholson's estimate, the ryot population in this Presidency is in debt at the beginning of any harvest to the amount of 45 crores of rupees. He says that for interest and other charges, about nine crores have to be paid, while he estimates the value of the rural annual produce at 60 crores. These figures (taken from pages 240 and 241 of Volume I of his report) show that the average Madras ryot at the end of each year is like a man who with Rs. 100 on hand

RESOLUTION BY EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY TO ATTACHMENT OF 403.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ON JUDGMENT-DEBTOR.

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for the subsistence of himself and his family for the whole of the coming year, has a debt of Rs. 75 to discharge plus Rs. 15 for interest on that debt. Is it any wonder that the ryot is not able to extricate himself from the coils of debt and to improve his land and adopt a higher standard of living?

"I therefore plead that to make the lot of the ryot a little less hard, rules may be framed under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code, exempting some portion of agricultural produce from liability to attachment in execution of decrees. This will secure to the ryot a portion at least of the fruits of his labour and prevent his absolute pauperisation. At present the ryot toils from day to day and awaits the month only to find that as the crop that his labour has raised is ripening, it comes the hail with the scower and sweeps it away; the ryot in his ignorance not realising the condition of his practical serfdom. I would beg therefore that the ryot should be given an opportunity of becoming a free citizen instead of drifting into unconscious legalised helotry.

"My next object in bringing forward this resolution is to secure some gain to the Government itself. This may sound strange. But it is admitted that a prosperous peasant population in an agricultural country like India is the greatest asset to the State. Able-bodied and industrious agriculturists, under the stress of poverty will not be lured away to be indentured labourers in the distant colonies. In changing the law relating to the attachment of the crops, the Government will have to spend nothing of itself for the present, while the poorer ryot and his family will not deteriorate in vitality and fall ready victims to epidemics. The less will be the sum spent on famine relief. In changing the law as proposed the Government will be acting on the principle that prevention is better than cure; it will enable the ryot to withstand the attack of a drought instead of his withering and falling on the hands of the State at the least visitation of famine; similarly the Government can collect more money in the shape of land-taxes while there will be less need for their remission. Lastly, the emancipation of the poor ryot will enable him to hold up his head in the face of the tributes and faction and tyranny prevailing in the villages. He can make his voice heard in the village assemblies even against the rich man, and this independence will pave the way for the success of the scheme of rural self-Government which it is the declared policy of the Government to promote.

"My third object is that this Government should carry out the avowed policy of the Imperial Government. In enacting the new Civil Procedure Code the Imperial Government introduced two new provisions. It enacted Order 28, Rule 13, by which no agricultural produce in the possession of an agriculturist can be attached before judgment. It also enacted section 51 enabling local Government to frame rules exempting a portion of agricultural produce from liability in execution of decrees after judgment. Both these are new provisions and the former applies to the whole of India. It seems to me that the application of the former provision immediately to the whole of India shows that the Imperial Government did not expect any great delay in the formation of rules by the several local Governments in the case of attachments after judgment under section 51 of the Code. The Imperial Government has thus declared itself in favour of the ryot, and I ask the local Government to carry out its mandate and fulfil its beneficent intentions. Seven years have passed after the new Code of Civil Procedure came into force, and it seems to me it is high time for this Government to get its hand to the plough and begin to frame the rules contemplated by the Imperial Government.

"It may perhaps be objected that there are two sides to every question, and that I have overlooked the case of his creditor. To this I must say that the objection comes too late in the day, the case of both the agricultural debtor and his creditor having already been duly considered by the Imperial Government. There are those who would make the whole property of a ryot inalienable and not liable to attachment; there are again those who, as Mr. Nicholson says it, 'would leave the ryot to burden himself, his land and his industry at his own too careless pleasure.' The Imperial Government has adopted a compromise between the two views, by which a portion of the agricultural produce raised by a ryot but not the whole of it, nor, his other property generally, shall be exempt from attachment.

244 RESOLUTION AS EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY TO ATTACHMENT
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF JUDGMENT-DEBTORS.

(Mr. Kameswar Pillai; Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy; [THE FEBRUARY 1918.
Mr. Cardew.]

"It may also be said that the Imperial Government in its list of exemptions in section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure has not chosen to include any portion of the produce of an agriculturist. It may hence be argued that, when the head itself can be attached, it avails nothing to the ryot that a portion of the crops in any particular year is exempted from attachment. This objection ignores the real conditions in an Indian village. It is mostly the man, having no need for land, and no inclination to cultivate it himself, that does the largest amount of money-lending business; and it is on the crop which he can easily remove and sell, that such a money-lender always has his eye. It is against him, and the grain-lender at underlender interest, that the ryot chiefly needs protection; and it seems to me that the Imperial Legislature has wisely allowed exemptions in the case of agricultural produce while thinking it unnecessary to make any provision in the case of agricultural land.

"When I interpolated the Government on the subject, the answer was, as I already said, that this Government did not consider it necessary to frame any rules under section 81 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Probably this Government is under the impression that under the conditions in this Presidency, no help of this kind on the part of the Government to the ryot is necessary. But 'Madras is to Armada.' I am quoting, your Excellency, the chaotic observations made in the Imperial Council by Sir Graham Evans in reply to Sir J. D. Breen when he opposed a beneficial change of law in the interests of the ryot under the Contract Act. It may be that non-official members of Council do not fully know all about the condition of the ryot. But this turned in said of Sir Frederick Nicholson from whom I have already quoted. With his intimate knowledge of the conditions of the agricultural classes in the Madras villages, he recommended in the draft Bill embodied in his report that two acres of dry land or one acre of garden land or half an acre of wet land in the occupation of agriculturists shall be exempt from attachment or sale in execution of decrees. If, in spite of this, the Government shays its hand, it seems to me, it must find other reasons than the prosperity of the Madras ryot; it cannot lay the flattering unction to its soul that it has done its duty by the toiling ryot.

"I have not in my resolution laid down any details as to the rules which are to be framed. I have no objection in decrees for rent being excluded from the operation of the rule, nor to other exclusions that the Government might choose to make after consulting its proper officers. I only wish that the Government should take up the subject and declare its policy. With these observations, your Excellency, I submit my resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Fazlul-Husain A. SADRUL-KHANN:—"I heartily second this resolution, your Excellency. It is manifest that section 81 has been specially enacted to protect the petty agriculturist, the actual tiller of the soil, against the greed of the village money-lender. It is, therefore, somewhat extraordinary that this generous provision in the Act should have been allowed to remain a dead letter for well-nigh eight years throughout the whole of India. That is probably because the poor ryot does not cry aloud for help as other classes do. It is high time I think, your Excellency, that our Government take a move in the matter and take the necessary action from the Imperial Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDWELL:—"Your Excellency, the particular provision in the Civil Procedure Code, which is in question now, enables a Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, by a general or special order, to declare that any portion of the agricultural produce, including particularly the growing crops, which may be necessary for the purpose of providing until the next harvest for the cultivation of land and the support of the judgment-debtor and his family shall be exempt from liability to attachment. This provision underwent, before the Bill was passed into law, a remarkable series of changes. The original proposal was to enable the Court to declare that a fixed proportion of any growing crops should be exempt from any attachment. Then the Select Committee which sat in 1905 declared that that provision had been unanimously condemned as impracticable and that Committee substituted for it a different proposal, namely, that growing crops should be attached, but that a proportion should afterwards be released from attachment, at the same time throwing upon the Collector the duty of making enquiries and having

RESOLUTION RE EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY TO ATTACHMENT 485
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF JUDGMENT-DEBTOR.

2nd FEBRUARY 1914.]

(Mr. Gordon.)

charge of the crops before they were released. There came another Committee in 1908 and they practically ratified the original proposal. We now find it that the Local Governments are, by a general or special order, to declare what portion of agricultural produce may be exempted. These changes in the provisions indicate the difficulties which surround the problem, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswar Pillai told the Council, as Local Government has yet seen its way to frame rules under this section. That indicates clearly enough that, when you come to the practical application of the section, it is by no means easy to see how any workable rules can be framed. The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswar Pillai went on to say that the judicial officers who are charged with the duty of attaching and selling property have felt keenly the involved position in which they are placed thereby; but it remains true that, in only one instance, so far as the Government are aware, has any representation been made by a judicial officer in favour of making rules under this section. One district magistrate, some two or three years ago, made a suggestion through the High Court that rules should be framed, but, with that exception, none of these judicial officers throughout the country, though they may feel their position, have found it possible to make any suggestion, far less to submit a practical scheme of working; and I am bound to say that the more one considers the difficulties that must surround any rule, the more doubtful one is whether these difficulties can be overcome. I should first point out that the Select Committee in 1903 expressly stated 'it seems to us that the amount to be exempted depends upon the circumstances of each particular case.' If that is so, it would be necessary for the Court in each case to go into the circumstances of each individual debtor and surely, that does seem to be very nearly the true view of the case. But if we are going to lay down a general rule, what can apply to the small man and to a small family may be quite inadequate in the case of another man with a large family; a rule may apply to a man with a large holding will not apply in the case of a man with a small holding. Are you going to restrict the application of these rules to the small agriculturists, or are you going to extend it to all agriculturists? You will have to take into account such considerations as the period between the date of attachment and the date of the subsequent harvest, and the resources which the family may possess, and so on. Thus the only ideal way of dealing with the matter would be to take up each man's case, the case of each debtor individually. That, of course, Government cannot do. Under the Act, they must, by a general or a general order, lay down some general principles; all that the section as now framed in the Code renders possible, is to take some rough line and say that one-third or one-half or one-fourth shall be exempted. Such a rough and ready method is possible; but it will obviously involve hardships sometimes to the creditor, sometimes to the debtor. I think that surely shows, your Excellency, that there are great practical difficulties in the way of framing any rules, but, at the same time, Government, if it is true, have not hitherto obtained any opinion since the Code was passed into law on the question and they are prepared to make a reference to the Board of Revenue and through the Board to Collectors and to the High Court to consult the lower courts and see whether opinion generally would be in favour of taking any steps to put this section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code into operation. That, I think, will meet the wishes probably of the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswar Pillai who moved this resolution and the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddy and I hope they will be satisfied.

"I think that, before I conclude, I should say just one word with reference to the quotation of the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswar Pillai from Mr. Nicholson's reports. He quoted from our eminent authority some passages which he read; and they conveyed to me the impression that Mr. Nicholson considered the ryot of Madras to be hopelessly steeped in debt. I think that was practically the effect of what he read. But Mr. Nicholson in his preface to this very report particularly guards himself against the misnomer of any chance phrases in the course of the report. Mr. Nicholson says:—'But indebtedness while serious must not be exaggerated. Observers looking only at the worst cases often in Madras where the worst usury is practised, and perhaps knowing only local facts are apt to take very gloomy views, whereas a larger induction from Presidency facts and a comparative view of European facts, show that the Madras ryot is in no way in a hopeless condition. Many of the poorer or labourer ryot class are in great and obvious contentment; so also the numerous class of labourers, servants and the small salaried classes generally; but the mass of ryots is

406 RESOLUTIONS RE EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY TO ATTACHMENT
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ON JUDGMENT-DEBTOR AND RULES
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER-SUPPLY IN THE GODAVARI
EASTERN AND CENTRAL DELTAS.

(Mr. Curlew; Mr. Kameswari Pillai; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.) [25th FEBRUARY 1916.]

not deeply indebted. The mortgage debt especially is moderate and does not, as it exists in any given year, aggregate one-half of the value of the annual crops. It is also certain that there is a considerable amount of actual sound wealth, in addition to the value of the soil, stock, crops and buildings, which a judicious banking system would bring into fruitful use. I hope therefore that the Council will not take all that the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswari Pillai has urged on that aspect of the matter as representing undiluted truth as regards the state of the agricultural population."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA FILASTI:—"I understand that the assurance is that reform would be made to the High Court and to the Board of Revenue in the matter. That is the assurance I have got and I am not disposed to continue the debate. I am satisfied that the Government are going to move in the matter. Your Excellency, Sir Frederick Nicholson has been quoted on both sides. However, the general impression is that the Madras ryot is not a very prosperous ryot; and I am glad that I have been able to colour the sympathy of the Government after seven years, and I trust that the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew will see that opinions are obtained as early as possible and orders are not delayed. I believe, your Excellency, that relief has very much over due to the poorer ryot. I know that many judicial officers—though they will not be able to express their views, though they do not communicate their opinions and feelings to the higher authorities—feel the absence of a declaration on the part of the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Curlew has asked me after this assurance to withdraw my resolution. I respectfully withdraw my resolution and I hope and pray that orders will be passed as early as possible."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER-SUPPLY
IN THE GODAVARI EASTERN AND CENTRAL DELTAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules for the distribution and registering of water-supply in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas issued in January 1915 be kept in abeyance as they are at variance with the conditions upon which re-settlement rates were introduced in the Godavari district with effect from 1899 to be in force for thirty years.'

"So, the GOVERNMENT order referred to in this resolution was issued on the 12th January 1915. Under that Government order, some rules were framed to the effect that water for seed-beds would not be supplied to any lands before the 15th June except those wherein sugarcane and other produce were raised and also in the case of low-lying lands which are subject to inundation; and again, it was also laid down that the transplantation of the land should proceed from the tail-end of canals. These were the two chief rules that were published in the *Godavari District Gazette* in pursuance of the Government order referred to in this resolution. But, sir, these rules seem to be against the spirit and the conditions upon which re-settlement rates were introduced in the Godavari district. Whatever the period of transplantation may be, the period of harvest is the same. The later the transplantation, the poorer will be the crop on the land. At the re-settlement which was introduced in 1899, certain principles were adopted and in paragraph 2d of the final report of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. 3 Party, Godavari and Kistna, recorded in G.O. No. 212, Revenue, dated 7th April 1899. It is stated as follows:—

"In his scheme report Mr. Clerk proposed only two classes under wet and placed the irrigation of the whole delta in the first class with the exception of two villages in Tanuku, 22 in Chintavara, 21 in Narsimpur, 24 in Amalapuram, 6 in Yemugudem and all the 22

RESOLUTION AS RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER-SUPPLY 407
IN THE GODAVARI EASTERN AND CENTRAL DELTAS

2ND FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

villages in Eluru. He also proposed to allow on 12 other villages in the Amalapuram taluk a remission of the difference between the last and second class rates for certain uncompleted improvements were carried out. The provision of only two classes, however, for irrigation did not permit of sufficient allowance being made for defective drainage and irrigation of individual blocks of land and it was held by the Board that this allowance should be made up by lowering the classification of the rate let by increasing the number of irrigation classes. Accordingly, with reference to the instructions of the Board and of the Government in paragraph 25 and 31 of R.P. No. 34, dated 12th March 1906, and paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 400, dated 7th July 1909, the irrigation has now been graded into four classes and the classes have been determined with reference to lengthwise and drainage in detail of sources and individual blocks of land under them in consultation with the local officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments, special conferences being arranged for the purpose, at which the information in the classification record of the Settlement Department was checked with such further information as could be obtained from the Public Works and Revenue Departments as to improvements and changes, frequency of loss of crop, etc. At these conferences, a paper called "Irrigation Abstract" was also recorded for each village, detailing the classes assigned for its irrigation and the reasons for placing the irrigation of any block of land or from any channel in a lower class than the first. This information will be embodied in paragraph 9 of the descriptive memoir to be attached to the diptik register of each village, so that when specific defects are remedied, the lower class assigned to the irrigation may be raised, and enhanced rates imposed as contemplated by the Board and Government.

"From this it would appear that in the consolidated assessment introduced at the last re-assessment for the Godavari district, differential water-rates were imposed, taking into consideration the drainage facilities which the lands commanded. Now in the face of these conditions, if these rules are to be enforced and transplantation is to be made and strictly carried out from the tail-end of channels and to proceed upwards, the lands in the higher reaches which were classed as commanding special facilities of irrigation and drainage would not have all the advantage of early transplantation. That is one of the difficulties.

"Again, in the distribution of water from 15th June onwards, it is laid down that transplantation should proceed from the tail-end upwards. This is the matter that has given considerable difficulty to the ryots. These rules were published, as I said, late in the year and so during the present fall they would not affect the ryots at all; but, during the next transplantation season, there is every reason to apprehend that persons whose lands are situated in the higher reaches will not be able to carry on transplantation as early as they had been able to do all these years. Before the re-settlement of the district was introduced, and before the consolidated water-rate of assessment were also introduced, it was laid down in the rules for the Godavari delta for levying water-rate, that applications should ordinarily be admitted in the following order: (a) to applicants of water for two crops or one of sugarcane, etc., (b) to those who have received water longest, preference being given to those whose lands lie nearest the heads of channels. From this rule (b) it would appear that preference was being given to persons whose lands were situated nearest to the head of the channel; and on the consideration of the lands lying at the head of the channel, when the consolidated water assessment was introduced and also differential rates were introduced, the lands that happened to be at the higher reaches were naturally put under the first class and higher rates of water-tax were collected therefrom. Well, sir, in the Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas, differential water-rates are now introduced and the rates vary from Rs. 9-12-6 to Rs. 2-14-0. The lowest class of these lands paying only Rs. 2-10-0 are those that are in the lower tail-ends of channels and those which have no irrigation or drainage facilities. Now, if these lands are to be given the preference for transplantation to the lands which ought to be given preference, i.e., those which lie at the higher reaches of the channels and for which higher rates of water-tax are now being paid, the conditions upon which the settlement operations were conducted would be subverted; and it would be most significant that these people who are paying more water-tax than others should not be given facilities of early transplantation.

"Again, in paragraph 43 of the same report, it was clearly stated that these higher rates of water-tax were imposed specially in lands in the higher reaches because they were supposed to command greater facilities. Under these rules, it appears transplantation must proceed from tail-end upwards. If the transplantation is carried on, as it now being done, by dam planks or cross bunds before the 15th July, they will be considered as irregularly irrigated and penal rates will be imposed.

408 RESOLUTION AS RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER-SUPPLY
IN THE GODAVARI EASTERN AND CENTRAL DIVISIONS.

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; (2ND FEBRUARY 1916.
Sir Harold Stuart.)

If these rules have to be strictly carried out, they will certainly be against the spirit and conditions upon which the re-settlement rates were fixed and the persons whose lands lie at the higher reaches will suffer considerably. In paragraph 40 of the Deputy Commissioner's report referred to above, it is stated 'that variations in the rates are in conformity with the relative general value of the soils and the irrigation and drainage conditions in the taluks.' Now, such being the case, all facilities which the lands in the higher reaches have been commanding and are supposed to command and upon which these higher rates of water-tax were levied at the resettlement, will now lie at a great disadvantage. These matters were no doubt brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart when he last visited the Godavari district and complaints were made by the ryots that, if these rules were to be strictly enforced, persons whose lands were situated in the higher reaches of channels would suffer a great deal and that it would be a real hardship. Well, sir, it is no doubt the intention of the Government to ensure the simultaneous and equal distribution of water by the introduction of these pipes and to allow water to run to the lower reaches and to the left-ends of the channels without being obstructed in the middle. Since these channels are not retortified and since the conditions that are expected by the piping of these channels are not being realised, it is giving room for any number of complaints and great hardships. If these rules are to be enforced, the difficulties which the ryots have now been put to, will be considerably increased inasmuch as they will deprive them of transplantation in the proper season.

"Again, sir, with regard to the low-lying lands, there does not appear to be any list, and when reference was made to the Executive Engineer, he said that the list of these low-lying lands could not be made out, unless a list map were prepared. The list prepared up to 1907 may be supposed to be the list of the low-lying lands, and the list which was published in 1907 as the list of low-lying lands, is the list of lands which, for water apportionment purposes, are lands lying low in the tail-ends of channels and are given special treatment. Applications for water are received from such lands up to 31st August. These are the low-lying lands—those which are now supposed to be the low-lying lands referred to in the rule. But, whatever that may be, if this rule of planting on the ryots transplanting paddy beginning from the tail-ends of the channels and proceeding upwards be enforced, it will be a great hardship. I, therefore, request that these rules may either be kept in abeyance or suitably modified so as to remove all difficulties and hardships. With these words, I commend this resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"My Lord, I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Your Excellency, I am afraid I cannot agree with the honorable member of this resolution in his argument that these rules are at variance with the conditions under which the Godavari district was re-settled in 1895, nor with his recommendations to the Council that the rules should be held in abeyance. But I think I can meet the honorable gentleman's case by a modification of the rules, for they were not intended to introduce any new practice, but merely stated the practice in force for a very long period. I have had the records examined from 1880-81, long anterior to the re-settlement period. I have had the records there has been no change of practice and I am quite satisfied that the practice in the Godavari district has been to give water before the 15th June for seed-beds and no water was ordinarily given for transplantation before that date. But it sometimes happened, and it frequently happened, that there was a surplus of water after the requirements of the seed-beds had been met and the practice had been for that water to be given to these low-lying lands which were subject to submergence and therefore should be transplanted as early in the season as possible. Accordingly, in rule 2 of the latest rules, after saying that the water should be supplied first to the seed-beds, sugarcane and garden crops, which in the practice, we went on to say, 'namely I think, the balamunda the early transplantation of the low-lying lands which are liable to submergence after heavy rains.' I propose, your Excellency, to omit these words as they have perhaps given a claim to lands which we do not admit and which has never been recognised in the past. The rule will merely state the long-established practice that water will be supplied to seed-beds and sugarcane and garden crops."

RESOLUTIONS AS RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SUPPLY 429
IN THE GODAVARI EASTERN AND CENTRAL DELTAS AND LOCA-
TION OF THE SECOND-GRADE COLLEGE FOR CEDED DISTRICTS.

2nd FEBRUARY 1916.]

(*Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao;*
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar.)

"Then the next rule runs 'No water will be supplied for transplantation till June 15th except under rule 2.' I propose to alter that rule so, as to make it in agreement with rule 2 and also with the long established practice. It was then run as follows: 'Water will not ordinarily be supplied for transplantation until the 15th of June.' That has been the custom for many years. As a rule, water will not ordinarily be given before the 15th June, but sometimes it has been supplied even earlier than that, though there is no undertaking to give water before the 15th June. The rules, I admit, are not drawn with the precision of statutory rules and we have, in rule 7, such statements as that 'every endeavour must be made to convert each channel into one of continuous flow.' That is the aspiration, which we have always before us, and which the department is doing all it can to carry into effect. Similarly just before that rule it is stated that transplantation must proceed from the tail-ends of channels upwards. That did not imply that there was to be action on the part of officers as regards transplantation from the tail-end of channels upwards. What it meant was merely a statement of the natural fact. Water will flow down the channels without any obstruction up to the 15th July and there will be no cross-lands allowed. It will naturally flow to the tail-end lands if no cross lands are permitted. That is merely a statement of what would be the natural course of water in unobstructed flow. But I understood from my honourable friend, the Zamindar of Polimrao, that this has given rise to very considerable misgivings. I, therefore, propose to amend these words 'that transplantation must proceed from the tail-ends of channels upwards.'

"With these changes, your Excellency, I hope the Honourable Member will be satisfied and will be able to assure his constituents that we intend no change whatever. As a matter of fact, in this year, in the year just over, no change has been made from the practice which has been in force for a great many years. Perhaps with this assurance, the Honourable Member will be able to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I thank you, Sir, for the modification proposed. But I did not certainly mean that if there is any excess of water, it should not be given to low-lying lands before the 15th June. I did not want that such lands should not get water after the requirements of the mud-beds had been completed. I did not want ryots to be deprived of the benefit of any water, if there was water in the channels."

"With regard to transplantation, I am thankful to Government for having introduced that change, because it has given considerable satisfaction to the people as they were led to believe that these rules might be strictly enforced and that any endeavour on their part to transplant before that date might come under penal legislation and they might be harassed. I, therefore, thank the Government for these small modifications made and withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS TO LOCATION OF THE SECOND-GRADE COLLEGE
FOR CEDED DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"I got the Government Order since I sent up my resolution and, on reading it, I find I have not got a strong case to go upon. I therefore withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was then withdrawn:—

"XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to locate the college proposed for the Ceded districts at Bellary instead of at Anantapur."

418 RESOLUTION AS INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF
LANDHOLDERS IN TANJORE DISTRICT.

(Mr. Kananaya Acharigar.) [10th FEBRUARY 1916.]

RESOLUTION AS INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF
LANDHOLDERS IN TANJORE DISTRICT

The Hon'ble Shri Bahadur V. K. HANUMANTH ACHARIGAR:—“ I beg to move this resolution:—

“ XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to arrange for an inquiry being held into the economic condition of landholders in the Tanjore district and their capacity to bear additional land-taxes.”

“ Your Excellency, there is a general impression, at least on the part of Government officers and of the Government, that Tanjore is a rich district, that its landholders are prosperous and that they can be asked to bear additional taxation. Tanjore has frequently been referred to as the “ granary of Southern India.” I do not know how this impression has been caused. Probably, people as a superficial view consider that Tanjore, being a delta district, enriched by the floods of the Cauvery, with its fertilising silt, must be a rich district; and gentlemen who travel on the railway in the months of October, November and December see large expenses of green fields and think that it must be a very rich district. Curiously, when lists were prepared of landholders entitled to send a representative to this Council, Tanjore had about 600 voters and all the other districts had not got the same number, and that gives this impression. We do, in the Tanjore district, spend large sums of money in rewarding distinguished officials, including the head of the Presidency, and we have been recently collecting about a lakh of rupees for the Madras Hospital Ship. These expenses have probably given rise to the impression that our landholders are a rich people. I submit that these considerations are *a priori* and superficial. No doubt, the floods of the Cauvery are occasionally plentiful, but they fluctuate within large limits and we have several periods of drought. If we do not depend upon the rains of the north-east monsoon in the months of October, November and December, our crop would be very bad indeed. As regards silt, it is only the Cauvery and its main tributaries that bring silt; but, in the case of the thickets of Thattaroppandi, Mayavaram, and bhayah, there is not one particle of silt in the water we get. They are irrigated by what are called drainage channels. Those that travel by the railway only see the green fields, but they are never present when the harvest goes on, and I do not think any of these gentlemen own or cultivate one acre of land in Tanjore or elsewhere.

“ We do spend a large amount of money upon visitors, but it is because we want to receive them with the respect due to their high position. If we have collected a large amount in connection with the Hospital Ship, it is because we are anxious that the war should be brought to a successful conclusion. Every person in the Tanjore district is affected by it. The women wash their fire-boxes and they find that their prices have risen considerably. Our weavers cannot get those German dyes upon which they depended for such a long time; and when we go to the hospital, we are told that medicines cannot be given so freely as before, because there has been prohibition upon the import of such articles. Therefore though we do not send our children to the same extent to fight in the battle-fields of Europe, we are as much indirectly affected as others. We, therefore, want the war to cease to a successful conclusion very soon. The money has been collected from rich and poor, and those who went about making the collection, among whom I was one, represented to the people that, if they had no money, they might be content with two meals a day where they took three meals, and they readily responded and have given us a large sum of money. I think that is due to our loyalty and an erroneous impression ought not to prevail that we are a rich people. At any rate, that is the impression of Government. Our impression is entirely different. There are a few rich landholders; but the majority are very poor; they live from hand to mouth; and indebtedness is universal; and I may say, perhaps, there is not one landholder in the district who has not got some debt to pay.

“ Such being the case and opinion being so divergent, this must be settled one way or the other and I, therefore, recommend that an inquiry into the economic condition of landholders should be held. No doubt, Government will reply that an economic

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LANDHOLDERS IN TANJORE DISTRICT.

22nd February 1916.

(Mr. Ramaswami Salarigari.)

Inquiry is part of the re-settlement operation and that that is a necessary preliminary. I submit that the inquiry made by settlement officers is a very inadequate inquiry. I have examined the inquiry made at the North Arcot settlement. I find reference is made to the ease with which the land-revenue is collected, because the number of cases in which properties were attached and sold for arrears of payment is very small. That is because we are a loyal people, who know also that the Government have got the power to screw the last pice out of us. If the Government proceed against land, they will find the difficulty; but Government officers and the village menials proceed against moveables and they lay hold upon any article of value, as it is found very inconvenient to proceed against the lands. This is the reason why assessment is paid so easily, but it does not show that it sits lightly on the people.

"Then, it is said that increase of population is a sign of prosperity. It may be a sign of prosperity in a country newly settled or so a country which has been devastated by war, such as the one we have now in the West. But, in most cases, increase of population brings a larger number of people amongst whom the existing means of livelihood have to be distributed. Population increases very largely among the lower classes amongst whom there is a large amount of idleness and they go merely to increase the misery. If increase in population were accompanied by a corresponding increase in the area of cultivation, it might possibly be put up with; but, in no case has the increase in cultivation been proportionate. All good lands have been brought under the plough and lands newly cultivated are very poor and the yield is very low.

"Reference is made, again, to the improvement in communications. It does increase the price of grain products, but it increases the price of all other commodities as well; and I do not know whether the landholder is really benefited. In the Madras Re-settlement Report, reference was made to the high selling value of land. I have pointed out, with regard to this on many occasions in this Council, that this is due to land being regarded as the only safe means of investment. Our confidence in financial undertakings has been rarely shaken in the past, and there is a pecuniary of commercial instinct, and Government have made no efforts to create or foster commercial undertakings. To me, it appears that the high price of land is due to the labourers returning to the country with savings. They want to invest them upon land and they therefore, offer fancy prices. But if they invest all their money upon land, they soon find that they have burned their fingers and that it is time for them to sell; but meanwhile, there are other people attracted to the land as rats are attracted to fire and they burn themselves.

"Reference has been made to the less value of land. It is true that, in some favourable localities, people who have saved money in Government service, or in lucrative professions, purchase land. They do not cultivate the land themselves. As there are a large number of labourers, seeking employment, they are able to obtain high terms. The figures supplied by Government are figures found in the lease-deeds, but if you examine the actual position, you will find that the whole amount is not realised. I am perfectly willing that all these intermediary landlords may be taxed as much as you please; but what I say, is that you must not place upon all landholders the same burden that you place upon these people.

"For these reasons, I consider that the economic inquiry made by settlement officers is not a proper inquiry. I suggest that a proper inquiry be made, that a special officer should be appointed to go into the district and that he should examine a number of villages of each taluk. He should examine the condition of all landholders, rich or small, see whether they have any surplus, after paying Government revenue out after paying their labourers—for even the poorest cultivator has to employ labourers twice in the year in transplanting paddy seedlings and in harvesting,—whether this surplus is sufficient for him for the maintenance of his family in comfort, for building a decent house, for clothing the members of his family and for generally improving their condition. Is it sufficient for improving land by purchasing manure? It has been the stock argument of Government that on the case of poor landholders, if the income from their land is not sufficient, they have other means of income. This special officer will inquire what are the other means of earning, which are open to landholders, whether they can obtain work on the lands

(Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Kousa Pillai;
Mr. Cardew.)

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of their richer neighbours. To me it appears that they cannot obtain labour, because when the rich neighbours want the labourer, the poor labourer has to work upon his own lands; nor can he migrate to towns, because he cannot leave his lands behind. The special officer will also have to find out whether capital has been frightened away by taxation of improvements. Government profess not to tax improvements, but, whether it is possible that they have not taxed improvements, in all cases, he will have to inquire. He should also inquire whether there is difficulty in finding labourers, because labourers emigrate, or because they are lured away from their legitimate work in their villages by favourable legislation on behalf of planters.

"Another point is how far landholders are indebted and what are the causes of the debt, whether the payment of revenue to Government is one of the causes, and can this indebtedness be diminished, and finally, whether there is any margin for payment of the increased land-tax. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew pointed out that, because Government did not take the same proportion of income as indicated by the prices, they have something. The special officer will see whether that is correct, whether the landholder gets more income from his produce, whether he has not to spend more upon other things and whether he is really benefited by this rise in prices. Your Excellency, when the District Association of Tanjore put this question before your Excellency at Tanjore, your Excellency was pleased to say that the settlement was ten years ahead and that the Government of the day would take the necessary steps. I find, your Excellency, that there are only eight years more. If a special officer is appointed, he will have to make an inquiry. It will take one or two years. Then he has to write a report, which has to be referred to the Board of Revenue and which has to be considered by your Excellency's Government, by the Government of India and probably by the Secretary of State. All this will mean time, because every one of us knows that the Government machinery does not move as fast as we desire it to do. Instead of leaving this question to be dealt with in time, your statesmanship will look far ahead. I do not ask for the time-honoured scheme of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials—I have every faith in the honesty and *bona fides* of Englishmen, if they are brought face to face with facts, and I am, therefore, satisfied with an inquiry by an official. But when I sent this resolution, your Excellency's Government were pleased to alter it. I said 'a competent officer with a sympathetic mind'; but it was altered. It gives me hope that your Excellency's Government will probably be pleased to depute a non-official to hold the inquiry, and if this is done, we shall have greater confidence. I appeal to all members on the Government side that what I ask is only an act of justice. I appeal to all my friends on the non-official side, because, though this question has been brought up in connection with Tanjore, it affects all other districts, and I hope they will give me their support. In short I hope that this resolution will be accepted unanimously."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kousa Pillai:—"I beg to cordially second the resolution of my honourable friend. He knows all about it, as he had served the Government as one of its Settlement officers. He had committed faults as a Government officer and he is now on the people's side; he would rectify the injustice done by the Settlement officers. I hope the Government will accept his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"Your Excellency, I must first draw the attention of the honourable member of this resolution to a misstatement of fact in his remarks. He pointed out correctly that this resolution was almost in the same terms as the address that was submitted to your Excellency during your Excellency's tour in Tanjore. He then said that your Excellency had replied that there were ten years more before the re-settlement and that the Government of the day would take steps. But, as a matter of fact, the case is quite different. It was the District Association which said 'Your Excellency may be aware that it was twenty years since the land was settled in that district and following the existing practice, in ten years more another revision would take place'; that is to say, the District Association stated inaccurately when the re-settlement is due. Your Excellency said, 'I find it is some years before the present settlement expires,' thereby revealing the inaccuracy of stating that it is ten years to the re-settlement whereas it is only eight years. The inaccuracy, therefore, rests on the District Association and not upon your Excellency's reply."

RESOLUTION RE INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF
LANDHOLDERS IN TANJORE DISTRICT.

2ND FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. Gordon.)

"As regards the merits of this resolution, I think the speech of the Honourable Member must have convinced every one who has listened to it its absolute intrinsic incompatibility with any reasonable person's view. He has told us, for instance, that in this impoverished district of Tanjore, where you see green fields at one time of the year, the harvest, afterwards, is nothing. He told us that they emigrated largely to the war fund because they wanted to see the war ended, and could not get their dyas. He said that they had to spend large sums on visitors, because they were so hospitable. It may be quite true they are hospitable and liberal and so on but surely these are not serious reasons for asking us to make an economic inquiry into the present state of the cry of the Tanjore district. I really fail to find any other reason that was brought forward. The settlement of Tanjore will become due in seven or eight years. When that falls due, an inquiry will be made in accordance with the rules of the Re-settlement Manual into the economic condition of the district. The Honourable Member, so far as I understood him, asks that we should make an inquiry now. If that inquiry is intended to be useful for re-settlement operations seven years hence, it is quite clear that it would have no such result, because in seven years conditions may change materially, prices may advance further or may fall back. The facts that are collected now will be quite out of date seven or eight years hence. To make an inquiry now for the purpose of re-settlement operations in 1923 would clearly be premature. I submit, your Excellency, every Honourable Member of this Council must see that it cannot answer any useful purpose to make an inquiry in 1916 as to what will be the state of things in 1923. If however it is merely to clear up the question whether Tanjore is a Government district or not, I think we shall most of us be quite ready to retain our opinions on this subject until 1923 and let it be cleared up then. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar said that the prevalent impression as to the wealth of Tanjore due to the tenant who sees green fields, or due to the large subscriptions, ought not to be allowed to go on. He said that the question as to the wealth of Tanjore must be settled one way or the other. But I think we are quite content to retain this opinion without having a special economic inquiry made in regard to it.

"Now in regard to the re-settlement inquiry when it does come, is not the Honourable Member a little bit hard to please? Some years ago—I was only talking of events that happened in the lifetime of the present Council—Government were asked to publish re-settlement reports in advance in order that there may be time for people to give holes in them. Government agreed to that; they duly published the reports and placed them on the Editors' Table. That was the first concession made. Then it was complained that in regard to the Re-settlement Reports of the Chittoor and North Arcot districts, no sufficient amount of data was supplied as regards the losses, sale deeds and indebtedness. Accordingly when we came to the Madras re-settlement, we tried to supply all the information we could, hundreds of deeds were examined; we gave all the information obtainable, but the honourable member of this resolution brushed the information aside and said that we were saving the seed of discontent and probably of revolution. Then came another resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. He asked for a public inquiry; he asked that the inquiry made by a re-settlement officer should be 'public'. After a debate, which will be within the recollection of most Honourable Members of this Council, and after much consideration as to the working of the resolution, Government accepted it. We provided that the inquiry should be public and that notice should be given and that there should be full opportunity for everybody to come forward and give any information, and that all the information supplied would be considered. The only result of such a concession is that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar now says that there is no use in any such inquiry and that there should be a special officer appointed seven years in advance to make an inquiry. That certainly does seem to run out a reasonable return for all the promises and the efforts that Government have made.

"Again it does seem a little hard on other districts that this impoverished district of Tanjore should claim this particular privilege of being given a special officer with a sympathetic mind and all the rest of it. It is hard to see why it should be for Tanjore alone. All the districts that come up for re-settlement before Tanjore—South Arcot, Bellary and Vinayapattam—they have got a far better chance to have a

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special inquiry at once and more immediate necessity for a sympathetic officer to inquire into their condition and state than Tanjore, which will not come up for re-actment in another seven or eight years.

"In conclusion, I may just mention one or two facts about this district. We did make a little inquiry a year or two ago as to some things in the district,—not on account of subscriptions to war funds but for our own satisfaction. We have got a few facts about lease-deeds in the district, some details about 156 lease-deeds in the Kumbakonam, Chidambaram and Mayavaram taluks. We find in these taluks the impoverished landholders get on an average five times the Government assessment. That, I should have thought, was a fairly satisfactory position for the Tanjore district. When we find a considerable number of the lease-deeds providing for five times the assessment I think the landholder ought to be satisfied as he is supposed to get only half the net produce of the land. When we come to investigate these matters a little more closely in 1924, these Honorable Members of this Council who may be still happy enough to be here will, I trust, see how erroneous of the prosperity of Tanjore. For the present, I think we have fair indications of the state of things there; all the facts have been admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar. I regret very much that I cannot hold out any hope at all that the Government will accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHETAMBARATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I may at once say that I was neither in complete agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar nor with the reply which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has given with reference to the resolution. It is certainly a fact that the condition not only of the Tanjore district but of every district in the Province, really merits an economic inquiry once in a decade or so; and particularly the agricultural classes who form about 90 per cent of the entire population. Amongst as they do such a vast majority, do require a careful study of their conditions every now and then. I, for one, am convinced that such an inquiry will certainly disabuse the minds not only of our paternal Government but of every on-looker that conditions are different, far different really from what they appear to be on the surface. If I am not able to permit further the subject of the resolution, it is not because that I believe I have not facts to prove that conditions are really far different from what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has painted to us today, but because I believe that at this stage it will not serve any useful purpose. Under these circumstances, I beg to enter a protest against the very luminous picture which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has drawn of the Tanjore agriculturist and end with the observation that conditions do require an inquiry, if not this year, perhaps some time hence, and that such an inquiry will prove not only to the satisfaction of the landholder but to the very Honourable Member who has spoken today in such glowing terms, that the condition of the agriculturist is far otherwise than what we and he should desire it to be and it certainly deserves to be looked into and improved in every respect."

The Hon'ble P. B. B. V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry I made a mistake of fact to which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has referred. I had not the "Hindu" with me, when I began my speech and I fully accept the blame in regard to the District Association. I think I may have the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew on my part that he has not understood me correctly. I referred to certain insignificant aspects, leaving the impression that Tanjore is a rich district. I referred to certain incidents in connection with it. I have no objection whatever to this inquiry being held in any district in which re-settlement operations are going to be undertaken. I mentioned Tanjore, because I represent the people of Tanjore and they asked me to put this resolution before this Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew thinks that the proper time for making an inquiry is when a re-settlement is undertaken. I have been occasioned that the settlement officer is not the proper officer; the inquiry which I want is not an inquiry to recommend what rates of re-settlement should be collected, but it is to find out whether we are capable of paying any more land revenue."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew pointed out that because in the Madras settlement report, certain additional statistics that were required were furnished, I wound up my speech with the expression 'sowing the seed of discontent.' I did not say that because Government furnished the statistics discontent would take place. But what

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Mr. Srinivasa Sastri*)

I said was that in spite of the very reasonable argument put before them, if they still increased the assessment by 25 per cent, that would be the result. I do not think I have any reason to differ from the statement which I then made. As a loyal citizen of this Presidency, and of India, I considered it my duty to warn Government against the action which they were taking. This debate shows to me that the view point from which European officers regard Indian questions has not at all changed though we have heard so much of the angle of vision being shifted. With regard to questions of opinion, I can very well understand it. But when I say that there is divergence of opinion on a question of fact and I ask for an inquiry, if an inquiry is not to be held I can only infer that the strength of the bureaucracy is very great indeed."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT** :—" Does the honourable gentleman wish to press his resolution ? "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" Yes."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT** :—" I just wish to say a few words. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will agree with me that nobody would dream of depriving from the personal and private generosity and the liberality of the people of the Tanjore district any deduction to their disadvantages, that merits a discussion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" I only stated that there might be."

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT** :—" I only wish to assure the honourable gentleman, I am sure we all recognise that the personal aspect of this question has to be kept apart from the public aspect."

The resolution was then put and lost.

**RESOLUTION RE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN GOVERNMENT GIRLS'
SCHOOL, TRIPPLICANE**

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—" Your Excellency, the resolution which I now put before the Council reads—

" **XVIII.** This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in modification of the system in vogue in the Government girls' school, Tripplivane, to which reference was made in question and answer 188 at the last meeting of the Council, instruction in non-language subjects in the third and lower forms be given through the medium of the pupils' vernacular, as required in rule 69 of the Madras Educational Rules."

" Your Excellency, I am the Council a word or two of explanation as to why such a small matter, regarding the medium of instruction in a single school, should be brought up for the judgment of this Council. In the first place, I think this is a matter rather typical of the class of cases that might grow up and that the practice in Tripplivane, which I consider, wrong, might soon, inasmuch as it is conducted under the aegis of Government, extend to other schools as well and thus cause a deterioration in education. Secondly, your Excellency, I am also fortified by the precedent established in the year 1914, when my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivas passed a resolution regarding that the practice of teaching pupils in their vernacular should, instead of being confined to the third and lower forms, be extended to all the forms in the high schools. On that occasion we sought for an extension of this principle, and I think both the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas and his adherents should be now particularly concerned to find that instead of any advance in that principle, we are confronted with a possibility of its being rejected with the sanction of Government even in the lower standards. The present rule of the department, I must state briefly, is this : That in forms below the third and including the third, all pupils should, in all vernacular schools, both Government and other, receive instruction through their own vernacular. This was found necessary about sixteen years ago in conformity with the results of experience gained both here and elsewhere in India. In the beginning

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I happen in goodness which I do not exactly know, the practice had been fairly common of teaching children even from the lowest standard through the medium of English. The results were found everywhere to be unsatisfactory. In Bengal and Bombay and in other parts of India, the system which now prevails in Madras had been adopted some years previously. In Bombay, all instruction below the third form is given only through the vernacular, English being only a second language. I remember till very recently in the Calcutta University even papers in the Matriculation examination could be set and answered by the pupils in Bengalee as well as in English.

"We ourselves found the practice to be disastrous to the efficiency of education in the lower standards. I will not refer to the despatch of 1854 issued by Sir Charles Wood, as it was on the former edition quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas; nor will I refer to other old opinions and authorities in favour of the system now in vogue. I will, therefore, before I plunge into the condition of the Triplicane girls' school, refer to two or three opinions which I have taken from authorities whom the Council will acknowledge, as quite modern. The first authority which I will put to you is that of Dr. Markham who is Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, besides being the Principal of one of the largest colleges in that part of the country. He says 'Further, the study of a variety of subjects through a very imperfectly understood foreign tongue is bound to be a slow, laborious and bewildering process.' Mr. Leo Warner, whose authority in this matter will not be questioned anywhere, says 'But I trace both these defects, among other causes, to the absence of sound vernacular curricula. Under the present system, a boy is taken from the cradle to school, where, before he has an idea of his own which he can adequately express in his native language, he is put upon English.' The next authority is that of the great Veterinary, Lord Hardinge. Speaking at the opening of the Veterinary College in North India, His Excellency said:—

'I have been particularly interested to learn that the main course of study is conducted in the vernacular, while English is the language of the post-graduate course. There is more than one school of thought as to whether the medium of instruction in our higher educational institutions should be English or the vernacular, but I think few will be found to question the wisdom of the policy adopted here, for many of those who are more suited by their home surroundings for a useful veterinary career, have neither the time nor the inclination to become versed in western culture, and it is hardly open to question that it must be far easier for them to imbibed a knowledge of veterinary science when imparted in their own tongue than if it was compressed by the mysticism of a foreign language. On the other hand, post-graduate courses necessitate the study of a wider range of literature, and there are always reasons for their being conducted in English.'

"The last authority that I will take in this—I have quoted only those that will go down with members of Government and others who habitually think with them—the last authority I will quote is that of a local gentleman of eminence who delivered the most recent Convocation address in our University, one I take it, who is not unfamiliar in this Council or in this Province: 'The wonder to me is not that so many fail but that so many succeed; for the great majority of you have been compelled to receive your education through the medium of a foreign language. This opens up a subject on which men much more competent than I am to form a sound opinion hold divergent views, but it seems to me very difficult to believe that twenty-four million Telugu and eighteen million Tamil can receive all but the elementary stages of education through the medium of English. You cannot change the mother tongue of populations of that magnitude, and progress in the diffusion of education must be very seriously hampered, if all teaching in the higher classes is to be given in a foreign language. So much effort must be expended on trying to understand the language of the teacher that there is little energy left for grasping the substance of the lessons, and such a system of education strikes the lay observer as not only unscientific in method and results, but wasteful of valuable years—years when the youthful mind is most open to impressions and receptive of ideas. English must, of course, always occupy a most prominent place in the curriculum of schools and colleges, for it would be an evil day indeed

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for India if her doors seemed to be flung wide open to the glowing and shining influences of English literature, rich in noble ideas and glowing with aspiration to noble deeds.

"Now it would be futile to refer to the opinions of other people in comparison with these. I will, therefore, pass on now to consider what, precisely, takes place in the Triplicane Girls' school. At the last Council, I put a question regarding the subject, to which I received a somewhat careful answer, but I am afraid that the answer is in places incorrect. The answer suggested that, at present in the Triplicane Girls' school, instruction is given in standards lower than the third through the medium of the pupils' vernacular. That I have ascertained is not a fact; from the infant standard upwards, the whole instruction is given in English. In the second place, the assertion was made or suggested in the answer that the parents of the girls or at least a great majority, desire that this system should be followed. I do not assert that there may be no foundation for it whatever, but I have found, I have ascertained, that there are a great many parents of intelligent, who know these matters quite as much as most of us do here, that there are a great many of such parents who do not desire and who have not asked that the present system should be insisted on should be continued. Let us all bear one thing in mind, and that is, that nobody objects to the teaching of English. I will go so far as to say that I would allow in the Triplicane Girls' school, as a sort of concession to existing prejudices, I would allow the departmental rule that no English should be taught in standards lower than the third, to be violated. Let English be taught as a language from the lowest standard upwards, we are all anxious that our girls should learn English and as much of it as possible; but we are by no means anxious that this result should be obtained by denying to them the sound education, the sound knowledge, that may be conveyed in such subjects as history, geography and arithmetic, if they were taught on reasonable principles through their own vernacular instead of through a foreign language in which, the many authorities I have quoted are convinced, there are systems which the infant mind cannot grasp. Why should this state of things be perpetuated in the Triplicane Girls' school? What is there especially in the Triplicane girls or in their parents that they should desire in that school conditions which elsewhere are emphatically condemned? I am unable to answer this question. I have been enquiring for some days, and I have been unable to find any one who can render me an explanation as to why this peculiar state of things should be set up in Triplicane of all places.

"I have been told, however, that this system has been found to work well in practice. True Excellence, it is easy to make this assertion, but it is not possible to prove it in the way in which it should be proved if it is to have any force at all. You should prove that the results obtained, namely, the proficiency in English which a little girl acquires when she is ten or eleven in the Triplicane school, cannot be acquired if history, geography and arithmetic were taught through the vernacular instead of through English. I take it that the teachers in that school pay very particular attention to English. I went to the school once, and I am able to say that the construction and organisation and management are all thoroughly desirable; everything is creditable to the authorities that conduct the school. But here is a system which requires to be examined in the light of rational principles of education which have not been hitherto challenged, so far as I know. The desire of parents that their children should learn as much English as possible is natural; everything must be done to encourage it. I have read a story of South Africa where all schools teach both Dutch and English on equal lines; once a Scotch parent rushed into the school in great excitement and demanded why her little girl should have been put to the indignity of wearing a wooden collar round her neck. The answer turned out to be simply this: that in their great anxiety to learn English as quickly as possible both the Dutch and other girls when they went to school had made a little rule—that when they went to the play-ground they should talk only in English as their medium of conversation and if any one broke the rule, the punishment should be the wooden collar. Our girls in Triplicane, I take it, may do that and may go through some discipline like that. But what need is there that they should be taught these non-language subjects, history, geography and arithmetic, which open their minds to the gate-way of knowledge—what need is there, that ever these should be taught in

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English? I will tell the Council one or two things to show that this way of dealing with the subjects is productive of harm, and is capable of being carried so far that the result may be very injurious to the children's minds. I have a note-book of which I have brought a copy here, with which I will not trouble the Council unless my statements are challenged—I have seen two or three note-books of these children and I find that these children take down all kinds of things in astronomy, botany, and geography, in language which it is difficult to make out with all kinds of phonetic and other spellings, with grammatical mistakes which it would be a wonder to see. Why is this? It is because the children have not yet grasped the English language at all, but before they have done so, an attempt is made to convey information to them through that language. The result is, taking a child from a Triplicane Girls' school of the third standard and taking a boy from a boys' school who has had the same instruction, you will find that, while there is great advantage which the girl enjoys in talking English, she is woefully backward in arithmetic, history and geography, she has no accurate ideas on these subjects, while the boy coming from the boys' school is a good deal ahead in these respects. This certainly should not be permitted. After all, the school life of the girl is not very long. If the school life of the girl is carefully economized, I for one would say 'Give the girls during the few brief years that they spend at school as much of this educative knowledge as possible in as clear and in as impressive a way as possible; by all means, combine with it as much facility to talk English as you can, but do not, in the name of sound education, teach them everything through the medium of English.'

"Your Excellency, I have only one or two things more to say. We have found very recently that even in the lower standards, attempts have been made in the case of some of the advanced boys' schools to take the children through a scheme of what is known as "conventional lessons," when ordinary subjects of interest are taken up, upon which the boys are likely to have some ideas, and the teacher talks to them for certain hours in the week on such subjects only in English and the boys are made to talk to each other under his guidance in English. The result is a wonderful facility in the talking of English even in the early stages. I deny that it is quite enough. The fact that our girls know more English and can talk better English than boys is not due to the fact that they are taught history, geography and arithmetic in English, but because English is taught more carefully, because the teachers talk to them in English themselves, because the children talk to each other in English, so far as these conventional lessons are concerned. I understood that the Director of Public Instruction has received during the last few days a petition from a number of influential parents in Triplicane who say that, while they want their girls to learn English as much as possible, they do not want that for this end their instruction in ordinary subjects like history, geography and arithmetic, should be made to suffer.

"Having said so much, I think I ought, so far as to the department, under the protection of which apparently this experiment is carried on in Triplicane, to say that there may be difficulties in changing this at once. One thing is this: that the Triplicane Girls' school has been shut out, as it were, as an offshoot of the figures Training school. It is probably therefore the heritage, which consumes the operations in Triplicane, a heritage acquired from old associations with figures. It may take time to break, it may probably involve a change in the personnel of the teaching staff. Whatever that can be, it can be only temporary. Then the other difficulty I will mention is probably the want of teachers who can talk Tamil and Telugu, in a conversational style with the children. I am not quite sure that it will, not be possible to find teachers who can instruct children in English and at the same time in vernacular, in the non-language subjects, wherever it is necessary. But, if that is the difficulty, I should like to know how far it has been felt, how first attempts have been made to overcome it. It is hard that, for the sake of a certain class of teachers who have got to be employed, the needs of the children should be overlooked or even subordinated.

"There is a third difficulty which may be put forward, but which I hope will not be put forward on this occasion. I quite remember that, when I had amongst others to introduce this present plan that Government enjoined upon us all, of instruction through the vernacular in all forms below the third—I am quite sure that all the managers in Madras were up in arms against the department, especially the

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managers of the biggest and most prosperous schools in Madras. They came forward and said 'If you ask us to teach history, geography and arithmetic through the vernacular, we should be driven to employ teachers who could teach both Tamil and Telugu. At present we do not care to know what the second language of the master is. Hereafter, we should have a Tamil section of the boys and a Telugu section of the boys, in the first form, into which boys will be put according to their vernaculars.' It had to be done by all managers, because the department said 'This is a reform which we want to effect. We will allow no considerations of economy to stand in the way of efficiency of instruction.' All managers had to follow that reform introduced by the department and they had to open a section for the Tamil boys and another for the Telugu boys. Can Government plead that they are unable to find funds for opening a Tamil and Telugu section in Triplicane? If there are not enough children to go into the Telugu section, it would not be very difficult to find other means for that. My honourable friend Mr. Rameshchandra Rao has got certain figures which, perhaps he will place before this Council and, it would appear from them that in certain classes there is a sufficient strength in Telugu to form a class by itself, while Canarese or Malayalam can scarcely form a class by itself. But that is a difficulty which all managers have to overcome. What do we do in a place like Tanjore where there are Canarese people? There are children there of the Canarese officers of Government who go to settle there and who cannot allow their children to be left behind; and what happens in Madras and Trichinopoly where there are always a few boys whose vernacular is different from that of the locality? These difficulties should not really stand in the way of a sound system of instruction being inaugurated. These exceptional cases should not be made to confuse the issue. If hard cases make bad law in the realm of legislation, let it extend to education, let us not, for the sake of a few girls, spoil the education of the whole lot. At any rate, the Canarese girls will find it convenient to learn everything through Telugu and the Malayalam girls through Tamil, and it is surely better than that all the girls should be forced to learn things through English even in the lowest standard.

"There is only one thing more that I would say before I recommend this resolution to the judgment of the Council and that is, I specially beseech the Council not to repeat the charge which is usually made that we do not want English to be learnt, or that we do not want our girls to learn English in the lower classes, or to talk English freely. What we want is another thing, besides, for which provision is not at present made."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I second this resolution. In doing so, I cannot usefully add anything to the admirable and lucid speech which my honourable friend has made both as to the underlying principles which he wishes to raise in regard to this matter and also in regard to the general policy of adopting the vernacular as a medium of instruction. Having heard a great deal of complaint on this matter, I thought the best thing I could do was to arrange to visit this institution a few days ago. I must say, from all that I have seen and heard from the Inspectress, and from the superintendent who kindly showed me over the institution, having spent two hours in the institution, I must endorse, everything that my honourable friend said as regards the earnestness, the efficiency, and the zeal of the staff that are running the institution. But the point that I was very much puzzled about was that some rules of the department which have been enforced upon aided institutions have been neglected in this institution. In the first place, my honourable friend has referred to some facts and figures. I have here a statement which the Superintendent has been good enough to furnish me with and I find that as usual in Madras, which is a bi-lingual district, there is the difficulty in the composition of classes. Honourable Members will find that, in this institution, in the infant standard there are girls over two hundred in number whose vernacular is Tamil and fifty-eight Telugu girls; there are also girls who have Mahasthi and Canarese as their vernacular. This is the state of things so far as the infant standard is concerned; and yet it is a feature of the institution that there are no separate classes organised even at this stage of their education, and the medium of instruction is the language of the teacher which is either Tamil or Telugu, and my surprise was that these children are getting on as well as they are doing. Of course, in this stage of their instruction, there is only one period of English and the rest of the instruction is imparted in the

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vernacular; that depends very much upon the vernacular of the teacher and all these girls who talk Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Canara pick up what they can. I do not desire to bring a charge against the department, but that is the state of things to be found in this institution.* I then again, my Lord, in the other three forms, first, second and third, it has been stated to me that it is desired that the knowledge of English of the girls requires strengthening during the short period of their stay at school and that is one of the main considerations which induced the institution to adopt English as the medium of instruction in one-language subjects in which my honourable friend has referred. But there has been some just criticism and complaint that this policy has resulted in the girls themselves not being able to pick up such subjects as are taught on account of the language difficulty, and even there it is impossible to consider the arrangements satisfactory, because, even if this system of media of instruction through vernaculars be adopted, it is impossible in the existing state of things unless classes are recognised and separate teachers who know the separate vernaculars are employed—it is impossible to carry on this idea, as the institution is now organised. "In the first form, there are girls who talked all these four vernaculars; in the second also, similarly there were girls who talked Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canara, so that, your Excellency, if the ideal of the department which has been set up for adoption for all the aided institutions is to be adopted, I should think the Tripunjavu Girls' School would have to be reorganised in order to carry out these ideas. There is also another complication and that is there are training classes where the language of the pupil teachers who are to be trained has added much to the difficulties of the situation. We find, on going into the facts, that there are teachers whose vernacular is Tamil, and teachers whose vernacular is Telugu having come from the various parts of the country for training. So that I am only wishing to bring these facts to the notice of the Honourable Members to show that these are the facts which I have been able to ascertain for myself by an inspection of the school. I trust that this resolution would focus the attention of the Government with reference to the exact position of the institution and would lead to the results which my honourable friend so much desires. As I have said, and as he himself said, this resolution need not at all be taken as a reflection on the management. Miss Lynch, the Inspector, informed me that, as far as she herself was concerned, she did not see why the vernacular should not be tried to some extent in the first and second and third forms of this institution. Whether that expression of opinion is one which the Hon'ble Mr. Store would endorse or not I do not know.

"Another factor which has contributed somewhat to the misapprehension of the question is the fact that there is no visitors' committee for this institution, a committee of parents residing in the locality who need not interfere with the internal management of the institution but who would place their views as to courses of study and instruction before the proper authorities. I think, my Lord, that a visitors' committee would be of great help in solving this question. As Miss Lynch herself stated to me, the curricula are more or less tentative and the institution is on its trial. Therefore, I am particularly anxious to remove any impression that we are trying to pull down this institution by offering adverse criticism—we do not want to question its efficiency or reputation—but at the same time, this is a matter which must be attended to, and I am particularly impressed with the necessity of a visitors' committee of parents to help the growth of this really useful and most interesting institution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. Store:—"Your Excellency, I would ask the Council to turn for one moment to the last sentence of the resolution proposed which is, 'as required in rule 67 of the Madras Educational Rules.' I wish to point out that rule 67 of the Madras Educational Rules refers back to the rule 65, at any rate, that rule which says that, except with the permission of the inspector, vernacular should be used up to the third form for the teaching of what are called non-language subjects. What is being done now in the Tripunjavu Girls' School with the exception which I shall mention shortly, is precisely what is enjoined in these rules, that is to say, the permission of the Inspector has been obtained for teaching these subjects in English. I mention this rather to emphasise the point because I think it is very desirable that it should not be publicly supposed that in this school, the departmental rules are being violated. I regret to say, however, that in the answer that was given in the

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Concerned the other day which was of course, simply based upon what the Inspectress had told me, there has been a mis-statement which has been pointed out, that children in standards below the third were being taught in English. The Inspectress tells me that that was due to the misconception on the part of teachers, to the misunderstanding of her orders or to the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out her orders, but she has assured me that that particular defect in the working of the school shall not be allowed to continue.

"Now, Sir, with regard to the main points at issue, the Honourable Member who moved this resolution began by discussing the general question as to the language in which it is desirable that boys and girls at school should be taught. He laid down the proposition that, in the earlier stages of instruction, the vernacular ought to be used. I am not going to controvert that, but I should just like to remark as he has instanced Bombay, that my opinion is, judged by the results, the vernacular ought to be used. There is no question that so far as the knowledge of English goes and the facility in speaking English goes, Bombay is a good deal behind this Presidency, and if you take the standards of their University examinations and college work, I do not see that there is the smallest evidence that, as regards the knowledge of what are called school and university subjects, they are at the smallest degree as advanced as us. I do not think that anything I have seen in Bombay really proves that their system of very carefully confining instruction in subjects to the vernacular till the third form or, what is equivalent to the third form, is so very much better than ours.

"Now, Sir, coming to the special case in point, the case of the Triplicane girls' school, the Honourable Member who has spoken, both of them have acknowledged that they consider this to be a well-organised, well-taught school, and I would go a good deal farther, I have recently visited the school and I have come to the conclusion that it is a very exceptionally well-organised and well-taught school. Girls' schools, for some reason or another, are always in a general way better than boys' schools, and I think this Triplicane school is pre-eminent amongst girls' school, as far as my knowledge of them goes. I particularly of course required some this matter of English, and the first thing I have to say is that the English in that school is extraordinarily good. I went into the fourth standard, consisting of girls just promoted from the third standard and so it would be really the third standard,—I found in that third standard they really understood me quite well. They were asked questions by the teacher about history stories, they were asked questions and they answered the teacher's questions, they also answered with me with quite a degree of facility. I went into the first form which is next above the fourth standard, and there I had practical conversation with the girls in which all of them joined on quite a variety of subjects ranging from the connection between par cent and per annum and Anne Damer and calculating up to mathematics and submarines. They could understand me perfectly, they could also answer me freely. I went to the third form and in that form they were writing essays of an extraordinarily poetic quality. One was particularly poetic. It was about the sea. They said that the girl who wrote it was almost a poet. I venture to say that these essays are quite as good as are those of boys of the sixth form generally. It is only occasionally you find a boy in the sixth form who could write such an essay as that one which I was referring to as the one of poetic talent. Therefore, so far as the knowledge of English goes, the proof of the pudding is certainly in the Triplicane school, they manage to get the girls to a real knowledge of English to quite an extraordinary manner. Now, as regards their general knowledge, as I said before, as regards the first form where I had this conversation, I cannot for a moment admit that the general knowledge of these girls was at all behind what you find in the boys of the first form in boys' schools. I did take the trouble to compare it with the English of a boys' school, because I went the next day or shortly after, to the Teachers' College. I took the first form in English and I certainly can say with great positiveness that the knowledge of the first form boys in the Teachers' College is certainly below that of the first form in the girls' school in English. I did not make any specific attempt to find out the difference, but, as regards the general knowledge possessed by these pupils, I may say that we did have some conversation in the first form in Bombay about the organisation of the army. The subject was "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

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The boys began to talk of the General's orders to the Light Brigade to march. Some of them were in doubt whether they were on horseback or not. But so far as the grasp of the underlying realities of that poem went, I must say it was not particularly good. My opinion, therefore, is that, judged by results, the girls of the Tripurah school are learning English particularly well, and their progress in general subjects is not suffering much. In fact it is impossible to suppose that it cannot suffer at all. On a priori grounds it must suffer; but it suffers very much less than one would judge on a priori grounds that it would. I account for that fact in this way: the amount of actual knowledge which has to be taught to very young children is either extremely small; they are dealing with simple things. Take to simple things as arithmetic; language does not come much into arithmetic, and the arithmetic of the lower classes is very simple. Take the other things they study; if there is less language they study better and the more there is realistic and direct teaching of things, the better. If they are going to learn new names it is just as well to learn new names in English. Take geography, they have to learn from maps and not from talking. It is not impossible that they try in this school so to teach English and also teach the things themselves so to avoid that confusion of mind which is supposed to result from the study of things in a language which is not your own. The real difficulty about this language to my mind comes in, in the boys' schools in the fourth form. Then you have boys being taught decidedly difficult things in a language which they very imperfectly understand. That, I admit, is a serious difficulty and I am perfectly certain that the work of these forms in secondary schools is largely interfered with and hindered by the very imperfect knowledge of English of the boys that come into them. I do not say that I advocate their being taught English from the very beginning, because we have not got, from the practical point of view, enough competent teachers.

That brings me to the question of teachers in the Tripurah school. It seems to be thought that girls are taught in English, because they cannot be taught in vernacular. I am quite willing to admit that we are not supplied with teachers whose knowledge of the vernacular covers a sufficiently wide range; we shall only be glad to note it as a reform that is necessary. But it is not that the teachers do not know any vernacular at all and that that is the reason why they teach in English. The teachers in the lower classes are not Europeans and those who are Europeans know enough of the vernacular to teach in it.

Then, as to the diversity of languages spoken by the girls, that does constitute a practical difficulty and that has got to be largely overcome by teaching them in English. When you go to the first form as the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao said, where there are girls who speak different vernaculars, what are you going to do? There are ten girls and they are speaking four different vernaculars! In what language are you going to teach them? Surely, it is better to teach in English, which as a matter of fact, they understand, than to divide them up and make an attempt to teach them in the vernacular.

I have had a petition from parents, twenty-five parents out of those of the two hundred and ninety girls in that school, so that not very many parents were represented in that petition, and as regards the extent to which the significance of that petition understood the real working of the school, I am not prepared to speak, but I think it is highly possible that they knew extremely little about it.

I think I have now probably said enough and I must apologise to the Council for having gone rather into detail as regards the teaching in the schools, but I would say, in conclusion, that I do not regard the system of instruction pursued in the Tripurah girls' school as having reached anything like finality. We are quite willing to consider all these points, we are quite willing to modify the system so as to make it still more effective, but I certainly am not prepared to issue orders to the Inspectors which apparently is what Hon'ble Members would like to see, that she is no longer to exercise the discretion given in the Educational rules as to the language which should be employed for the teaching in that school.

The Hon'ble Rao Bhikhar B. NARASIMHACHARYA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, we are thankful to the Government, we are thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Shaw for the help promise that he has made in the last portion of his speech that two points urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Anandarama Sastri and the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao

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would be considered and given effect to as far as may be. But, while thanking him for the small concession, I must admit that the whole tenor of the speech from a general policy point of view is rather unsatisfactory. It seems in effect to say that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone thinks that after all, provided we can find competent teachers in English who can express their ideas to boys or girls in English, it might not be so much a disadvantage to convey information in the first instance in English and that, therefore, there is not any very great reason or urgency for effecting a reform or modification of the system that is at present prevailing in the Tripplimma Girls' school. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that he did not quarrel with the policy underlying the rules; he said that an exception was allowable in certain cases and that the rules themselves provided for the permission of the Inspector or Inspectress to that effect; in this particular case, permission was accorded and consequently that there was no breach of the rules in the matter of this particular school. But what the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and some of us on this side feel is not that any particular technical rule has been violated. If it is violated, it is open to the Government to alter it and then there will be no more violation. We are not standing upon any technical violation of the rule which could be modified by the Government in an instant but what we say is that the spirit of the rule which is actuating the general policy of Government and which we should like to see extended considerably, that principle of the rule has been violated and this would constitute a very dangerous precedent, and we are not convinced by the reasons given that it does not constitute a dangerous precedent and that there are not disadvantages appertaining to the present system. One point seems to have been overlooked and that is this: The love of the mother tongue that we should see implanted, especially in the case of girls who have the future of the homes in their hands—that love of the mother tongue would be to a considerable extent discouraged if the student is taught to think in English and is taught to look upon English as the language to be learnt and we made to despise, in a way, the vernacular as a language that need not be troubled much about. From that point of view, I would most respectfully submit that the Government must look at this particular question. These two hundred and fifty or two hundred and twenty girls, whatever may be the strength of the particular school, are intended to be trained, I do not think, so much for any particular profession as to be the mothers of the future generation, and from the national point of view it is desirable that these young children should not begin to learn and think in their vernacular, to lose their vernacular and to think in their vernacular rather than in English? Which would be better from the country's stand-point? Once again it is said that these children are able to follow simple lessons in the English language and that any real difficulty would arise only from the fourth form upwards. But what an enormous strain upon the young mind! That is a point which seems to have been entirely overlooked. The health of the children may be impaired and perceptibly affected, especially in the case of girls whose frame is supposed to be more weak than that of boys and consequently, by reason of the extra pressure which parents or teachers may put upon them, because they love these children and desire that these children should learn as much of English as possible because, unfortunately, according to the customs of the country, circumstances would not permit them to utilize their after years in the acquisition of this language, because of the extra pressure, these girls may be over-studious and consequently may be made to follow courses which would be an enormous strain on the brain and may be made to work at enormous pressure and, I think, it is decidedly an undesirable state of things.

"Then the question would be when these girls go up to the sixth form, what would they do? The Hon'ble Mr. Stone says that from the fourth form upwards, actually difficult subjects have to be taught and that there is some difficulty about it. He was not quite sure as to whether the subjects might not be conveniently taught in the vernacular."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. STONE:—"May I point out to the Honorable Member that I was speaking of boys' schools and not of girls' schools?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAYANASWAMI SARNA:—"I knew that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone's observations referred to boys' schools, but I respectfully submit that, in the case of any girls' school also, if these girls or boys in particular, have to go up to the sixth form, they would experience very nearly the same difficulty—though they might be sensibly superior to the boys of the same age—they would

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realise the same difficulty when they have to grapple with larger problems and more intricate subjects, when they go to the sixth form. The present state of things must continue for their benefit even in the fourth, fifth, and sixth forms. That is a question which requires considerable examination. I do not say that there are not difficulties in the way of the Tripurkane school suddenly changing its system. I quite concede, as my honourable friends did, the desirability of a change in the curricula, especially, new classes having to be formed and new teachers having to be entertained, and the additional expenditure on new classes. I also appreciate the position of the department which tries to meet the wishes of the parents as much as possible. Our point of view is this: Would the efficiency of that school, would the knowledge imparted in that school, be seriously impaired by these subjects being taught in the vernacular and the school being put upon exactly the same basis and in the same position as other schools in other parts of the Presidency? On the other hand, would it not be beneficial that the premier girls' school in the Presidency should set an example to other schools in the matter of following any particular curricula, or in the matter of framing courses of studies? I respectfully submit that I have therefore, that Government would see their way—there was a glimmer of hope in the last words of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone—to gradually introduce into this school exactly the same system; because it is understood that it is the policy of this Government and the Government of India and the authorities who have been consulted on the subject. The various reasons for that need not be discussed.

"Then, as regards the petition, a copy of the petition was sent by very highly educated gentlemen who are in a position to think on the subject and I received one, it may be exactly the same one that was circulated in others, and amongst the signatories to that petition, there were gentlemen who are professors of Colleges who are in a position to know, High Court Judges, Government pensioners, men belonging to various colleges and professions, and I should think that though their number might not be large—if they had taken the trouble to agitate and obtain the signature of more gentlemen, it would not have been difficult for them to do so—yet it does not mean that it is a small minority of parents that want the change; but it is a representative petition and I hope attention would be given to that, particular attention would be paid to the petition by the department."

His Excellency the President:—"May we adjourn?"

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. Ponnambalam:—"I have only to say a few words. All that I wish to say is that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Stone saw his way to agree to an offer to consider the introduction of the new system which is now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Serna, I would respectfully urge upon my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to withdraw his resolution. I think there is the greatest possible danger of exaggeration in this matter. When the Hon'ble Mr. Serna talks of the excessive strain, I do not believe there is excessive strain at all, and when the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri quoted a large number of authorities, he omitted one great authority—the authority referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone—that is, the authority of fact. The facts of the situation show that the Madras system of education has really done more to improve the quality of education than that of Bombay and the north. I was talking to a Berhampton gentleman in the educational service who had just visited the north a few days ago, before I knew anything of this resolution, and he assured me that the thing which struck him most in wandering in the north and visiting educational institutions was the backward character of education, as compared with the education in Madras. If that is the case, all the theoretical and a priori arguments fall to the ground. Even should we say that, in spite of all that may be said against our education, the education of Madras is by no means so backward as that and it may be that, if we tamper with it too much, we will damage it. I wondered when the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri brought forward this resolution; it seemed to me that he had lost his sense of proportion in referring to a comparatively small school and requiring the discussion of this matter in the Council. I saw, when I heard his speech, the meaning of it. He was introducing the whole subject and taking advantage of this opportunity to do so. That I think is hardly fair to the Council. I consider that this is a matter for discussion between the parents and the Department rather than for the Council to take up.

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"If the Hon'ble Mr. Stone would undertake to endeavour to accommodate matters so as to meet the wishes of parents, it seems to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri might withdraw his resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"Is the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri going to reply?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"There are others who wish to speak on this resolution."

His Excellency the President:—"Nobody rose to speak, and, therefore, I called upon the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"As soon as the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree rose, your Excellency suggested an adjournment for lunch. I found it was 2 o'clock; otherwise I should have risen."

His Excellency the President:—"I should like to know who is going to speak, so that we may know who is going on with the debate."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am prepared to begin."

His Excellency the President:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao will begin the debate after lunch."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 5 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It has given me great pleasure to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Stone while speaking on this resolution. He has given us an account of the work done in the Triplicane girls' school and of the way in which the pupils there are trained and given instruction. We rather feel proud that our young ladies in that institution have shown much better progress in the matter of education than pupils in the corresponding boys' schools; and some of us may even feel flattered when eminent educationists like the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree assure us that the system of education in this province, as judged by the results, is better than that in other provinces like Bombay, as already mentioned. The resolution now before the Council just seeks for the solution of a very important problem, the wisdom of imparting instruction in the third and the lower forms in non-language subjects through the medium of a foreign tongue. If you all feel that this system is fraught with evils in the case of boys in boys' schools, how much more must it be in the case of girls who are to be the mothers of the future citizens of this empire? I have not been able to deduce from the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone any promise or even self-promise that the question will be considered, because he merely stated that what had been done in the Triplicane girls' school did not mean the final action taken in the matter.

"It is pointed out that this question is a very simple one and that it can be easily settled by an arrangement between the school authorities and the parents of the girls concerned. I do not really know if the system of instruction to be imparted in an educational institution can be tested or judged by such a standard as has been suggested. Parents may have their own views; parents in particular may even like to give to their girls instruction in English. Some may like that the instruction should be in a foreign language. But the question for consideration always is, what is the best form of instruction to be given to the pupils in their own interests and in the interests of the country at large? If we judge it by that test, I have no doubt whatever that we will come to the conclusion that they ought not to be given instruction in non-language subjects in any other language than their mother tongue.

"I have been trying to find out whether any insurmountable difficulties have been pointed out to induce the educational authorities not to adopt that course in the case of the Triplicane girls' school; and I have not been able to find out any such difficulties. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone stated that there were teachers in that school who were acquainted with other languages. If necessary there may be a multiplication of the teachers, but there cannot be any insurmountable objection in giving effect to the scheme. I only hope the importance of this question will be considered and that the Triplicane girls' school will not be made an exception. It is admitted that this principle is the principle to be adopted; it is stated that the inspectors have been given

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discontinue under rule 54 to introduce a change and she has done so in the case of the Trippliganah girls' school. But as there are no circumstances to justify that change, I hope your Excellency's Government will reconsider the position and see that the system adopted in that school is modified."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I must ask the indulgence of the Council if I make a few remarks on this subject. The subject may be considered worthy of being handled by experts. But there are also opinions of the men in the street, and his opinion has also to be taken in account on such a subject of great national importance. I do not know very much about the theoretical aspects of the subject that have been spoken to and discussed, as to whether the instruction in vernacular subjects should be imparted through vernacular or English. That is more or less a theoretical question. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Stone in thinking that, from a practical point of view, where instruction has been given through the medium of English, it has been found that students possess a much better knowledge of English than in the other case. Well, Sir, till recently, till a few years ago, all instruction was imparted in English even in the primary schools in this Presidency, and I believe that it was, in the time of Sir Alfred Bourne, that a change was made. When I was a student, I remember that all instruction in elementary schools was imparted in English."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRIGALA SASTRI (*interrupting*):—"No."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR (*continuing*):—"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone may correct me if I am wrong; but my impression is that no instruction was given except in English; and if it was not done in English, it was done in that *apex* sort of language, which has become common among the educated classes in this country, which is a mixture of English and vernacular in various proportions. Even if you say that the instruction was supposed to be imparted in vernacular, I know that the schoolmaster actually used that sort of *apex* language; and I therefore endorse the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that, from a practical point of view, we find students having a much better knowledge of English, having a much better command of English, if they are taught in English."

"I had occasion to meet a gentleman the other day who came from the Madras. He said 'I want to make arrangements to put my young daughter into a school in Madras.' 'Why do you want to make arrangements in Madras? You have got schools in your part of the country', I said. He replied 'Oh yes, in a madras school, students don't learn sufficient English; and I think that the young girls, educated in Madras schools, are much better in English than those who are educated in the *maifas*.' This gentleman was going into the expense of providing for the accommodation of his young daughter for her being educated in Madras. But there is another practical experience to back us—that a greater fluency in the use of the English language can be acquired where instruction is given in English. There are a few English schools for girls in Madras where only a small percentage of Indian girls are admitted. If you make a reference to those schools as to how many applications are received for the admission of Indian girls, you will find that there are ten times as many applications as they can admit girls. These schools charge very high fees, and yet the Indian parents like to take their children there and get them educated there. I know the parent of a child studying there, an Indian gentleman holding a very eminent position in the city, I asked him why he was anxious about sending his children to that school. He replied 'they learn English better in that school than in any other school and therefore I send them there. I had to wait for some time to get admission and I preferred to wait and send my girl to that school.' That is my practical experience. As far as my experience goes, I have found that the girls sent to these schools speak English much better. I have also seen girls sent to the school where instruction is given in the vernacular. They get to a *fair* high standard, but they cannot speak English well. Perhaps they may have considerable amount of knowledge bottled up, but I have no means of finding what the extent of their knowledge is."

"The Hon'ble the Rev. Peterborough said that our progress in education is much greater than in other provinces. I am able to corroborate him from practical

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(Dr. Nayar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

experience. You have only to travel to Bengal and Bombay and start on conversation with the people in English—not with a few educated men there—you will at once be able to compare the way in which the ordinary educated man there speaks English with the way in which the average man here speaks English. Honourable Members, who have attended so many sessions of the Indian National Congress, must have noticed the different way in which the ordinary man from Bengal or Bombay speaks English and the way in which the ordinary man from Madras speaks English, and this difference is the ability to speak English must strike any European visitor at all events very forcibly. The Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh has also said that if we interfere too much with our education, it might produce disastrous results. I am afraid that we have interfered already too much and the disastrous results of such interference have commenced. I believe that the changes which have been made in the educational system within the last few years have had the effect of creating a generation of men whose knowledge of English is infinitely less than that of their predecessors. I have heard complaints from the Madras Medical College that the students there who have passed their Intermediate examination are not as able to follow the lectures delivered in English as the old Matriculation students, not to speak of the old F.A. students. I heard the same complaint from the Mysore Medical School, where the present-day school-boys, who get admission, are not able to follow the lectures in English. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Stone the other day why this should be so, although the standard of examination in English was very high, considerably higher than what it had been, and the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that perhaps it might be that in the old days they had to study several other subjects through the medium of English—history, logic and several other subjects in addition to the English books they had to read—but that nowadays, if a man took up a subject, like mathematics and English, he had to read very few English books. That might account for it. Whatever may be the explanation, the fact remains that the present-day men have less command of the English language, because you have interfered with the system of education too much. But if you go on interfering in the way that some energetic men want you to do, you may produce a generation of men who may be very well learned, but who will not be able to express their ideas either in English or in the vernacular. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will not accept the invitation to introduce the change in the school which the honourable member wants. If he wants to introduce a change at all, I would suggest that he should ascertain the wishes of the parents. It is said that there are 233 pupils, but the parents of only twenty-five of them have expressed their wish in a certain manner and the remaining parents have a right to be heard. If he takes a plebiscite of the parents, he will probably find an overwhelming majority in favour of the continuance of the present condition and a very small minority in favour of the change advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastry. I hope that, whatever changes in education may be made, they will not be at the invitation of theorists and publicists. The practical experience of the oldest educationists in this Presidency ought to be a much better guide than any abstract of theory in these days."

The Hon'ble Hon. Balasudra P. Kesava Pillai:—"I have listened with very great interest to the speech of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, and I am wondering whether all the remarks he has been making are quite relevant in regard to the resolution now before the Council. The learned doctor will excuse my saying that the knowledge or ability to speak English is not everything for a man or a woman. I would appeal to the English members in this Council to say how they would like, if we began to teach the English children in "family" when they are in the third or the fourth form. Naturally they would object, and so we find in every country, they would want their mother-tongue to be taught. We, the people of this country want instruction to be given to our little ones in our own mother-tongue. As it is—I do not know if Honourable Members can contradict me—we cannot think and speak purely in English or in the vernacular. We do talk at home and perhaps in this Council also always in a mixed language. At home there is the danger of many of our English-educated people not being able to talk their own tongue even to their own mothers, but in a hybrid language. That may be the language of the future of the country. We are aware that by taking to English education our eyes have been opened to the larger

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indifference at work in the world; and we get a stream of ideas which would uplift this country and which would make us feel and think furiously over many things. But, at the same time, we do not want our girls and children to be taught, while so young, only in English. As I have said talking English very well is not everything for a man or a woman. I believe—and it may be true some of our English-educated men are afraid—that before they get their rights of equality, rights, political and otherwise, from the Government their women might claim the rights of equality with them like the suffragettes in England. It may be that with English education our women may not be obedient, and patient, long suffering people as they are. It may be that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar may have very good experience of English-educated ladies. But we are afraid of giving a knowledge of English to our young girls before we ourselves have obtained our natural rights.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar seems to be very proud that Madras people are better able to express their thoughts in English than the people in Bengal, and elsewhere. I could also join with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in bearing testimony to the excellent knowledge of English which our people possess and every one of us has got his share in the credit, that we, the people of Madras, can talk better English than the people of Bengal and Bombay. But I do not know if that is everything—speaking in English fluently. There is no doubt that there is more fluency of the English language in this Presidency than in other places. Here a jukawalla or a bookery dryer is able to speak English, whereas there a ticket collector or a booking clerk is not able to do it so well. I need to wonder why Englishmen, whenever you meet them in Northern India, would not speak to you in English but in Hindustani. But we Madrasites cannot speak any other language except English outside our Presidency. When we go to Bombay, Bengal, or other Provinces, we, being ignorant of the Hindi or the Hindustani language, must necessarily speak in English. We had therefore that we are more educated than these people, if education means only ability to talk English. I believe, Sir, that our girls ought to be taught when they are young in their own mother-tongue, so that their love for their mother-tongue might not be uprooted from their hearts. Our literature is very good, and it is a very old literature. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar thinks that he is able to speak in Malayalam so well as he does in English, and I do not know whether he is as conversant with his own mother-tongue as he is with English; but I know this much that most of our English-educated gentlemen are ignorant of their own literature. I think I may challenge some of our Honourable Members if they could correctly interpret some of the stanzas in Kural for the benefit of any of us. If they do not study their own vernacular it is better that their children, at least, should have some knowledge of it.

"My honourable friend referred to the fact that the 'elementary' education was given to him and others at school in English. It is true that English was taught; but the master who taught it spoke in Tamil. The boys spoke in Tamil and the English words were introduced gradually and put into the heads of pupils. I do not know if this can be called teaching in English. Unless the master who went on teaching boys up to the fourth or fifth form was able to express his ideas in the vernacular, the students would not be able to catch the real meaning of anything that was taught to them. That was my experience, and that must have been the experience of many other gentlemen. Of course, a much-travelled gentleman like the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar with larger ideas would like to see that our people are able to talk English much better and also our girls are able to do so. But, at the same time, we have other duties, and more important duties in life. We should like to imprint in the hearts of our children, especially of our womenfolk a love of their mother-tongue; and that ought not to be discarded. Our language is pliable and elastic enough and may be used to impart ideas, very good ideas, to the children. To impart such ideas to our girls through the English language in their tender age is to put such a strain on them which is involved in learning a very difficult language, like English, and thus to impair their capacity itself to do an injury to their proper development. We find that in other countries, they are fighting for their own mother-tongue to be taught. We find that the Boers wanted their own language and the Poles wanted their own language. Why should our children not have the benefit

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of understanding things in their own vernacular? The Government are bound to teach our children in our own language and to make us love our own country. Of course, it is inevitable that English should be learnt: it is not only inevitable, but necessary for most of us to become,—it is rather the idea of the people—as civilized on the people of the West, so that most of our prejudices and injurious orthodox might disappear. But we do not want our children to be taught English to the neglect of their own mother-tongue, at that very early age at their minds will become infused with the strain of learning a foreign language. After all we do think, we are bound to think in our own language, our mother-tongue, as we begin it almost with our birth and as we are bound to die with a prayer in our mother-tongue. I ask the Government whether they can be justified in imparting instructions to our children in any language other than their own and putting a strain upon their young minds. I cordially support the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastry on these grounds. Sentimental they may perhaps be; but sentiment rules the world. I do think that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, who thinks much of the power of sentiment to rule the people of this country, seems to set aside all sentiments in the connection by setting a great value on the power of speaking English fluently. I cordially support the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry and disagree with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMIA MEDARATHI:—"I wish to say a word on this matter. I have some connection with an educational institution and as far as I can see, I believe I can heartily support the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry's resolution. There is no doubt considerable truth in the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastry with regard to the advance of education in this province—the results of education as compared with those of other provinces. In fact, I may say that I was myself struck by the gulf of difference in the power of conversation on which I found during the recent tour that I made to the Bombay Presidency. However, I have considerable misgivings as to the cause of that disparity in the results of education in this Presidency and there. I do not know whether so much of it is due to this policy or system followed in the Triplicane school, in imparting education down to the infant standard in the English language. If I can honestly give my opinion on the matter, I say that if they had been taught through the vernacular, the results ought to and should really have been better. I confess I find great difficulty in reconciling myself with the situation which is supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastry and which is now in vogue in the Triplicane girls' school. I do think that education, through the medium of vernacular, particularly in the lower classes, should give greater facilities and should greatly help the ease with which children learn things; and if sentiment counts for anything at all, as I believe it must, it should count for a good deal with a sympathetic and efficient administration like our British administration. I do really think that a greater knowledge of vernacular and the acquiring of knowledge through the medium of vernacular, which by the way gives them greater knowledge of the mother tongue, should certainly be preferred to the present methods followed in the Triplicane girls' school of the teaching down to the infant standard of non-language subjects through the medium of English."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KANAKA RAO:—"My Lord, I moved a resolution at the last meeting of this Council to the effect that the curricula of studies in girls' schools required revision and that the education imparted to girls must not be on the same lines as those on which education was imparted to boys, inasmuch as girls were not expected to compete with boys. Now the education which a girl receives is only up to her 11th or 14th year; and during that time it is necessary that she should be taught as much information on useful subjects as can be done, and if all the subjects, taught merely for information, are to be taught in English—that is a language which it is not easy for girls to learn—it will greatly handicap them and necessarily all that can be taught during the few years they are kept at school will not be taught at all. It is, therefore, necessary that all the subjects taught for information merely should be taught in the vernacular so that these girls may be enabled to pursue their studies after leaving the school. It is no doubt true that some parents may require that their girls should learn English. But the English they

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may learn at the school during the few years they are kept at school will not enable them to study or read further at home, after leaving the school, in English and acquire any appreciable amount of knowledge in any such subject that might have been taught to them. I am afraid that if this principle of trying to make these girls talk English much better by making all the subjects taught to them from their infancy in English alone is to be enforced, then many subjects which are desirable for these girls to learn and which should be taught in schools cannot be taught, and they will not be enabled to follow their studies and acquire knowledge after leaving their school. They may be able to talk English, but mere speaking English will not enable them to acquire further knowledge in any useful subject which it may be desirable for them to acquire.

"Again, sir, there is much feeling in the country; and at several conferences, held in the districts, the consensus of opinion was to the effect that education should be mainly imparted in the vernacular in the lower standards or the forms. Well, that is the opinion of the people with regard to education—that the imparting of education in the lower forms in English must not be insisted upon. After all, if the parents so desire, they should send them to schools where there are facilities for instruction being given in English. But generally that ought not to be made the principle, for fear that the same methods may be followed in other important girls' schools as are now being followed in the Triplicane school. I should very much like to endorse what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said, and I desire that the whole question may be reconsidered; and unless parents specially so desire, subjects taught merely for information, non-language subjects, should not be insisted upon being taught in English." With these words, I heartily support the resolution of my honorable friend, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPAGARI :—"I beg to submit that the discussion has taken a very wide turn. For the purpose of this proposition I should think that one of the points that may be considered will be the question as to how the parents of girls in the Triplicane school are inclined towards this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Sloss has referred to the fact that only 25 parents had petitioned. But the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who has investigated this matter and placed this proposition before this Council is of opinion that a large majority would be of the same opinion, and that the few who have signed the petition are men of light and leading who may be expected to be followed in their own opinion by others. Apart from that question the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar introduced the larger question of expressing our ideas in English. I do not think that has any bearing on the subject, nor is that part of education a subject which is now under discussion before this Council. Expressing ourselves in English may be one of the items that may be considered, but whether it is a question for this Council to take up or for the Department of Education to take up for its own sake, need not now be raised."

"I have been also a teacher myself for some years; and I know how in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms boys have had to be communicated with in matters connected with science and mathematics even in Tamil, if the information was to be introduced into their minds properly. I quite well remember that in the earlier classes I had to express myself in a way which will make them catch the subjects that they had to be taught. When you impress them like that, the impression that is created is much better."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sloss said that he went to the several classes and on inspection found out that these girls were doing very well, much better than the boys in similar forms did in boys' schools. My Lord, that is a point that may be taken in this way. The girls, according to our sanitar rules and standards, are actually four times as intelligent as boys when placed under similar circumstances. That is the general assumption. If the girls are taught by the people who would not talk to them in any other language than English, it is just likely that they are able to talk English very well. But the point is: given all the circumstances, what would they have done and how would they have improved?—whether, as the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri pointed out, they would have been led in the other subjects or well up in all the subjects, if they were taught in their vernacular. The question that was raised that at this particular institution these children were found to do very well is not a

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point that arises, because the amount of difficulty that the girls should have undergone to master the subjects and to place themselves in the position in which they presented themselves before the Hon'ble Mr. Sivasu in the point which we have now to consider; and there is only one answer that is possible. If the same ideas had been communicated to them in the vernacular would they not in a given time have digested the same matter that was given to them in English or even more? I do not think that there can be two opinions on this matter. The natural law must solve this question. The only question that arises is that particular parents may like that speaking in English is all in all and that they should have males of that kind with whom correspondence should go on in that language. If that is the sole object of their parents, there may be a separate school for these girls. But if the Government and the Educational department are maintaining a general school for the general education of girls, the question for this Council to consider is what they should do. If, as the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry pointed out, a large number of parents are also of this opinion, I submit that it will only be proper to meet the desires of non-official members—that education should be given through the medium of vernacular and an all round improvement and progress has to be aimed at; and certainly if the girls are to be proper mothers for all practical purposes and to be of advantage to the country, more language speaking would not do, but much more is needed. And that is what we want.¹⁹

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SURESHVARA SWAMI:—“ Your Excellency, there are so many points that have been touched upon that I fear that I may exceed the time that I am allotted by a couple of minutes, and I hope that I shall have the indulgence of the Council, though I would try not to avail myself of this indulgence. In the first place, I will deal with one or two remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar. It is now 40 years ago that I was in the primary school—and 40 years ago I think quite long enough time to look back upon—and I learnt these subjects only through the vernacular; and it was only when I came to the first form, i.e., the fifth standard, a transition was made from Tamil to English text-books. Then a change has been established during the last 20 years—that is to say, the vernacular as the media of instruction in forms even from the first to the third. So that, really Bombay and Madras have, during the last 20 or 25 years, been in complete agreement on this subject. Therefore, the people who recognise Bombay education with Madras education ought to take the whole facts into consideration. If, having the same conditions, as to the media of instruction, Bombay education is found superior and Madras education superior so far as the knowledge of English is concerned, it cannot, certainly, be in the circumstances that, in the Triplicane school, an experiment has been recently started of teaching non-language subjects in English in lower standards as well. That certainly is the issue. This could not have affected the results, which, the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar avers, have been observed by everybody during the last 20 or 25 years. A comparison of the educational system of one Province with that of another involves so many considerations that I am astounded at the rashness with which some of us have come to a conclusion one way or another. Many things have to be taken into consideration, not the least of them being the racial differences and the quality of the teaching staff; so many different things have to be taken into consideration that I take it rather rash in people to come to the conclusion that the superiority they allege is due to the circumstance that the medium of instruction is the lowest standard in a girls' school in the Madras Presidency is English.

“ The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, following the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendree, affirmed that we were interfering too much and that it was we, a poor innocent crowd, who introduced this resolution, who had been interfering. I merely ask that the system which has been in vogue during the last 25 years should be continued and that no new experiment be tried which is against the verdict both of theory and practice. It is not we who are interfering but it is the experiment in the Triplicane school which is an interference.

“ Then it is asserted that the parents in Triplicane desire that this system should continue; but that is not what was stated to me in answer to my question at the last meeting. This is an improvement—what we have heard today. What is said there is they wanted the students to learn as much English as possible and they found that this was the best system. I take it that it is just possible that what they mean

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

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by Triplicane parents is the mother; and the elder sisters of the girls or their female guardians. It is quite possible that in that sense there is still a large survival of Herbert Spencer's charge that there is a preference for the accidental over the useful. It is quite possible that the mothers of girls desire that their girls should learn everything through English. I come to this conclusion, because I had myself a talk with my wife over this matter. My wife told me 'I hear you are going to disturb the system of education in the Triplicane school. Why should not our girls learn English as they are now doing, as that seems all right?' I explained the matter to her and after hearing her with the greatest patience, I did not think it was possible for me to defer to her judgment on the matter, shameful husband though I fancy myself to be.

"Then, sir, I am not at all afraid of appealing to the testimony of facts which, the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh states, is the highest authority in this matter. I have, no doubt, that, if facts be appealed to, they will be entirely in consonance with the position that I have advanced today. What are the facts? It is quite easy to bring forward a number of show children. There is no system to be, but there are boys and girls who would produce the most excellent results under it. It is not enough that a few girls, the pick of a class, should talk in English with intelligence on subjects on which they have had a conversation with the teacher. But what are the facts? Most of us live in Triplicane. We are not entire theorists as the Hon'ble Dr. Meyer assumes. We have in the same house boys and girls going to school, boys going to the boys' school and girls going to the girls' school, and when the boys and girls come home, we find that, standard for standard, while English in the girls' school is higher, the general knowledge is woefully behind; and we think that this is due to the system which unnecessarily perpetuates this difficulty. We think that English can be kept up to the standard, without sacrificing general knowledge.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone began by saying that the Inspectress permitted this experiment to be tried in the Triplicane school. That is a perfectly correct thing; and I never challenged that. I did not say that it was an unauthorized procedure. I did not want the Director of Public Instruction to take the Inspectress to task. If I had asked for disciplinary action, I could understand the relevancy of it. I did not say that it was not authorized; it was perfectly authorized. All that I said was that it was against the theory advanced during the last 25 years and forced upon other schools.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone further said that out of 230 girls only parents of 25 girls had written this petition. It is necessary, in order to understand this point, that I should tell you exactly the contents of this document. It was inserted, in answer to my question at the last meeting of the Council, that it was the general desire of the parents at Triplicane that English should be the medium of instruction. It is in answer to such a statement that this document has come up; and we thought it quite enough to send up a petition with 25 authenticated signatures of respectable parents to show that this statement was without warrant. Here are the names of a few that I take now for your consideration. Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar of Pachayappa's College cannot be said to be a mere theorist, nor can Mr. G. S. Ramanasami Ayyar, lecturer in the Wesley College. Then we have Mr. P. V. Sanku Ayyar, Mathematics Professor of the Presidency College, Mr. T. K. Venkataswami Ayyar, Acting Professor of Mathematics, besides several B.A., B.L.s and others who send their children to the girls' school. I thought it was rather cheap criticism to say they did not understand the point or that they did not pay attention to the point on which they addressed the Director of Public Instruction.

"There is only one other thing that I would mention. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said 'I have seen it.' I have also seen it, but have observed exactly the opposite of what he has observed. I wish to know, your Excellency, whether in the whole world there is any place where such an unusual thing prevails—that boys and girls from the infant standard onwards should be taught information-giving subjects through languages which are not their mother tongues. How would you like it, if your children in England who will have to use French far more than our girls will have to use English specially considering that they get married in their twelfth year and go away to villages—how would you like your children all over England having to learn everything in French, from the beginning for the reason that most of them may have

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(*Mr. Srikrishna Sastry; Mr. Shree.*)

to go to France and correspond with French people and use French, as I said, infinitely more than our girls will have to use English? How would you like that? Take the girls here. There are European schools and Convent schools in this place. I take it that the girls in these schools will have to use Tamil and Telugu a good deal more than our girls will have to use English. They live amongst the Tamil and Telugu speaking population and they will certainly have to learn Tamil and Telugu. Will you, sir, criticise the experiment of teaching everything through Tamil in these Convent schools? They can learn Tamil all-right, but they cannot learn arithmetic, history and geography. Nobody on earth will try this experiment. It is because nothing is permitted here, that an experiment is conducted on these abnormal lines—I beg your Honourable's pardon—I must not have used that expression.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrig said that this was a small subject with which the Council ought not to have been troubled. I began with making an explanation myself. I feel that this is comparatively a small matter which in itself did not deserve to be brought before the Council. But, as I explained, I see in it a large principle. If an experiment were started under the authority of Government in their own school, it opens to me this: there is great danger and great risk of this custom spreading until the whole body of elementary schools might be infected with the mania to teach all non-language subjects in English. Therefore, I thought it necessary to raise an early protest against this in the Council.

"It is within the experience of everybody here, officials and non-officials, that grievances and complaints which are quietly taken to the heads of departments are not attended to in the same way as they would be if there was some fear made of them. I do not blame either the departments or the heads of departments that there is so much inertia; for I think an officer will be perfectly justified in not attending to an appeal unless he were sure that there was a large mass of opinion behind it. The departments must know that there is a considerable body of opinion behind this request of mine when I bring this matter before the Council. This was a matter about which, in the Imperial Legislature, a resolution was brought forward with considerable urgency and force by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiengar and I may inform this Council that on that occasion Sir Harcourt Butler, whose authority on matters of education cannot be disputed, spoke of that resolution in terms of far greater sympathy and far greater consideration for the future of India than have been exhibited here today."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SANS:—"Your Honourable, there are a good many points that might be touched upon, but I cannot pretend to take them all up now. I think that I should like to try and explain exactly my point as to the facts in the Tripudkane Girls' school. My point is that they certainly do learn English in that school in what I consider a remarkable manner and that the children do talk English remarkably well at different stages of instruction. My opinion is also that they are receiving what can be called in the best sense of the term 'Education.' I would not attempt to trouble the Council with a dissertation on what education consists in. I do not think it consists in talking any one language or another, it consists to a certain extent in the cultivation of the mind, and it is my deliberate opinion that in that Tripudkane school, the girls' minds are being cultivated and they are being as truly educated as in any other school in the Presidency. I do not think you can judge of the degree of education that they are receiving by seeing exactly how much they happen to know of arithmetic, or of history or of elementary science or what not. It is, however, possible that when they are confronted with boys, they may show some little deficiency in the number of facts that they are able to produce relating to the various subjects. But that they receive a thoroughly sound education I am quite convinced. I was very much surprised that no Honourable Member has called me to account, not for attending up much to English in the school, but for not attending enough to the vernacular languages. I called for a report as to the amount of time spent by the girls on the vernacular languages, and I am bound to say that I do not think the time taken in that respect is satisfactory; they ought to spend more time over their vocabulary, spending more time reading vernacular books and writing vernacular compositions; that is certainly a matter which, I shall see, is reformed and improved.

(Mr. Sivas; the President)

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" Another point. As is frequently the case, a very great deal is made of the time spent in school; the time spent out of school is forgotten. But the time spent out of school is really all-important. These girls spend five hours a day for five days in a week, or twenty-five hours in a week in school; the rest of their time is spent outside the school. I cannot believe that whatever they may do in school, they are going to lose the knowledge of their mother-tongue during these twenty-five hours in a week in school. If their parents are so much interested in the mother-tongue, as we are told they are, surely their parents can see to it that they shall not forget or lose interest in the mother-tongue. We tried to explain the object of this anxious attention to English and that is, I think, that they may know more English when they leave school, taking it for granted that most of them leave school decidedly early. Supposing a girl leaves the school with a really working knowledge of English, adding not only to talk but to read English, surely that girl is in a position after she leaves school and after she has married,—I am sure she must marry an educated man who will be glad, I am quite certain, to be able to converse with her on topics of interest—is it not a fact that a girl so educated, the married woman so situated, is likely in the remainder of her life to improve anything that had not been called 'education' to a degree that would have been impossible if she had not left school with this practical working knowledge of English? She will have, at any rate, tried the possibility of mental improvement that the girl has who has not got this practical working knowledge of English. I am told by the Inspectress and I believe it is true that unless this system or something very like it is pursued in the Triplicane school of giving a great deal of attention to English during those twenty-five hours per week in which the children are at school, they will not leave school with anything that can be called a working knowledge of English. We have this much provided; that they do leave the school, with a working knowledge of English even when they leave with the third form. The opinion of the Inspectress is that they would not leave that school with this working knowledge of the language under any other system than that which is now pursued.

" Another point. I have been misled by a statement that I have been deceived by older children. I have considerable experience of school children and school inspection and school visiting and I honestly do not think that at any time of life I can be taken in by show-children. I have spoken already about the first form in that school and I say the first form did remarkably well. So many children joined in the conversation, it was not one or two of those children, but it was the form as a whole. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri taught to persuade me by saying, suppose we propose that in English schools we ought to teach in French. I do not think it would be a bad thing, assuming that it was necessary that pupils should acquire a thorough knowledge of French; and, as a matter of fact, quite a number of English parents do send their children to French schools and German schools in order that they may learn the languages. An eminent member of the civil service has told me that he was at a school at Naples where French, German, English, and Italian were used indifferently without the smallest trouble. When children are young, language comes easy, very easy; early youth is the time for acquiring a foreign language and I do not believe that acquisition of English by these girls makes so much difference, as a priori one might suppose it would even as regards their acquisition of facts.

" About the strain. I do not think anybody who goes to the Triplicane school will think that the girls are subject to any strain. Honourable Members can go and see the children for themselves and I think they will not find the slightest symptom in their demeanour or in their spirits to show that they are subject to undue strain.

" I have already said what I am prepared to do, and I have already said that I do not by any means consider the system of instruction in the school is a cast-iron one from which there is to be no departure. I hope we shall learn by experience and we shall improve it. What we shall improve precisely in the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri advises us, I do not think is very likely; but I hope we shall go on from what has already been accomplished to something better."

The FACILITARY THE PRESIDENT:—" Before I put the resolution, I would say if the Council will allow me to do so, that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri made some apology for bringing forward this resolution; I feel after the course which the debate has taken, I too should offer some apology for having admitted this resolution.

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(The President.)

Had I thought that it was likely to raise the very large and wide inquiry which it has raised, I should certainly have been disposed to reconsider my decision to allow this resolution to appear on the paper. After all, we must have some regard to order in our proceedings, it must be evident to you all that considering that the discussion is based on the foundation of the proceedings in the Hindu Girls' school in Trippligane, that foundation is hardly wide or substantial enough to be a foundation for the very wide and far-reaching discussion which the Council has listened to this afternoon. The Honourable gentleman who moved the motion apologised and explained his intention. But I must say that he added fuel to fire, when he quoted the opinions of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, of Sir Harcourt Ryder and various eminent authorities which could have no regard to proceedings of the Girls' High school in Trippligane. He then proceeded in reply to the debate to refer to his forty years' experience; that is hardly comparable to the proceedings of the last two years in the Trippligane school. Altogether I think it is unfortunate, because I think it is very difficult for the Council to come to a free vote or decision on an issue which is so presented. There is something in the rules, and the object of the rules for the Council is that the discussion should be focussed on the real points which are put before them, and I think those who are taking part in the vote this afternoon will find it very difficult to know, if they examine themselves, upon what they are really voting. The issue is further complicated by this fact, that there is quite a reasonable difference as to the facts. The Honourable gentleman who moved the motion gives it as his opinion that a majority of the parents of the girls in the school hold certain views as to the education that is imparted; the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, the Director of Public Instruction, I think quite reasonably—certainly it is within his discretion to do so—doubts the validity of that statement. There doubt might have been, to some extent, cleared up if the ordinary procedure had been followed, that is to say, if the parents of the girls in the school made whatever representation they chose to make to the proper authorities and the proper authorities had an opportunity of examining the real facts of the case. I think much of the vagueness and indistinctness would have been removed from this debate if the authorities had had an opportunity of going into the real facts of the case. After all I do not think that there is any doubt as the mind of any Honourable gentleman that there has been no deliberate attempt on the part of the Department of Public Instruction, to vitiate or weaken the virtue of education in that school. We had universal testimony from every side of the Council that the school is a most excellent school and has produced most excellent results. I have lived long enough among educationists to know that there are any number of such determined and better controversialists as those who take one side or the other on theories of education. Every one thinks he knows a great deal about education. He has been at school himself, he watches other people at school and then he holds very strong views. It is very good and I do not complain of it, but I do say that about education, if you look into the history of education, into the world's history of education, do let us beware of allowing our ideas about education to solidify and become hardened. If there is one department of public administration in which a variety of experiments should be allowed or, at any rate, tolerated, it should be education. I am not saying this in support of one view or the other—the view which has been taken this afternoon in this Council. I do think that we can be sure, all of us can be sure, that there is no serious purpose of demoralising in this particular school and that the only desire is to serve the best interests of the children. We should also take into consideration the very great difficulties under which girls' education is labouring in this country and especially the girls' secondary education. It is all well to talk about dividing classes into four sections according to the four principal languages in the Presidency, but where are you to get your teachers from? It is obvious to any one who studies girls' education in this Presidency that we are still only in the very initial stages, and that we are doing our best to find facilities for the training and encouragement of girls and teachers. All these difficulties it would not have been proper for the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to put before the Council, because it would have opened a much larger field than it would have been entitled to do under the terms of this resolution. But really, we find, I submit to the Council, we have not really or fully surveyed the whole question in the debate that has taken place just now. For myself I should regret very greatly, whatever may be the result, whatever may be the decision of the Council on this question—I should regret

436 RESOLUTIONS BY MEANS OF INSTRUCTION IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES
SCHOOL, TRIPLOCAN, AND DEFINITION OF INFAMOUS CONDUCT
IN A PROFESSIONAL RESPECT.

(The President; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.) [2ND FEBRUARY 1916.]

its being taken or understood outside to be an expression of the deliberate view of the Council on the issues presented. My own view is that it would be much better to leave this matter which is after all in its initial stages. I cannot really believe with my Honorable friend that this is a bacillus from which the epidemic would spread very rapidly all over the Presidency. I cannot, again, really believe that he is seriously entertaining well-founded fears on the question; I know that he has strong, conscientious and undoubtedly most well-informed views, as the result of long years' study, on the subject of education, but I cannot help thinking that he can entertain no real fears that this epidemic would spread rapidly. Therefore, I think he might possibly feel disposed to accept the position which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone takes up—that he is alive to the question, that he will watch it, and if any changes are possible, he will make them. After all it is not a serious matter if the system cannot be changed here for months. The debate has shown perfectly the feeling of the Honorable gentleman, but I say, in a distorted manner as we have not been able to force it on any of the many far-reaching and important issues which have been mentioned in the debate. Having said so much, I am perfectly willing to leave the Council to its own wishes on the matter. I now put the resolution."

The motion was then put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE DEFINITION OF INFAMOUS CONDUCT IN A
PROFESSIONAL RESPECT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW:—"With your Excellency's permission, I should like to be permitted to make a very brief statement to the Council at this point with reference to the resolutions XIX and XX. The Government understand that the Madras Medical Council have under their consideration the preparation of a manual of medical ethics. Such a manual cannot of course be exhaustive or restrictive, but it will serve as a general guide to medical practitioners as to the etiquette of the profession. It is hoped that the Madras Medical Council will see its way to publish the manual in draft for the information of medical practitioners of the Presidency and will afford sufficient time for suggestions and criticisms to be received. This intimation will, I think, show to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who is the mover of resolution XIX and I hope also to the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy who is to move resolution XX, that the object that they have in view is going to be attained and I trust they may accept this as a sufficient disposal of the matter for the present."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I did not quite catch the last part of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement. I should like to know whether it included any reference to the possible action or inaction of the Madras Medical Council until such time as this code of ethics will take effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW:—"Your Excellency, I would point out that that question does not arise on this resolution. The only question on this resolution relates to the publication of a definition. The matter to which the Honorable Member alludes is a separate matter and outside the scope of the statement. The Honorable Member will not thereby be led to suppose that we imply anything to the contrary of what he has suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I think I should best consult the interest of the Council as well as the matter that is involved in the resolution, if I accept the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and withdraw the resolution. But I am rather surprised that he could not give any assurance that till such time as the Madras Medical Council will take to publish this code of ethics, they will take no disciplinary action."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

"XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Madras Medical Council be instructed to advertise for the information and guidance of medical practitioners what in their opinion will constitute 'infamous conduct in a professional respect.'"

**RESOLUTIONS RE DEFINITION OF INFAMOUS CONDUCT IN A PRO-
FESSIONAL RESPECT AND INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WAGONS
IN THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**

2ND FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy; Mr. Chinnambaramatha
Mudaliyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIAR :—“ I do withdraw.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn :—

“ XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, with a view to facilitate inquiry under sections 13 and 14 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, and for the information and guidance of the medical practitioners concerned, the Governor in Council may cause the Medical Council to notify from time to time, as is done by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, what in its opinion will constitute ‘infamous conduct in a professional respect.’”

**RESOLUTION RE INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WAGONS IN THE
SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHINNAMBARATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Your Excellency, I wish to move the following resolution :—

“ XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an immediate inquiry be made into the causes of the present inadequacy in the supply of wagons in the South Indian Railway for the transport of grains and other articles seasonally affecting trade and steps be taken to relieve the situation.”

“ The Council may be aware that I gave notice of a similar resolution at the last meeting of the Council, and that for want of some information which I hoped to get in the meantime I agreed to postpone moving it to this meeting, at the suggestion of your Excellency. Now, there is no doubt that last year, I mean between June and December of last year, conditions have been greatly affected by the war which is at present going on in Europe. But I have reasons to believe that, even under normal conditions, the delay in moving the goods traffic is often very considerable, and it has been the experience of most merchants as well as landholders who particularly have an interest in having their goods transported, and the experience of the public that the inadequacy in the number of wagons or some such cause has been at the bottom of this difficulty of transport. I may just read out, without troubling the Council very much, a few figures just to show the extent to which goods were delayed from transport and the serious loss which merchants in general were put to by such delay. The figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Marshfield was kind enough to supply me with reference to the question I put at the last meeting, show the detention of goods.

	Wagon loads in goods in tons			Wagon loads in the open		
	July.	Dec.	Other months.	July.	Dec.	Other months.
More than one week	162	880	74	873	2	124
More than two weeks	61	250	8	48	21	24
More than three weeks	49	41	1	24	4	49
More than four weeks	22	5	0	145	4	2

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ May I ask the honorable gentleman to inform the Council whether these figures relate to the normal conditions before the war or relate to the period after the war commenced ?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHINNAMBARATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I began my statement by saying that these are figures between July to December of last year. I thought it was due to abnormal conditions. I am just going to show that, even under ordinary conditions, the supply of wagons and the way in which the railway meets the ever increasing goods traffic are not satisfactory and for that, I would only quote—I would not trouble the Council with further figures—I would only quote figures from the Railway Board's report that, for a total goods traffic, I mention these figures in

(*Mr. Gindamarama Madhavar; Mr. Subbarajala Reddy; Mr. Ahmad Tash Maramkayar.*) [22d FEBRUARY 1918.]

thousands of tons, for a goods traffic of 4,016 thousands of tons of goods traffic the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, taking the nearest railway, have double the number of wagons that the South Indian Railway has, to meet the 3,144 thousands of tons of goods traffic which the South Indian Railway has. Roughly, the South Indian Railway has 2,000 wagons while the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has 10,000 wagons. Your Excellency, what I wish to point out to this Council is that there is no doubt that very abnormal causes have been at work during the past year, but my point is, leaving apart the abnormal conditions, under normal conditions, the way in which the goods traffic is managed in the matter of transport to the various destinations by the South Indian Railway is far from satisfactory, and it cannot be otherwise looking at the figures that we have, and the percentage of wagons that I have just read out from the Railway Board's report. Under these circumstances, I desire that this Government should cause an inquiry to be made as to this inadequacy, in the way in which goods traffic is met with by the Railway Company, and also to devise means for bettering the present situation which is felt not only by the traders all through this vast country but the agriculturists equally, to be very unsatisfactory. The result of this huge delay, as I have on one occasion pointed out, not only means considerable loss to the merchant but it means an equal loss to the landholder, to the agriculturist, because he is not able to sell his paddy and remove his paddy from the threshing floor and from the field until he is able to get it removed through the merchant. In that way it affects almost the entire people. Under these conditions, I believe I am justified in expecting our Government to make arrangements to see how much of the state of things that I have just put forward is due to abnormal conditions and how much of it is due to normal conditions and what remedy can be suggested, and how it can be brought early into operation, the operation of such remedy. It is with this view that I have thought it necessary to move this resolution at this meeting. No doubt, it will be said that a great deal of it is due to extraordinary conditions and I myself do agree to some extent that there have been extraordinary conditions at work during the past year, but our experience during the past few years, coupled with the figures that I have quoted for the number of wagons that the South Indian Railway has to deal with the traffic as compared with what the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has, shows—and that is my view—that even under normal conditions, the inadequacy of wagons has to a considerable extent to account for this difficulty of transport—that cannot but be granted. With these remarks, I commend this important resolution, a resolution which has very wide and far-reaching consequences to the earnest attention of Government and to the unanimous acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAJALA REDDY:—"I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TASH MARAMKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I want to say a few words in this connection as a merchant and as a man who has got some connection with steamer business. I know perfectly well how the railway company's position stands. We could hardly blame the railway company under the circumstances. As your Excellency is aware, since the war started, the majority of steamers was so great and the weekly service from Calcutta to Bombay has been entirely stopped and since then the rice shippers at Coimbatore, Vengaloor and Bangalore were undergoing great difficulties in despatching their rice to the Ceylon market. Consequently, they have to press the railway authorities to supply an adequate number of wagons for despatching their rice which, I understand, has been furnished by railway method of by sea. Besides, there is one other important difficulty which the railway company have to undergo. Owing to the freight market having increased, the supply of coal, nearly three lakhs of tons that were consumed by the South Indian Railway, which was usually consigned by the sea, had to be consigned and imported by rail. The railway company are compelled to supply sufficient number of wagons especially for transporting coal; otherwise they cannot maintain their daily service. Under these circumstances, the railway company are justified in supplying empty wagons equally in proportion to all the trades both from up-country as well as industrial also to their own interest in getting their coal loaded. So far as my

[2ND FEBRUARY 1916.] (Mr. Ahmed Yousfi Mervatagar; Mr. Nairhead;
Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

knowledge goes, the feeling about the supply of wagons is not so very great at present. The other day I happened to go about in the Tanjore district for the despatch of rice and I heard from the stationmasters of Tirutalur and Nedumangalam that they had ample wagons to supply but that no rice or paddy was available. This is what they expressed to me.

"In my opinion, the present resolution is not justified in bringing such a great remark towards the railway company while they are quite willing to meet all the requirements, and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Nairhead is so very anxious to meet every requirement that we can possibly put. Under these circumstances, I hope my honourable friend will not press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MENON:—"Your Excellency, it would be remembered that on the agenda of November, the Honourable Member suggested this resolution. The matter was postponed in order that I should supply him with certain figures and these figures be used to-day. But may I point out that they were compiled not from actuals but from the verbal statements of merchants and they are not reliable in so far as he may quote them for the detentions of traffic? Wagons were available every day during this great pressure but the figures establish the fact beyond doubt that there was congestion but I would explain that this congestion was caused through abnormal circumstances. In normal times, with all deference to the quotation from the Railway Board's figures, the wagon stock of the South Indian Railway is sufficient to deal with the ordinary traffic and we take care to increase our stock as years go on and as traffic develops. During the harvest time to which the Honourable Member is referring, it is a period of war and all the ports along the coast were closed. There was also a shortage of freight on account of the activities of the 'Kudam' which closed every port including Tuticorin and traffic, not only from within on the South Indian system but also off it poured traffic down to the only one route, viz., to Changanassery. This, undoubtedly, led to congestion at the time and who, as I explained verbally to my honourable friend, there were riots in Ceylon which restricted traffic; yet, in spite of these conditions, the South Indian Railway were able to deal with or meet the alleged demands of 75 per cent of the traffic. As I have said, the facts are that on the South Indian system there are sufficient wagons and engines to deal with ordinary traffic, and during the last three years the stock added on the metre gauge has been 37 engines, 282 bogie wagons and 160 other trucks and additions at the present moment, I am glad to say, still continue. I think I have said sufficient to assure the Honourable Member that, during normal conditions, equipment is sufficient and is being maintained. I regret, however, that in abnormal conditions, and unfortunately these abnormal conditions still continue, the South Indian Railway is not able to meet all the demands imposed on it in full. An inquiry has been made into the complaints of the Honourable Member who I hope will not press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I wish to say a few words in connection with this resolution, because it seems to me of very great importance from the point of view of the commercial development of the Presidency. I do not think that the honourable mover of this resolution meant that any reflection should be cast upon the efficiency of the railway company in meeting the demands of the public or any reflection upon the watchfulness of the Local Government in the matter of safeguarding the railway policy of this Presidency. But, sir, it seems to me that this is a matter which requires looking into and that greater attention should be paid both by the railway company and the Local Government in fighting with the Railway Board for a larger measure of grants to these bodies for the development of the railway systems of Southern India. Some time ago I put a question in the Legislative Council. When I was looking up the matter of the development of railways in this Presidency, I found that passenger traffic had risen between 1906 to 1912 from 25 millions to 42 millions of passengers and that there was a great growth in the railway goods traffic also, but that there had not been a corresponding increase in the facilities either in passenger or in goods traffic and one remark that suggested itself to my mind,—I may be wrong—was that when you analysed the grants made by the Imperial Government to the railway systems of

(Mr. Siva-sankara Sarma; Sir Harold Stuart; [2ND FEBRUARY 1914.
Mr. Chelamaramatha Muthuswar.)

Southern India, the grants were not so liberal in character as they had been towards other railway systems in other parts of India. I have also found, analysing the figures, whatever may be the reasons, that the growth of the goods traffic on these systems is relatively smaller than in the case of the Bengal-Nagpur and other railway systems in Upper India. Whether my figures are correct or whether my surmise is correct or not, I hope it is a matter of sufficient importance both for Government and the railway systems to look into, and it seems to me that the systems in Upper India can make themselves more felt in the Councils of the realm than the railway systems in Southern India, and in this and other matters we suffer. I hope Government will call for figures and see whether really this Presidency is suffering for want of financial support from headquarters. There is not the slightest use in blaming any individual body or system; the whole thing is whether sufficient support is forthcoming from elsewhere. I have seen it is not foolproofing. I hope nobody would take that there is a feeling of irritation against individuals and individual bodies. All should unite for developing the railway systems in this Presidency. I hope, therefore, Government will be able to accept the resolution and acquiesce into the reasons, if any. Nobody can expect facilities in war time; this is a season of abnormal stress and consequently, some people must suffer. Everybody recognises that, but the question is whether something more cannot be done, ought not to be done, towards the development of the goods traffic as well as the passenger traffic of this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"With reference to what has just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, Your Excellency, my recollection is, when the matter last formed the subject of question in this Council, the answer was that the railway administrations of the Madras Presidency had obtained sanction for all the stock that they had asked for. If that is so, there is obviously no cause for our going to the Railway Board and pressing claims that were never made."

"As regards the resolution itself, it will be seen that it asks for an enquiry into the causes of the present inadequacy of wagons in the South Indian Railway. That resolution was drawn up, as the Council has been informed already, some time ago and an enquiry was actually made. The resolution was not moved, but an enquiry was made by personal communication between the Honourable Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Maithland and myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Maithland collected a number of statistics and other information showing why there had been a great strain upon the supply at this particular season—that it was due to very particular and special causes. It would be, therefore, useless to enquire again into the causes which led to that particular stringency. There is no reason, so far as I am aware, to suppose that the ordinary supply of wagons is inadequate for the ordinary demands of trade. We have not had from our district officers any complaints that the trade has not been sufficiently met by the South Indian Railway Company. I do not think there are grounds for an enquiry, as regards normal conditions, and that moreover is not what the resolution asks for. I am not, therefore, able to accept the resolution; but I hope that after receiving the information which the Hon'ble Mr. Maithland has given him, the Honourable gentlemen will be able to withdraw it. I can assure him that Government will keep a very watchful eye on the question which he has brought prominently to our notice and we shall ask our officers to see that if there are any cases of trade not being promptly or adequately met by the railway company, they are brought to our notice and then we will communicate with the Agent and if necessary, with the Railway Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARASWAMI MUDALIAR:—"I have just a few remarks to make. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Maithland and also to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for what they have said with reference to my resolution. But I only wish that a little more attention had been paid to my statement that, under normal conditions, the present manner in which goods traffic is dealt with is not satisfactory. I wish more attention had been paid to that because particularly, during the last two years, the goods and traffic was also slack. It is no doubt that there was an abnormal condition due to the state of war and due to the want of steamers as well. But, as I said, for some years people have been labouring under this difficulty, the difficulty in transport and delay in transport even previous to the war time. That, I believe, is due to two causes. As I have already said, it is due to the inadequacy of

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supply of wagons in the South Indian Railway as compared with other railways, having regard to the traffic that they have to meet, and also to the closure of all minor ports in the East Coast down the south. As the Hon'ble Mr. Maichoud has said, the congestion is likely to persist for some more time, and if the Government can without any enquiry allow this state of things to continue even under abnormal conditions, I should be disposed to think that it is not after all fair either to the trader or to the landholder. Such abnormal conditions are likely to continue for some time; I know Government must have some difficulty in providing a remedy at once at present, but what I want is that some enquiry should be made and that they should satisfy the natives as to the truth of the statement, that I have made that there is considerable difficulty in ordinary times. There I beg to differ from what the Hon'ble Mr. Maichoud pointed out. He said that 'we are asking an increase in the number of wagons,' but what I say is that the increase in the number of wagons is very far less than what is needed. That is the position that I take and considering the difficulty that we have through the want of ports and the consequent want of exports through the ports, which is again due not only to the present abnormal conditions but has been operating for some time had for the relief of which I have sought in this very Council on other occasions—considering these facts, I should have liked some enquiry was proposed to be forthwith started and some real remedy suggested that would not only meet the abnormal conditions—but what is equally necessary and imperative—as I have pointed out, to meet the difficulties under normal conditions. I beg that Government would find their way to make an enquiry into this very general question—such a very important and far-reaching question as this—and meet with my wishes in this matter. No doubt, I am to some extent satisfied that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has promised that he will keep watch over the condition of things. I shall certainly have been justified in expecting some sort of enquiry into the matter in a most important question like this where the difficulty felt is so serious. That difficulty is felt not only under the present abnormal conditions but also under normal conditions is evidenced by the figures I have just quoted. I thought Government might fairly make an inquiry."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Your Excellency, as regards the normal figure, I have not the information before me which will enable me to deal with the statements that have fallen from the Honourable Member, but, I believe, he has made some misstatement—and the Hon'ble Mr. Maichoud will correct him, if he has fallen into some inaccuracy—in making his comparison between the stock and traffic of the South Indian Railway and the stock and traffic of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. But, in any case, I do not attach much importance to that comparison. The point for us to consider is whether the stock of the South Indian Railway is adequate or not; it might be much smaller in proportion to the stock of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway or it may be much better worked or much better managed—that is what the Hon'ble Mr. Maichoud would possibly say, if there is a difference in quantity. Unless there is inadequate supply, figures of that kind are of little value. I have assured the Honourable Member that we will tell our officers in the districts to bring promptly to our notice any cases in which they find goods are not cleared from the stations and purchasers and merchants are not able to get their stuff taken on railways and we will then promptly address the Railway Company and even the Railway Board, if necessary. As regards the increase in stock at the present moment, I believe it will be very difficult, as the railway programme of work has been much cut down this year owing to the financial stringency produced by the war. It will be of very little avail to go to the Government of India and press them to increase the expenditure on new stock for the South Indian Railway unless we have a very much stronger case than the one which the Honourable Member has been able to put before the Council. If he can give us further figures in support of his contention about the normal stock being inadequate, I shall be happy to consider them and, if necessary, to take action; but I cannot, on the information given to me, undertake to press the Government of India at this particular time to spend more money on building new stock for the South Indian Railway Company."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I did not quote more figures because I thought I would be taking up the time of the

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INDIAN RAILWAY AND STATISTICS OF IRRIGATION WORKS
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Council. I have had lots of complaints from several merchants and I did not want to trouble the Council with all that information. I have had several petitions complaining of delay at several stations, for example, a petition from the South Indian Chamber of Commerce complaining of delay at several stations, at Tuticorin. I have got complaints from some other places but I thought it would be enough to quote figures. I believe the way in which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has explained the figures I quoted, comparing the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, could not account for such a vast difference. For a difference of one thousand and odd tons, that is for a difference of a third in tonnage, they have twice as much rolling-stock for goods traffic."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I should like to ask the Honourable Member whether the wagons of the South Indian Railway are of the same size, whether the wagons are not largely bogie, wagons and whether those of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are not largely four-wheelers, the one carrying twenty and the other carrying ten tons."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"I am arguing the point on the assumption that they are for the same work."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I shall be happy to look into that."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, with this assurance I do not believe I would be justified in pressing this resolution any further. With that assurance, I will withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS STATISTICS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER REPAIR
IN EACH DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KAPURA Rao:—"I have the honour to move—

"XIII This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to give necessary directions for the annual preparation of statements showing accurately, and in detail, the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Presidency and for the publication of such statements along with the Land Revenue reports."

"Your Excellency, I think it is unnecessary to weary this Council at any great length to satisfy it about the importance, the necessity, and the urgency of keeping all irrigation works in a state of repair, because there is no disagreement, so far as that point is concerned. It will be remembered that most of the irrigation in this Presidency is largely carried on under several irrigation tanks, spring channels, river channels, wells and aqueducts and we find that information regarding the state of repair of these irrigation works has been furnished for some years in the Land Revenue reports. The figures which were furnished once in five years were found to be inaccurate and we were informed that steps would be taken in consultation with the Board of Revenue to make the figures more accurate than they were before. I find that, when this question about the state of repair of irrigation works came up for consideration in this Council in 1914, it was admitted that the importance of maintaining these works was recognised, that the inaccuracy in these statements was due to various causes which could not be avoided and that steps were being taken in consultation with the officers of the Revenue Department to make these figures more accurate. I find that your Excellency's Government in reviewing the Land Revenue reports of July 1921 considered this question at considerable length. In reviewing the report of the Board of Revenue, the Government stated in G.O. 919, dated 25th March 1913, as follows: "In reviewing the report for the previous fiscal, Government called attention to apparent inaccuracies in the quinquennial statement of irrigation works as far as wells are concerned. The accuracy of the statement as regards tanks has since been called in question and the Board has been asked to report on what

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basis the figures are compiled. It is observed that while the total number of tanks, Government, private and disestablished remains very much the same, the distribution of them amongst the three classes referred to differs considerably from that reported in the returns for the previous quinquennium. The statement is also apt to cause misapprehension as containing an authoritative return of irrigation works out of repair. It is not known on what authority works are classed as "in" or "out of" repair; but if any reliance at all can be placed on them the percentage of works "out of repair" to the total number of irrigation works is unduly high in the case of tanks. The Board of Revenue will be requested to consider and report what changes should be introduced in order to make the statement more trustworthy.

"It was, in the course of the discussion on the revised financial statement, that it was said that attempts would be made to make the figures more accurate; but when the Land Revenue report for fiscal 1923 was placed on the Editors' Table last year, and when I was anxiously expecting that I would find more accurate figures about the state of repair of these irrigation works, I found, I must say to my surprise, that this quinquennial statement was omitted from the Land Revenue Reports altogether, with a remark against it to the effect "omitted with reference to G.O. 2571, Revenue, dated 18th September 1914—G.O. 3044, Revenue, dated 14th December 1914." After going through this, I did not lose time before I applied to the office of the Revenue Department for a copy of the Government Order to ascertain exactly why and under what circumstances this information was not given in the Land Revenue Reports. After some time, I was informed that I could not be supplied with a copy of the Government Order without the order of the Government of India, and I could not therefore get that Government Order. Then, at the last meeting of the Council, I put an interpolation regarding this matter and tried to obtain all the information I could, as regards the circumstances under which this information could not be given. The question was question 73 put at the last meeting; and it was as follows:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state why the following statements and tables formerly published in the Madras Land Revenue Reports have been omitted in the Madras Land Revenue Reports for fiscal 1923:

"(a) Statement No. 18 showing the classification of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act, and

"(b) Statement No. 19 showing the number and state of repair of the irrigation works in each district of the Madras Presidency, classified according to their capacity (ayakul)?"

"The answer was—

"The changes referred to are the outcome of a special inquiry into the possibility of abolishing or materially reducing some of the statistics prepared by the Board of Revenue for the compilation of which temporary establishments have to be maintained. Statement No. 19 showing the general condition of irrigation works was materially abridged by the omission of details which were not required for administrative purposes and the statement as thus curtailed was with the approval of the Government of India adopted as Appendix C to the Season and Crop Report, being discontinued as an annexure to the Janabandi Report."

"So far as the Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1914-15 is concerned, I find that it only contains at page 12 of the report what is contained in the quinquennial report, which was published in the previous Land Revenue Report for the year 1910-11, in an abridged form without any details as to the capacity of these tanks, the capacity of these river or spring channels or other works of irrigation."

"I would now specially invite your Excellency's Government to the importance of taking special steps to maintain these irrigation works in a proper condition and to keep a watchful eye as to whether irrigation works which are found not to be in good condition are repaired in the course of the next year or the year after that. If it is necessary to arrive at this state of things, it is impossible to suppose that a quinquennial statement prepared mainly from what is stated in the Revenue accounts, without any further check by the officers of the Revenue Department, from the

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimhamma Sharma.*) [2nd February 1916.]

Talishtir reports, will produce satisfactory results. It was admitted, in the course of the discussion of the financial statement last year, that, though various checks have been provided for ensuring accuracy in the preparation of the statements, these checks have been of no avail and that the reports submitted are inaccurate and also unsatisfactory. So far as the checks provided are concerned, we were informed that various instructions have been given requiring revenue inspectors to note the condition of these irrigation works in their districts, requiring talashis to make special enquiries and the jamabandi officers also to make special enquiries in this respect; but still it was stated that these figures are not satisfactory. How is it so attempts have been made to make them more satisfactory than at present? I may also remind the Council that, if we have only a look at some of the figures relating to this important question furnished in the Administration Report of the Revenue Department of the Mysore Province, we find that so far as such irrigation works are concerned, more valuable information is published in the annual reports. At paragraph 53 we have a statement giving the state of tanks in each district:—

"The statement shows the figures as to the total number of tanks, major and minor, as to the number of tanks broken or collapsed during the year major and minor, and the amount spent upon them by the Government; and the value of earthwork done by the ryots to major tanks and minor tanks. Then again we have figures showing the number of tanks which are major or minor inspected during the year by the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officer, number of tanks in urgent need of repair, major and minor."

"This detailed information given annually in the administration reports of the Province would necessarily help all persons interested in this question to consider and see as to what has been done in the way of repairing irrigation tanks in the course of the year and whether any repairs which are found necessary cannot be effected in the year following. That is why, so far as this resolution is concerned, I specially ask that statements should be prepared with three distinct features—there should be annual statements, not quinquennial statements as before which would not help much—these statements should be accurate because it is admitted by Government that previous statements are inaccurate and nothing has been done to make them accurate and that details should be given on the lines adopted by the Mysore Government. So far as the Season and Crop Report is concerned, the information has been omitted; that will not serve any useful purpose. All available information that can be given to help the further progress, the further maintenance and the further repair of these irrigation works upon which the prosperity of the agricultural population largely depends, should be given. It is for that purpose that I have brought forward this resolution; and I have no doubt that it will commend itself to the Government."

The Hon'ble Bho Laladhar R. NARASIMHAMMA SHARMA :—I wish only to say a few words in seconding this resolution. We, non-official members of the Legislative Council on this side, have a legitimate complaint in this matter. For many years past the subject of repair of irrigation works has been the theme of discussion at least once a year, and we have been deprived of this opportunity by this information disappearing from the Land Revenue Reports. To deprive us of our theme of discussion in the year is a really legitimate grievance (laughter). But, Sir, the irony is that the result of the joint labours of the non-official members in trying to impress upon the members of Government the importance of the subject has been to induce Government to change their methods and to deprive the non-official members of the 18th information, inaccurate though it might have been, on which they could press Government for a reform in a useful direction.

"Now, I do not think that Government will deny that the public of this Presidency, the agricultural public and the members representing them have got a right to know what the state of the irrigation works is at the end of any year. They are entitled to know how many of them are in a condition of repair, how many out of repair and to know the details of these works, so that they may ask Government as to whether there is any adequate reason for leaving any particular works out of repair. I think we have a right to do that. If there is any useful information that could be conveyed to the public it is in this matter and no other. We hoped that, when the Government acknowledged that that information was not accurate, they were going to take steps to improve that information and to furnish more detailed and accurate

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information on the subject. It is a great pity that they thought that because they could not supply the public with accurate information, they should have no information whatever on the subject. I hope they will be able to revise their views in this matter because information of this kind must be in the hands of the Government if they are to properly administer the affairs of the Presidency and the Government can be in a position to check the administration of the country only when they have details of the description as to how many tanks of a particular character are in repair or are out of repair, how many channels are in repair or out of repair. If they have that information before them, there is no difficulty in furnishing them to the public at large. They must have the information; but, if they have not got that information, it is desirable that they should get that information in order that they may take action in time to see that the administration is carried on, on proper lines. Whenever might have been the reason in the past, there should be a revision in the rules, and this information should be supplied to the public in future."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. CANOON:—“ Your Excellency, the number of irrigation works in this Presidency, if wells are included, is somewhere about 709,000; excluding wells there are roughly 50,000 tanks, rivers, spring channels and anasots. We may take it, therefore, roughly at about 50,000 and the proposition which this resolution makes is that an annual return should be made showing accurately and in detail the number and state of repair of those 50,000 irrigation works spread all over the Presidency. The Government, until a few years ago, professed to supply information as to the state of repair of these works. A short time back, the Hon'ble of Revenue was asked, probably at the instance of some Honourable Member of this Council, whether the information thus supplied could be regarded as correct. They consulted Collectors and while several Collectors, thirteen or so, reported that the information was correct,—I suppose that would be the natural tendency of a considerable body of them,—eight of them said that it was not correct; and a very few minutes' consideration of the subject will, I think, convince anybody that we cannot have information as to whether a tank is in a state of good repair or bad repair, until we are prepared to define what is good repair and what is bad repair. Unless this is supplied, the only real test is whether a tank is in use; if a tank is out of use, then it is certain that it is in bad repair. But, if the tank is in use, how are you going to distinguish various degrees of repair? As an illustration, I would refer to the Chingleput report from the Collector of that district. Referring to the return which he furnished for July 1910 which professed to show that 383 tanks were out of repair, he reported that the number definitely abandoned for any reason was nil and the number hoarded and consequently practically useless for irrigation was two; those not in good repair but still in use 381. It is quite impossible to tell to what extent those 381 tanks were out of repair. Some of them might have wanted urgent repairs to a material extent while in the case of others the repairs needed might have been of a trifling nature. Some people might consider that to constitute a good state of repair a tank should be able to irrigate 75 per cent of its system while others might consider that 50 per cent would be enough and so on; so that it becomes a mere matter of opinion as to the point at which a tank should be classed as in good or bad repair. The figures represented nothing more than the opinion of the karnam or the revenue inspector or the tahsildar who fills up the return. I would suggest to the Honourable Member who moved this resolution that it is perfectly useless to publish these figures which only contained rough guesses of lower subordinate officials of that sort. It does not help the cause of tank-repair; it only puts before the public figures which are misleading. It is on that account that the Government do not propose in future to make an attempt to show what is the state of repair. To be able to do that, we should require a regular professional examination of each individual work. We should have to lay down a standard for works to be classed as 'in repair' and for those to be classed as out of repair. Even that would be a mere matter of opinion, when you lay down a standard of that sort. I hope therefore the Honourable Member who moved this resolution will realise the difficulty as to how he would class a tank as 'in repair' or 'out of repair'. It is really impetuous and statistics of that sort would surely be misleading. The only real test is whether the work is in use. If it is out of use, then it is quite clear that it is out of repair. In consequence of that fact, we propose in future to show in the returns nothing except the tanks that are in

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one; tanks that are out of use and abandoned will cease to be shown. That gives, I think, the only really useful information that can be supplied. By comparing these figures from year to year we can say whether there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of tanks in use. That will be the only check of any real value as to the necessity of repair or of re-opening operations. It will further be understood that the figures asked for are not before the Government; it is not that the Government receive the figures and refuse to publish them, we propose not to ask the Revenue Inspector or the karnam in future to fill up this return, because it only represents a rough guess on their part and it is no use publishing such rough guesses. There is no object to Honorable Members coming here, amending these statistics to be correct, and saying that 75 per cent of tanks are out of repair, while really 30 per cent are still in use.

"I hope I have said sufficient to show to the Honorable Member that these statistics are practically not valuable, and I need only add that there will be no reduction in the attention paid to tanks or in the intention to repair them. The completion of the statement would be only misleading; and its abolition will not prevent the work of repair being carried out as rapidly as hitherto. We want to prevent the preparation of inaccurate and misleading figures which merely take up time and do good to nobody."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—My Lord, I thought the proposition would have received another kind of treatment. My Lord, it is a serious question and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew more or less referred to the resolution that I moved in this Council, in connection with the minor irrigation works of the Presidency. My Lord, it might be remembered that an establishment at a cost of about Rs. 1,25,000 and a budget of seven lakhs of rupees was going on for a number of years in our budget. I placed before the Council the view that, in view of the large number of tanks out of repair as shown by official accounts it was clear that the establishment that was now being maintained for this purpose was insufficient, and the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, who was then in charge, offered to revise the establishment and the present budget shows that the establishment has been considerably strengthened, being something more than two lakhs. But the fact, that we could have then pointed out, was that the official statement contained in these Administration Reports showed that a number of tanks were not, as conceded by the department, quite in the order in which they ought to be. The question becomes very serious for this Presidency. In the Irrigation Committee's report they had to consider forty thousand tanks which formed the main source of irrigation in the Madras Presidency as opposed to the rivers and channels in the other Presidencies, and they have said that the maintenance of these forty thousand tanks for this Presidency would be one vital programme connected with the administration of this Province. Certainly, I really do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has got information which says that this estimate of tanks being in repair or out of repair was only being prepared by those karnams who are irresponsible or who have no knowledge of the state of these tanks. I thought, my Lord, there was a minor Irrigation staff, there was an overseer in charge of each taluk or sometimes in charge of more than one taluk, who was going to each tank and giving information to the higher authorities which, coming up to the Revenue Board, was put in the form of a memorandum which was attached to the usual Revenue Administration Report. Taking it, my Lord, that this is not quite accurate, is it proper for a Presidency like this to abandon the giving of any kind of idea of the matter especially when you have this large provision for water establishment for minor irrigation works? What is the difficulty in getting accurate information so that Government in guiding the budget, may know what to expend on these minor irrigation tanks, when this question has to be looked into each time for the budget? If it is conceded that the minor irrigation tanks form a powerful supply of water to this Presidency, any information which is needed ought to be provided and the existing establishment now maintained will easily give correct information and not the doubtful or valueless information that was sought to be given previously. Even so the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's own showing, thirteen Collectors were prepared to show that the information that was being given was correct, as against eight Collectors who were of a contrary opinion. The one quoted rather says that out of 383,381 were not, as they were claimed, unfit for irrigation purposes but that they were under repair. Of course

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I will take it that it was the karnam that gave the opinion for 351 and we will take it also that that ought not to be relied upon. But then the District Collector will be left without a detailed knowledge of the position of tanks in his district, if he is not made to find out the actual state of repairs of the tanks. Either a tank deserves repair or it does not. If it does not deserve any repair immediately, let him not bring it under that category. But certainly when a minor irrigation officer knows that his report would be read and that the next day after his report there would be a complaint that he had not attended to the repair of certain tanks which required repairs, he would only have to fall back upon a false statement that he actually forgot to mention it as one under repair or that he omitted it. The minor irrigation supervisor will be responsible for the ryot's complaints and, therefore, it is in the interest of the Collectors to let Government know that so many tanks in their jurisdiction deserve repairs. Otherwise, there may be thousands of petitions from the ryots, showing that the water held in tanks is not sufficient for actual irrigation purposes and there will be further difficulties to analyse the statements of these ryots. Certainly it would not be to the interest of the ryots to tell them that they disbelieve their statement; they would not make a complaint unless the question comes to that. If a Collector has to keep watch, he must have a statement from the subordinate, and if a karnam cannot be relied upon for it, let it be left to the overseer or the tahsildar. But certainly, the information is needed, and it ought not to be kept from the public. It is certainly necessary that some of us should know what is the state and position in each district so that we will be able to make representations in regard to each district, and the ryots will be able beforehand to make representations, and I do not know if it is a proper policy to take off these figures which were giving a lot of information. I thought, when this argument was advanced, that these tanks were out of repair, it was said on behalf of Government that that was not quite correct. It was not said that these tanks which did not deserve repair were put in that head—I do not think that is the plea. In view of the 40,000 tanks on which we have mainly to depend for our irrigation, I submit it would be wrong policy to take away from the public a record which gives us information not only to this Council or to the executive department of Government but to the public also, so that they may have a watch over them and make the necessary representation to the authorities. If any special official is needed, he may be sanctioned. The matter is important as it concerns 40,000 tanks which are available. The main work of Government will consist in preserving them in the best order, and if necessary information is not got through official channels, it will be a danger to the conditions of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU:—"The main cause for omitting the information as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew are that no release can be placed on the information of the karnam, and that proper classification cannot be effected. All the information for the statistics that are now given in the report is to come from the karnam and most of the figures are based upon his opinion. If the view of the Government is correct, then, in course of time, perhaps all the information now given in the Revenue report will be entirely abandoned, and when we ask the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew or his successor for any information he may not get it because of a similar remark."

"Next, as to classification, I do not myself find much difficulty in adopting any classification. First of all, we may have two headings under irrigation sources—tanks in repair and tanks abandoned. As to the tanks in repair, a further classification may easily be adopted, whether they are repaired during the particular year, or not at all repaired; and as to those not at all repaired, further details may be given as to whether they require ordinary repairs or extraordinary repairs. With this classification, all the desired information can be given and the information will in the beginning be furnished by the village karnam and, when necessary, it may be scrutinized and checked by the minor irrigation overseer or the tahsildar who will always be touring. I do not think Government will find any difficulty in giving this important information if they have a mind to do it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Is your Excellency going to adjourn the house?"

(*The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*) [2nd February 1916.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ I think the Council would seem to be willing to continue the discussion. I do not know whether it is going to be a protracted discussion. I thought it might be convenient to finish the discussion. I am quite in the hands of the Council and if it will only take a short time, it will be better to begin with a new motion.”

THE HON'BLE SRI BALAKRISHNA M. BHANUSWAMY :—“ I propose an adjournment of the house.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT :—“ I do not see any objection if the honourable gentleman wishes to resume this discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will resume discussion at 11 o'clock tomorrow.”

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd February 1916.

C. G. TODKUNTHER,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6, Geo. V. Ch. 81.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort, St. George, at 11 a.m. on
Thursday, the 2nd day of February 1916.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES, EARL PEYPLAND of Lyth, &c.,
G.C.B., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYER, K.C.S.I., &c.

The Hon'ble Sir HARRIS SNEY, K.C.S.I., &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. CADSW, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SOUTHWICK, &c.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. H. BARNESMAN, I.M.S., M.A., D.Sc., &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CROSS.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. BROOKE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. K. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHERER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, &c.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. RILEY, R.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Aiyangar, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BROOKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOWNHEND.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUNDHARA AYYANGAR (*Adjunct-General*).

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PETERSEN.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. NAGESHESWARA SARKA &c.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. KUMARASWAMI RAO PANTULU &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU RADHAKRISHNAN Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. MANAY MENON.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. KUMARASWAMI NATARU &c., *Reminder of*
Dharmapattikam.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANIA RAU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MURALIDHAR.

The Hon'ble Shih-ul-Wulk T. ZAIL-UL-ABIDIN SARDAR Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANKAO TANK MARATHAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE FRASER.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. HOBBS.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. BAKER.

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. HENNING.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan SINGH Dho.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SUBRAMANIAM CHETTIAR Aiyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUNDHARA SARKAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURRAY, &c.

450 RESOLUTION RE STATISTICS OF IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER
REPAIR IN EACH DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Cardew;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao*)

[SAB FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on resolution XXII was resumed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ My Lord, I understand that my Hon'ble friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley have come to an understanding as to what may be usefully done in regard to this resolution. If that is so, I do not propose to make any remarks.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON :—“ Your Excellency, after the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao brought me a copy of the report which is published in Mysore, which contains a statement showing, first of all, the number of tanks in existence—second, I understand, are tanks which are really still in use—third secondly, the number of tanks which have been repaired in the year with the amounts spent upon them, and a third column which shows the number of tanks which need urgent repair. These are all definite things. I do not think we can at once promise to give the last part of it—the number urgently in need of repair; that point we must consider. Taking the wording adopted in the heading of this column, I think the Government may fairly undertake to give the first,—i.e., the total number of tanks now in use,—and secondly, the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent upon them during the year. These figures are quite easily ascertainable and definite; and there is no room for ambiguity or for misleading statistics. In regard to the third item, I am more doubtful as to whether we could give the information desired, but we might endeavour to give the number of tanks which the Collector is going to take up for repair during the succeeding year. I think that is as much as we can possibly do. We will consider further and see whether we can give the number of tanks which are going to be repaired next year. That will be useful information to the Council. Beyond that, I must maintain everything that I said regarding the impossibility of giving information with regard to tanks out of repair. It is too vague. I understand that what I have above said will meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, and we should be very glad to do that.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ If I have been able to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew correctly, instead of giving the number of tanks in urgent need of repair, he has no objection to give us the number of tanks on which repair is going to be undertaken. If that is the intention, I believe the view of the Council will be correctly expressed if the resolution is in this form. I shall read the resolution in the form in which it may be accepted by your Excellency's Government :—

“The Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to give necessary directions for the annual preparation and publication of statements showing the number of irrigation works in each district of the Presidency, the number restored or repaired during the year, with the amount spent by the Government for that purpose and the number of tanks proposed to be repaired during the ensuing year.”

“ I have drafted it after consulting the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. I have omitted the words ‘ accurately and in detail,’ because it was feared that they might lead to some difficulties. I am not taking the Mysore Province Report exactly. I have consulted the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, and he has no objection to give the number of tanks requiring repair.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON :—“ I understand the Hon'ble Member wishes this to apply only to works in charge of the Revenue Department.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes. You can add after the words ‘ irrigation works’ the words ‘ in charge of the Revenue Department.’”

The resolution as thus amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS IN THE
LAND REVENUE REPORTS.

2nd FEBRUARY 1916.]

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS IN THE
LAND REVENUE REPORTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I have the honour to move this resolution:—

“XXIII. This Council recommends that the Government in Council be pleased to direct that statements giving the following particulars be prepared annually and published in the Land Revenue Reports:—

- (a) Wages of labour.
- (b) Transfers of property in land.
- (c) Indebtedness of ryots.
- (d) Loans sanctioned under the Land Improvements Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.
- (e) Material prosperity of the people.”

“Your Excellency, so far as the statements, the publication of which is recommended in this resolution, are concerned, they have a material bearing on the economic condition of the people in the various districts of this Presidency. So far as these statements are concerned, I find that statements regarding wages of labour have not been hitherto published in the land revenue reports. Statements regarding transfers of property in land were being published in the land revenue reports before fiscal 1925 though, owing to reasons which it is not possible for me to guess or imagine, they are now omitted. So far as the statement regarding the indebtedness of ryots is concerned, it is not published in the land revenue reports; and so far as the statements relating to loans sanctioned under the Land Improvements Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act are concerned, I find that there were three statements in the land revenue reports up to the end of fiscal 1923 and one of them has been omitted from fiscal 1924. The statements originally published in the land revenue reports regarding loans under the Land Improvements' Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act are statements, numbers 16, 17 and 18. Numbers 16 and 17 deal with advances and recoveries under the Land Improvements' Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act for fiscal 1923, but it is No. 18 that gives the classification of these loans whether sanctioned under the Land Improvements' Act or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, with reference to the amount of loans in each case. So far as statement No. 18 is concerned, it classifies loans under various heads; Rs. 100 and under; above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 250; above Rs. 250 and under Rs. 500; above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000; above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000 and above Rs. 5,000. It is under these six heads, information has been hitherto given in the land revenue reports. But I find that from fiscal 1924 that information, which I have no doubt is useful in ascertaining the extent to which these agriculturists are borrowing under the provisions of the Act, has been withheld and I am not in a position to know exactly the nature of the circumstances under which it has been withheld. I applied for a copy of the Government Order in pursuance of which it was omitted. I was informed that I could not be supplied with it without the permission of the Government of India. In reply to a question put by me at the last meeting of the Council, I am led to think that it was omitted, because it was found that the detailed information which it contained was seldom or never referred to and that it was of no practical use. It is the only reason suggested in reply to one of my questions at the last meeting.

“In answer to question 74, it was said: ‘Statement No. 18 dealing with the classification of loans was omitted because the detailed information which it contained was seldom or never referred to and is of no practical use.’

“I would submit that it is not by itself the only test to be adopted, as to whether persons definitely want information regarding the classification of loans; but the test is whether it is useful in ascertaining the condition of the agriculturists in this Province. If the information is useful, there is no reason whatever for not publishing it in the land revenue reports along with the connected statements Nos. 16 and 17. That is so far as the loans sanctioned under the Land Improvements Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act are concerned.

452 RESOLUTION ON PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS IN THE
LAND REVENUE REPORTS

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao) [2ND FEBRUARY 1915.]

"As to transfers of property, this was also published in the land revenue reports as Table E. But seriously enough, that information was also omitted from the Land Revenue Report of July 1913 and we are referred for that information to 'Agricultural Statistics of India.' We are informed that that information has not been found necessary and that it is published along with the 'Agricultural Statistics of India,' which is not published for general information in this Province and which is not placed on the Editors' table. The question of the transfers of property in land, as I am in a position to show, has a direct bearing on the indebtedness of the ryots, which has to be taken into consideration in considering the economic condition of the people. Regarding the indebtedness of the ryots, it is necessary to compile figures not only from the figures furnished by the Registration Department but from various other sources. There is absolutely no reason for this information not being collected, much less for this information not being published for the information of the general public. It would not be difficult to compile that information when we know, as a matter of fact, that the Mysore Government are in a position to publish information usually about transfers of property in land and the indebtedness of the ryots.

"Even regarding wages of labour and the material prosperity of the people, in the annual reports of the Mysore Government, they have been able to compile and publish information about wages of labour and the material prosperity of the people. So far as this question of wages of labour is concerned, it is not the case that information is not gathered, or is not collected, but it is not published by the Revenue Department or even by any department of the local Government. We are referred for that information again to the Imperial statistics which are published in 'Prices and Wages in India.' I submit that this statement which also affects the material and economic condition of the people would furnish useful information and that it may be furnished along with the Land Revenue Reports.

"So far as the fifth clause in the resolution, material prosperity of the people, is concerned, I find there is a specific paragraph devoted to this subject in the Mysore Administration Report and a similar paragraph may also be usefully published by the local Government. It may be asked as to whether it is an easy task to compile such information. If once this Council is convinced that this information has a bearing upon the economic condition of the people which comes up for consideration so often, if this Council is convinced that the amount of trouble involved in the preparation of these figures may be very usefully undertaken in the interests of the agricultural population, I would urge that no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps for the preparation of such statements. Before July 1913, I also found that in the Land Revenue Reports that the portion laid on the Editors' table, the portion available to the public, contained extracts from district reports; but it is only in July 1913 that a new procedure was again adopted in pursuance of which the Land Revenue Report was placed on the Editors' table consisting Nos. 45 and 46 and the extracts from district reports. I have not been able to comprehend why those extracts from district reports, which were hitherto published and which were also giving very useful information regarding some important points in various districts, have not been published in the Land Revenue Report. For example, there were district officers who were specially making remarks about the relation between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindari, and more particularly, about subletting in ryotwari areas. This question of subletting would also throw considerable light on the prosperity of the ryots and also the necessity that has led them to let or sublet and so forth.

"If your Excellency's Government can consider the desirability of giving information regarding the economic condition of the people and can consider the advisability of publishing information regarding such important questions as wages of labour, transfers of property in land, indebtedness of the ryots and the material prosperity of the people, you may compile annual reports; and each district officer might be called upon to give information about the circumstances of his own district and extracts from these district reports might be appended to the Land Revenue Reports, as they had been done hitherto. The mere question that some trouble may be involved or that there might be some delay in compilation, I would urge, is not at all a consideration for withholding such useful information from the public. We are also aware that the economic condition of the people becomes an important matter for consideration whenever the well-being of any

2ND FEBRUARY 1916.] (*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.*)

tract is taken up. We are all aware that a settlement officer who is in charge of the operations is called upon to collect all available information bearing on the economic condition of the people; and we were informed at the discussion of this question in May last that instructions were specifically given to the officers concerned to collect information about the indebtedness of the ryots. I would request the Government to consider whether it is desirable that a settlement officer should begin to collect this information only on the eve of the settlement operations once in thirty years, and whether it is not desirable that these statements should be prepared annually, so that the officer in charge of the settlement operations might have an idea as to the development of the economic condition of the people year after year and form a correct notion of the prosperity of the people concerned. If we have no correct data within this period of thirty years, as regards the material prosperity of the people or the indebtedness of the ryots, if a special inquiry is made, and that suddenly after a lapse of thirty years, I have no doubt whatever that, with all the diligence and vigilance of the officers, with all their circumstances and enthusiasm, they will not be in a position to give correct and accurate information regarding the condition of the people. I would, therefore, urge that the annual preparation and publication of these statements and reports would not only help the people concerned but also the Government in coming to a correct conclusion as to the prosperity of the people, as to their economic condition, as to their capacity to bear enhancement of assessment and various other important factors which come up for consideration. It is for these reasons that I have considered it necessary to bring forward this resolution before this Council, and I have no doubt whatever that your Excellency's Government will see that these statements will be incorporated either in the Land Revenue Reports or published in such other manner as may be found convenient. All that I am particularly anxious is that these facts about the economic condition of the people must be before the public both for the benefit of the people and for the benefit of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, this resolution recommends the publication of statements containing particulars with regard to wages of labour, transfer of property in lands, indebtedness of the ryots, loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and the material prosperity of the people. Till Feb. 1823 a statement of loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act was published as statement No. 18. Statements Nos. 16 and 17, giving details of loans sanctioned for the purpose under these two Acts, were also to be issued; and in statement No. 18, as the hon'ble member has said, only the amounts that were given as loans were being entered. That is a piece of information which is useful in a way, but, whether that information is given or not, the other portions regarding wages of labour, transfer of property in lands, indebtedness of the ryots and the material prosperity of the people are four important items which should certainly find place in the annual Sarva-va Reports. My Lord, till Feb. 1823 under table E, transfers of property in land were being published, and for some reason or other, under G.D. No. 269, Revenue, dated 27th January 1911, that information was not given and in the report for Feb. 1915 that statement was not published at all. That is a piece of information which is necessary in order to find out how far land has been passing away year after year from the hands of the actual cultivators of the soil to speculators. Again, with regard to indebtedness of the ryots, that is also a very important item which must be published along with these annual reports, or also information regarding wages of labour. All these are very important for forming any correct opinion with regard to the condition of agriculturists and their economic prosperity. My Lord, unless we have reliable information, it is not easy to form a correct opinion of things. For this reason, particulars regarding these items are absolutely necessary to be published along with these annual reports, so that we as well as the public may be able to form a correct opinion on the facts which we may be able to find under these various heads. In order that correct opinion may be enabled to be formed, this information must be given by the Government, and I hope they will consider this resolution and accept it and order the publication of these particulars in the annual Revenue Reports hereafter. With these words, I second this resolution."

454 RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS IN THE
LAND REVENUE REPORTS.

(Mr. Gordon.)

[Ses. FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAMBER:—“Your Excellency, I regret that the Government are unable to accept this resolution. There are five separate heads which are dealt with in this resolution and on all these five heads, statistics are asked for.

“Taking the first head, wages of labour, I believe that for thirty years beginning with 1878 an annual return was published of wages of labour; and it was found on examination that the information which these figures contained was thoroughly unreliable and worthless. That was not merely the experience in Madras. The actual abolition of the annual return was based upon the report of the Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces who, on careful examination, showed that the figures were entirely unreliable and totally worthless; and we felt that district officers should be asked upon to furnish only such data as they could be expected to furnish with fair accuracy. It is really practically impossible to obtain every year statistics regarding rates of labour. On that account, the Government of India suggested to all Local Governments that the annual returns of wages of labour should be abolished and the Government of Madras agreed and, in place of that, there is at present a census of wages which is held every five years and the results of which are published. I suppose we must continue to take that census so long as the Government of India ask us to do so, but I am bound to say—looking at these figures—that they are not very valuable. At any rate, I could not possibly agree to give in the annual Jambhandi report annual figures of wages, because experience throughout India has shown that no reliable figures can be got, and I think honourable members of this Council will agree with me that the publication of figures which are not reliable will be useless and will only mislead honourable members of this Council and the public. Statistics are only valuable in proportion as we know they are reliable. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja said yesterday, with reference to the last resolution, that we might go on taking out items after items in the Jambhandi report; and the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas expressed a grievance in not being supplied with details of taxes out of repair. It is only misleading to put before honourable members of this Council such figures as have no sound basis and from which no real deductions can be drawn. On that ground, it is wiser to give bad statistics than to give none, and as regards wages, I am afraid it is quite out of the question to undertake what the resolution proposes.

“Statistics regarding loans are really furnished in very considerable detail, are still furnished in very considerable detail in the Jambhandi report. It gives all the information that is of any real use. The figures that have been omitted are merely figures dividing the loans into such heads as, under Rs. 250, over Rs. 500, over Rs. 1,000, etc.

“It is a mere waste of time to compile statistics which do not afford any valuable information. On that ground, it was reported by the Board of Revenue that these additional statistics regarding loans were not worth compiling and printing and publishing. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao suggested that these figures would throw considerable light on the economic condition of the Presidency, but really they do not throw any light at all on that point. The fact that there are five hundred loans under Rs. 250 and one thousand loans between Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000 really throws no light upon anything. The amount of a loan depends upon the object for which it is intended; if it is for sinking a well, the sum required will be from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500; if it is for a pumping installation, it will be larger. But, in any case, I cannot see that these figures would answer any useful purpose and that is why the figures have been omitted.

“As regards transfers of property so land, which is the second item in the resolution, these figures were given until lately in the Jambhandi report. This is the information they contained. The statement was headed “transfer of property in land in each district in the agricultural year ending so and so”—it gave the figures by districts—and with regard to each district you had particulars about the proprietors; the revenue paid, wholly or partly; the number of transferees; the total area transferred. It is quite evident, I think, that that information is of no use to anybody and the Board of Revenue reported that those figures were never referred to and had no bearing on the Jambhandi report and, therefore, they recommended that they might be omitted and the Government of Madras acted on that recommendation in the Director-General of Statistics.

[2nd FEBRUARY 1916.]

(*Mr. Curlew; Mr. Narasimha Rayu.*)

The Director-General of Statistics knows what is really necessary to throw light on the economic condition of India, and he agreed after reference to the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India that the figures which were given were as good as might be wanted and the Government of Madras have accordingly omitted them. Honorable Members of this Council will realize that something is gained by omitting statistics if they are of no use, by saving a certain amount of compilation in the office, it saves a certain amount of waste of time. Our view about this, as also the return regarding the loans, is, that the advantage which the returns gave was not equal to the trouble involved in preparing them. It was not worth keeping them up.

"The last two items dealt with in this resolution are very much more indefinite. The first is as regards the indebtedness of the ryots and the other is as regards the material prosperity of the people. I really do not see how it would be possible to frame any annual statement, as is suggested, which would throw light upon either of these two heads. As regards material prosperity, any statement to be useful would have to be of the most enormously complicated character. Attempt is made at the end of every decennial period after the census to collect material and make a report on the material progress of the country and we then try to take stock of the material progress once in ten years and I think that is probably as often as is necessary. At any rate, an attempt to do it every year would certainly involve immense labour and probably great expense and would probably have no useful result at all.

"The Honorable Member who moved this resolution has not suggested how we should get at the indebtedness of the ryots. I do not think we can arrive at the indebtedness of the ryots without an elaborate examination of the private affairs of all ryots in all villages; without this, we could not arrive at it. Even if we arrived at it in 1916 it is certain to vary next year, or the year after that. It might be worth while taking it up, again, perhaps in 1926; at any rate, that is the sort of economy that is taken up, to some extent, at the settlement time. Any attempt to make an annual inquiry into the indebtedness of ryots is evidently chimerical and no results could be obtained from which to deduce the condition of even a single village of the Presidency. If the figures of the indebtedness of the ryots were to be taken and tabulated so as to show the indebtedness each year, how much cash was and how much each has to get, and so on, it would involve an enormously complicated inquiry; and after all when you get it you would not be a great deal wiser as to the condition of agricultural indebtedness. The question of agricultural indebtedness is a very wide one and must be looked at in a broad way. You must take into consideration the occupations of the people, the whole condition of agriculture, and the results of agriculture in this country, as compared with the results in other countries, and certainly annual figures would be of no use. I regret, therefore, that we cannot undertake to make any such annual return and I am afraid I am unable to meet the honorable member of this resolution and I am afraid I cannot accept it at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAYU :—" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew was pleased to remark, as regards the first item, wages of labour, that it was omitted mostly on account of the inaccurate returns that were being put up, that it was not possible to get accurate figures, then, when scrutinized, the figures available were not reliable and that that was the reason why they were omitted. I submit I do not feel convinced as to the method adopted by Government with respect to deletion of those figures. If they find the figures inaccurate, the better method we expect the Government to adopt is that they should give better instructions to the subordinate officers to supervise the preparation of these figures and to scrutinize and check these figures. We have got the touring officers, the talukdar and the divisional officer, and, if they take some pains to check the figures, I am sure we will be able to get accurate figures. Instead of adopting this method, if the Government go on omitting statistics on the basis that they are not accurate, and if these figures are not to be placed before the public, I am sure it is baiting out a high premium to the village officers to make hereafter all the figures most unsatisfactory, so that in course of time they may not be troubled with the preparation of the twenty-five or thirty accounts which they are at present required to prepare."

(Mr. Narasimhacharya Saran; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; [3rd FEBRUARY 1916.
Dr. Sagar.]

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur B. NARASIMHACHARYA SARAN:—"Your Excellency, Government, as far as we have been able to judge, are not unmindful of the desirability of furnishing accurate data from which the economic condition of the country can be gauged. The only objection that has been so far urged—and I must confess with some validity—is that it would not be practicable, that it would be extremely expensive to obtain exact statistics on all the points desired. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, when he raised this question, had at the back of his mind the desirability of having some statistics from which we shall be in a position to know exactly where we stand from the economic point of view. Whether wages are rising or falling, what the condition of the agricultural labour is, whether agriculturists are becoming more and more deeply indebted to the owner, whether properties are transferred from the agricultural classes to the non-industrial classes—all these are matters which should certainly find a place in the statistics and, I am sure, Government also intend to give statistics, only periodically, and not annually as desired. The reason why this resolution has been brought forward in the particular form in which it has been is, that, the Government having practically refused to make an economic survey of the Presidency, an industrial survey of the Presidency, a survey of the economic condition of the various classes, it was hoped that these statistics however weak, however infrequent, and however unreliable they may be, would, taken in the aggregate, be some basis from which we can judge of the actual condition of the people. If the Government cannot see eye to eye with us in the desirability of furnishing exact statistics, I hope the question of the industrial and economic survey of the country, at least periodically once in twenty or thirty years, would be undertaken; I hope that it would be undertaken immediately as soon as the conditions of the war permit or when peace is restored and I hope that in future these statistics may be furnished periodically. Until then, I hope Government will be able to see their way to furnish the same statistics, however unreliable they may be, which they have furnished hitherto."

The Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to assure the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that we in this Council are not anxious to obtain inaccurate information and inaccurate statistics from the Government and that, if it is admitted that any statistics hitherto furnished to us as guides to the material prosperity of the people are inaccurate, the only step, it seems to me, that must be taken is to make them accurate and not to give up the compilation of the statistics altogether. It seems to me, my Lord, that from all that has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, the logical conclusion that may be drawn from his statements, is that it would not be possible to furnish to us and to the public, as has been done in the past, the agricultural statistics which were compiled once in every five years and to which some of us had been accustomed to look, with reference to the various details of the state of agricultural conditions in the districts. I was always under the impression that that publication was considered to be of the most useful kind, that it was published once every five years and revised with reference to the annual statements furnished under all these heads from the districts, and that the few statements made in that publication were made on the basis of these statistics furnished in the provincial reports year after year. I should like to know, therefore, from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew whether, in consequence of the omission of these statements from the provincial reports, it is not proposed to issue that publication once in five years, the agricultural statistics for this Presidency. Otherwise I am afraid, my Lord, it would not be possible to give us information which we were accustomed to in this publication. Therefore, on that ground, I should like to have a clear statement on this matter. I feel, my Lord, that whether the statistics at present are reliable or unreliable is beside the question. We are all anxious to get as accurate information as possible, and on that matter I have no doubt that the request which has been made is reasonable; whether it is exactly in the form in which it is expressed in this resolution or not does not matter."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"It was with a sigh of relief that I heard the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew say that Government were unwilling to accept the resolution. If the Government had accepted this resolution I was trying

[Said FEBRUARY 1914.] (Dr. Nayar; Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

to calculate the number of additional papers that would arrive at my house. I have been a very careful student of Government publications, including that most interesting periodical, the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and I must confess that as the result of the careful study of the several hundreds of papers that have been delivered to me, I have come to the conclusion that I have derived very little valuable information from such study. Some years ago, I happened to visit one of the Ceded Districts at a time when famine was prevailing there. A friend of mine took me round and showed me the condition of the several villages in the vicinity of the town, and I was surprised by actual observation that a state of famine and scarcity existed there. When I returned to Madras, I got hold of the Government publication dealing with this district, and that publication, by facts and figures descriptive of the statements, was absolutely convincing that that particular district was in a state of abundant prosperity. My Lord, that is the general state of most of the statistics that we get. In fact, there is nothing in this world that cannot be proved by statistics; you could prove two very opposite conclusions from the same mass of figures; you could extract what you want and by statistics you could prove the opposite side as well. Therefore, if the Government are asked to give statistics, is it not likely that they would compile statistics in such a form as to prove what they want? Of what use is it to you? The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to that valuable Government publication 'Prize and Wages.' The year before last, I wanted to study the question a little more carefully; I wanted to study this publication, and I could not make out anything out of this publication. Then I went to an expert who interpreted the things for me and then I had to accept certain conclusions of the expert. I have also taken the trouble to find out how statistics are compiled. I have no experience of Government departments, but I have experience of a semi-Government department. In the Madras Corporation, they compile annually an enormous amount of statistics and send them to Government, and the Government review them. On one occasion, I was curious and I wanted to know whether the statistics were correct. I took one document after another and after all I came to the conclusion that the statistics were not worth the paper on which they were printed. The question is, how are you going to improve it? Honourable Members concede that improvement has to be made in village officers. That means that a Government machinery as big as the present existing machinery would be required to control them. My Lord, if there is any proposal to diminish the supply of Government statistics now printed and circulated, I shall give my hearty support to it. I can understand Honourable Members here talking of statistics and their sincerity in this matter. They are sincere, and they are anxious to get these figures in order to study and make themselves familiar with the economic condition of the country. But, if you want to make yourself familiar with the economic condition of the country, please take my advice and never look at a Government publication."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai:—"My Lord, I rise to express my cordial agreement with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, and I congratulate myself that I have got this opportunity of agreeing with him in all the remarks that he has made today. I am glad also to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is not going to accept this resolution, because it will save village officers a lot of trouble in preparing all sorts of statements and returns and sending them to Government, which will after all be innumerate and worthless. It will be trouble-ome to the small-salaried people. I have my entire sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, with the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai, and with my honourable friend Mr. Sarma, who are all interested in economical questions. They always want statistics, but my sympathy with village officers makes me agree with Government that it is useless to have these statistics."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"Your Excellency, I shall briefly refer to the two dissentient notes struck on behalf of my neo-official brethren in this Council. I find that my honourable friend Mr. Kanna Pillai is evidently anxious to avoid these statistics not on account of the unreasonableness of the demand, not on account of the want of utility, but on the ground that village officers whose interests he is so carefully guarding will be called upon to do additional work. I fear that he has forgotten that, so far as village officers are concerned, information on this and various other topics is being collected year after year, and that the village officers

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are being called upon to furnish information in one form or another, in regard to the particulars which I have asked for in this resolution. All that I am trying to do is to see that what has been done by them is done more carefully and that all inaccuracies and mistakes are avoided. I am at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Carver and the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar in saying that no statistics ought to be published, if they are misleading or if they are inaccurate. That is certainly a dangerous thing. It is one thing to say that figures are misleading and inaccurate, but it is quite another thing to say that the information given is not useful. What our countrymen need, whether they may consider useful, and what we may consider useful, whether another may consider useful. Again, I am sure, your Excellency, that what the Government of one day might consider useful, the Government of another generation might consider useless. Opinions might differ; but so long as the information which is called for has, or must have, a bearing on the economic condition of the people, I would submit that so much accurate information as possible is collected and placed before the Government. In the course of his remarks, my honorable friend Mr. Nayar suggested that from these statistics any one could try to prove what he pleases; and that if we are to call for additional statistics from Government, it would probably enable Government to prove exactly what they wanted to prove and that we must look at it from that standpoint. But I take it that your Excellency's Government in compiling these statistics will only do it with the object of placing reliable and correct information before the public so as to enable them to judge for themselves and be satisfied as to the way in which things are administered and the directions in which progress can be achieved. I cannot, for myself, believe that Government on the one hand would try to prove any particular position, or that the people, on the other hand, would have any particular predisposition to prove; because the Government and the people are striving together for one and the same object and are trying to obtain the best form of administration. If that be so, I am not at all afraid of requesting the Government to publish any statistics, without any degree of fear in that direction.

"As my honorable friend Mr. Sarma pointed out, I have not been able to find any objection to the acceptance of this resolution. The principle is accepted. It is not suggested that this information will not be really useful and will not bear on the economic condition of people; it is not argued that this information will not give us an idea as to the material prosperity of the agricultural population. All that is suggested is, because it has not been found hitherto possible to prepare accurate information, 'let us give it up altogether.' Is that a correct view to take? I believe not. Is it necessary to have such information? Yes. Then the same village officers, the revenue inspectors, the talukdars, and the divisional officers—all these officers who have been enquiring into this question might be called upon to take more trouble and give more accurate information, so that it may be published in some intelligible form, as often as possible.

"I incidentally referred, in the course of the debate, to the publication of the Mysore Government and said that in regard to transfer of property they were able to give much more useful information than is found in our land revenue report. I said that, so far as the statements showing transfers of property in lands are concerned, they give the number of cases of transfer from non-agriculturists to agriculturists with the area; again they give transfers from agriculturists to non-agriculturists and from agriculturists to agriculturists and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists. Under these various heads, they give information of the number of cases, the area transferred and the assessment thereon; and I have no doubt whatever that that information will be really useful. I can imagine a state of things where this information would be most useful. I am not in a position to say that that is all the information that can be gathered; but this is really more useful information than what we have been getting. Under the head of indebtedness of the ryots, they give a statement of lands transferred by sales, or mortgages or other court decrees. I know the information is not complete, but the need to give additional and more correct information. Instead of taking upon in that direction, to say that we cannot take the trouble to give accurate information is not a correct view to take of the position of the Government.

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"I would therefore request your Excellency's Government to see if the whole question can be reconsidered and if matters can be improved. I know that your Excellency's Government have the approval of the Government of India, and I know that some of these statistics have been omitted with the approval of the expert advisers of the Government; but even the opinions of these expert advisers ought to change in the light of new facts and new experience. If these facts are placed before them, I have no doubt that they will give their assent to enable the Government to revise the figures and to publish more accurate figures. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju, if you discard this statement as untrue I do not really know where you are going to stop. I have got before me the latest report, the Season and Crop Report for 1914-15. Is there any one in this Council who is in a position to guarantee the accuracy of the figures in this report? We have got here our appendix, Appendix D, showing the average output of crops for each district for various crops, paddy, kharif and abkharif, and showing the percentage for each district as 75 per cent, 48 per cent, 50 per cent, etc. Now I ask you is it that has been making these calculations, if not the kharif? Is there anyone who can guarantee that these figures were checked by superior officers? It is on the basis of these figures that several other calculations are made. Is it correct to discard all these figures altogether owing to the fact that they are inaccurate? I admit they may be inaccurate; but still it is our duty to improve them and correct them, rather than to give up statistics, when they are useful. Whenever inaccuracies are pointed out some reforms may be effected. In the case of India, Government made some inquiries and found the figures misleading. They thought it best to revise it up. Instead of devising methods of improving the same, as it was their duty to do, when they found the figures misleading, they say 'you shall not have them.' I submit that the position ought to be reconsidered as early as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cannon:—"Your Excellency, I should like to draw the attention of Honourable Members of this Council particularly to the fact that we are not discarding statistics generally but only with reference to these five particular items. It is in respect of these five items which these represent existing items, or relate to existing returns, that I spoke of the inaccuracy of the returns and the question whether they can be made accurate."

"As regards wages of labour, it is not quite correct as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao said, to say that because we found them to be inaccurate, we gave them up altogether. That is not quite correct. What has been done is to substitute a quinquennial census which should be taken under more careful conditions and supervision for an annual return which is generally filled up by the judgment of the village officer or the tahsildar. In that particular case, by substituting a five-yearly return which could be more accurate than an annual one, a chance of getting more accurate information was secured. On that account, the Government of India adhered to the five-yearly return. To go back to the annual one would be to lessen your chance of having accurate information and to increase the chance of having misleading information. In the case of the United Provinces, it was found that these returns which were being compiled year after year—compiled on the information of tahsildars and their subordinates—showed that wages were falling whereas wages were rising. By having an annual return, it became a matter of routine; it was filled up by a clerk and it was found to be thoroughly misleading. That is why a five-yearly return was substituted. We have not given up the collection of the information altogether, but we substituted another return because we believe that we had a much better chance of getting reliable information by that means."

"As regards transfer of property and indebtedness of the ryots, I have already explained that, — I should say I am referring to the transfer of land and to the loans sanctioned under the Land Improvement Acts—and an attempt has been made to show that these returns are of any practical use. On that account, it has been decided to discontinue them."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao asked me whether certain returns which he thought were published once in five years were going to be discontinued. I understand that my hon'ble friend referred to the 'Statistical Atlas' which is published

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once in ten years; and Government, as it present advised, have no intention to discontinue this useful compilation in which a large number of figures are all brought together.

"The real misunderstanding in this matter seems to appear in a remark which was made by the honourable member towards the end of his speech. We give some returns and Hon. Member says that though they are incomplete, they give a certain amount of information and therefore he wants to retain them. But information which is incomplete is as likely to mislead you as to give correct information. That is the mischief of giving incomplete figures; they mislead you. However, I do not wish to convey the impression that the Government of Madras have any wish to declare that all their statistics are inaccurate. What I have referred to are the definite items included in this resolution. I have pointed out that we cannot deal with clauses (b) and (c) because they are too vague and too indefinite and they are dealt with to some extent in each district at the time of the re-settlement. As regards clause (a) we have not given up the returns altogether, we made it quinquennial instead of annual. As regards clause (d) and (e) we thought that they were not of sufficient value to compile them. On these grounds, we cannot accept the resolution."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I shall put the resolution, if the Honourable gentleman wishes to divide the Council."

The motion was then put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE ORGANIZATION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN
THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move—

"XXIV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a special officer with the necessary staff to organize village panchayats throughout the Presidency."

"Your Excellency, it will be within the recollection of this Council that, at the meeting held in November last, various aspects relating to the Government Order constituting village panchayats were considered in detail, so that it is unnecessary for me to enter into the history of that question or to enter into the various recommendations made on that occasion. The only point which I wish to bring before the Council is as to the best method of organizing village panchayats throughout this Presidency, it being admitted by the Government and the people on all hands that the best form of encouraging local self-government is by organizing village panchayats in a satisfactory manner. Nowhere of self-government will be complete, will be satisfactory, will be beneficial, unless the village organizations throughout this country are improved and placed on a substantial basis. According to the order issued on that occasion, the Collectors and presidents of taluk boards in various districts were entrusted with the task of making reports about the places where these panchayats ought to be organized, consulting the people and suggesting also the best manner in which they can be supplied with funds. This question of organization of village panchayats was, as you all remember, considered by the Reorganization Commission in great detail and various expressions of opinion are to be found in the proceedings of the Commission. So far as the Commission are concerned, that is the recommendation made by the Commission in connection with this question. This is what they stated at page 240, paragraph VII—

"We do not, however, agree with the suggestion that the organization of village panchayats should be entrusted to the Department of Co-operative Credit Societies in the various districts, for we deem it essential that the movement should be completely under the eye and hand of the district authorities. Supervision of officers in the villages is, and should remain, one of the main functions of territorial and sub-divisional officers; but we recognize that, at the outset, it may be desirable to allow a special Assistant to the Collector to organize and develop panchayats throughout a district."

"I knew that, among the various witnesses examined on that occasion, among the various persons who submitted memoranda on this important question placed before the Reorganization Commission, several advocated the desirability of appointing a

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special officer to organise panchayats. If we only consider the history of our province in the matter of co-operative credit societies, if we only remember that it is the energy, the enthusiasm and the work of the special officers appointed for that purpose, that has given us within a short space, about 1,500 societies which I believe was the number at the end of June 1915, we will be satisfied that a similar system may be adopted for the purpose of organising village panchayats which, in course of time, are bound to do useful work in this country. In the beginning, the initiative must be taken by persons specially deputed for the purpose, by persons who take a keen interest in the development of village panchayats, by persons who are not overworked in various other branches of work. If you entrust this task to the already overburdened revenue officers who are all so doubt keenly interested in the subject, it will not receive that whole-hearted attention which it might receive if an officer were entrusted with this task and this task alone. There are various suggestions that have been made in this connection. One is that each Collector of a district should be left to organise these village panchayats according to his own method, with the help of the staff already at his disposal. There is another opinion expressed that each Collector should be given an Assistant for the purpose of organising these village panchayats; and still again, another opinion has been expressed that there should be a special officer as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to organise these panchayats. I believe that the best system will be one which is a combination of these various systems. I know that the late Mr. Goldslee, in his memorandum to the Decentralisation Commission, suggested that the best form of organising village panchayats was by appointing a special officer as in the case of Co-operative Credit Societies. After referring to the various functions of the panchayats, this is what he stated—"As in the case of co-operative credit societies, it may be necessary for the Government to appoint a special officer to start and guide for a time these panchayats and watch over their working."

"If we have only one officer appointed for the purpose, that system will be open to the objection that one cannot be expected to tour through the various districts within a short period of time and that it will necessarily delay the formation of these panchayats. If, on the other hand, we are to be satisfied with the existing agencies in the various districts, it is open to the objection that the existing agencies have various other functions to discharge and that they may not sufficiently start or organise panchayats. If you organise special officers in the various districts, it will be necessary for another officer to be appointed to co-ordinate the work of all the officers in the district and to reduce it to a degree of uniformity. It is for these reasons that I suggest that there should be a special officer with the necessary staff to organise panchayats—one officer at the head, with assistants in the various districts, at least in those districts where there is a large field for starting panchayats. This will be the best way of solving the problem; but I may be met with the argument that that system would involve additional expenditure. It is true that it might involve additional expenditure; but, if it is conceded that this is the best method of forming panchayats, I have no doubt that other directions can be found in which economies might be effected and this scheme given preference. The only point to be considered, therefore, is whether to start panchayats and organise them, the best method is to have a special staff or to really go on with the staff already at our disposal. I would respectfully urge upon your Excellency's Government to consider the desirability of giving effect to the liberal policy already announced, to be worked on the lines best suited to the interests of the country and to consider whether it cannot be done by appointing a special officer and giving him the necessary staff and the necessary powers, and thereby enabling him to do much more useful work in this direction. I, therefore, commend this resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, in the Government Order issued for the formation of panchayats, two kinds of panchayats were recommended to be formed, one under the guidance of local bodies and the other as a voluntary system. In the Decentralisation Commission report it is admitted that the work connected with the formation of these panchayats must be carried on with great care and discretion, with patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages. There is a considerable consensus of opinion that

(*Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao : the Sheshaani Appar.*) [2ND FEBRUARY 1918.]

this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers. Such being the case, it necessarily demands that these panchayats formed either under the local bodies or on a voluntary basis should be carefully formed, taking into consideration the circumstances of the villages and also their condition and under the guidance of sympathetic officers, who would find the best means of eliciting the sympathy and co-operation of villagers as also form the panchayats on a system which would ensure their permanency and their proper working. Again, sir, in the same report, the Decentralization Commission recommended that, at the outset, it is desirable to have an assistant to the Collector in each district to form these panchayats, because the conditions of all the districts are not similar and all the villages where these panchayats may be desirable to be formed cannot be similar. Such an officer now seems to be necessary because Government, having issued the order, cannot leave this work of forming panchayats and supervising their work solely to the taluk boards and to the revenue officers who, with their multifarious duties, may not be able to successfully grapple with the problem and form panchayats on desirable lines. Though it may not be possible for the Government to have an assistant appointed in each district for the formation of these panchayats, it is at least advisable, as is recommended in this resolution, to have one officer appointed for the whole Presidency with the necessary staff as in the case of co-operative credit societies and the formation of these panchayats should be encouraged and those formed, carefully supervised. This is a work which involves great responsibility, care and circumspection and it cannot possibly be done by the existing agency. An officer of the kind proposed in this resolution should be appointed, though not an Assistant to the Collector as recommended by the Decentralization Commission whom I would very much personally like to have in each district, to form these panchayats and place them in a good successful working order. For that reason, I earnestly wish that the Government will take the recommendation contained in this resolution into their sympathetic consideration and accept the resolution and also appoint at least one officer for the whole Presidency to look after this most important work. It is not possible, sir, that voluntary panchayats, however eagerly they may be formed, and however much they may be supervised by revenue officers and the talukdars, can be formed and can work without close supervision and careful guidance and for that purpose, I am strongly of opinion that a special officer should be appointed. I therefore heartily second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Srinawasi Aiyar :—“Your Excellency, the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in moving this resolution is to secure progress in the introduction of this experiment which has been recently sanctioned in the matter of the organization of village panchayats. With that object, the Government are in full sympathy. The question, however, now for the consideration of the Council is whether the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao's resolution is calculated to achieve that object better than the machinery contemplated in the order of Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao desires the Government to appoint a special officer with the necessary staff. What the necessary staff should be his resolution leaves rather vague. He, however, suggested that this staff and special officer should be constituted on something like the lines on which the Co-operative societies department is organized, and be referred with satisfaction to the progress which has been achieved in the organization of co-operative credit societies. It is no doubt true that there are about 1,700 co-operative societies now in existence, but is not the Honorable Member aware that it has taken about ten years to bring these 1,700 societies into existence? I suppose, on an average, the number of co-operative societies which are formed every year is something like 150. If that is the rate of progress which will satisfy the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, I think he may be fairly assured that, with the machinery which the Government Order contemplates, the rate of progress is not likely to be less rapid. How many members the special officer's staff should consist of, he has not defined. But, however, he has suggested that the ideal system would be to have one officer for each district and a special officer as a co-ordinating agency at the head of the whole panchayat department, a staff consisting of 25 officers, one for each district. Just calculate what the cost of the special department will be.

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(*Mr. Srinivasan Aggar.*)

Is it necessary or desirable that we should embark upon this large expenditure when the object can be achieved in a more satisfactory manner by availing ourselves of the existing official machinery ready at hand? I do not think that this special department which the Honourable Member wishes to bring into existence will achieve any better results than the machinery which we have proposed to avail ourselves of. Suppose that we do appoint a special officer to organize panchayats. These officers will not be men possessed of any intimate knowledge of the conditions of the localities where these panchayats are to come into existence. They will probably go to some village with which they have no previous acquaintance, spend about three or four days there, perhaps assemble the inhabitants, ascertain their views, and send up a report and probably see to more of the village afterwards. On the other hand, the agency of the Collector and the presidents of taluk boards which we contemplate in the agency which possesses all the requisite intimate knowledge of the conditions of the localities where panchayats have to be constituted. If this experiment is to succeed, it is desirable that it should be started under as favourable conditions as possible and after careful selection of the villages, with due knowledge of the conditions of the locality, of the wishes of the people, of their capacity for co-operation and their willingness to contribute to the burden of the panchayat system. All this requisite knowledge is necessarily possessed by the presidents of taluk boards, whether divisional officers or non-officials who are entrusted with the duty of presidents of taluk boards. They are persons who have got knowledge of the locality and they are persons who have got an interest and a responsibility in successfully working the panchayat after it is started. The flying visit which would be made by a special officer cannot possibly secure the same advantages as the agency of district officers and taluk board presidents. The special officer will have no interest in the subsequent working of the panchayats; as soon as he recommends and forms the panchayats and leaves the spot he has done with that particular village and he has no further responsibility for its working. But that is not the case with the president of taluk board who is interested in the successful working of the panchayats. He will be careful to see that only those villages are selected in which conditions are really favourable for the successful working of the panchayats, in which the people are willing to co-operate and willing to bear the burden of panchayat administration. It is perhaps here improbable that the organization of panchayats by means of any special officer can possibly be carried out on a sound basis as it would be done by the presidents of taluk boards and Collectors of the districts.

"If the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao does not desire such a large staff as the ideal one which he suggested, a central co-ordinating officer with one panchayat officer for each district, if he contemplates only a limited staff, such as that which has been placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, let him calculate how long it will take to organize panchayats in the Presidency. As I have already pointed out, it has taken ten years for the Co-operative Credit Societies Department to bring 1,700 societies into existence. Let us assume that there are about 1,000 villages in which panchayats can be formed. We may take it that about two or three days will be required at least for each village, and it would therefore, require two to three thousand days to organize the panchayats in these thousand villages, not to speak of the time involved in travelling from one village to another. If it is a single officer who is to devote his time, he will take five or six years. If, on the other hand, it is to be entrusted to a staff of about four officers, even then it would take a fairly long time, a much longer time than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao will, I am afraid, contemplate with equanimity. The object of this experiment must be not merely to manufacture on a large scale panchayats which will have a shamroom existence, but really to start panchayats which will have the elements of stability and permanence.

"I may refer also to the remarks of the Decentralization Commission which have often been quoted here that the experiments should be conducted in a gradual and tentative manner. I am willing to go much further than the Decentralization Commission recommended, but with all my desire to meet the wishes of the honourable member, and other honourable gentlemen who hold his view, I do not think that it would really be conducive to the healthy progress of the movement that we should

(*See Statement by Mr. Krishna Pillai,
Mr. Ramaswami Rao.*)

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put it in charge not of the officials who have the requisite knowledge, and who have an interest in the working of these institutions, but in charge of officials who will pay casual visits to the villages and send up reports and have nothing to do with the villages afterwards. I do not think it is expedient, in the interest of the very movement which the honourable member has at heart, that this resolution should be accepted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"Your Honnour, from the wording of the resolution I was under the impression that 'village panchayats' were something else than what were contemplated in the resolution of the Government. I find that the resolution of the Government refers to village unions, voluntary panchayat unions, voluntary village unions. I do not know if these that are mentioned in the Government Order could be called 'village panchayats'. If the 'village panchayats' in this resolution mean the same thing as was meant by the Government Order, I should like to oppose this resolution, because I do not believe that the unions that have been recommended, that have been proposed in the Government Order, would be very much liked by the people. As I said sometime ago at the last Council debate, we were opposed to these unions; we thought they would not be popular among the people giving as they do, only certain powers to the themselves and to spend money on sanitation and one or two other matters. If 'village panchayats' are of the same kind as have been contemplated and recommended by the Decentralisation Commission, we should certainly welcome and we should certainly request Government to appoint an officer to go and form the panchayats and to have a special officer to carry out the mandate of Government. But if they are the village union panchayats which have been proposed by the Government order, they will be more or less—if I may borrow an expression from my honourable friend, Mr. S. Srinivas Ayyangar, when he was out on the Treasury Bench—"rhetorical institutions." They are sure to be rhetorical institutions, because they confer very small powers on the people, and would not interest the people as they will have no powers of initiative and responsibility worth the trouble.

"I am not, therefore, in favour of the resolution, because it will entail on Government unnecessary expenditure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"My Lord, I think it has become necessary to say a few words to this resolution with reference to the observations of my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Pillai. It would be a mistake, in my opinion, at any rate, not to give a fair trial to the scheme which has been initiated. The scheme of panchayats which has been initiated by Government in their recent order and which has been asked to be tried and communicated to the Collectors and the people for acceptance. My Lord, on the last occasion we objected to the scheme as a whole, that it was incomplete in parts, that various functions that we wished to be conferred on the panchayats were not, as a matter of fact, so conferred, and that the whole question of panchayats should have been dealt with by a general enactment conferring all these or any of these specific powers in particular localities. All this ground has been covered last time and I believe, my Lord, that if there is any dissatisfaction in regard to the formation of panchayats at the present time, it is because that in certain localities I have heard it said that the objects of the scheme have not been so fully and as satisfactorily explained as is desirable. Under the order which has been passed by Government, non-official presidents of taluk boards have been asked within their jurisdiction to form these unions; and to that extent I believe at any rate, speaking for the districts which I have the honour to represent in this Council, non-official presidents in these districts and elsewhere in the Districts are trying their best to give the scheme a trial by explaining the object of the formation of these unions. But what I have heard stated is that there is considerable trouble in getting people to understand the real purpose of these unions, and the question is whether, designated officers, where non-official presidents do not exist, are taking the same interest and are exhibiting the same anxiety to see that the intentions of Government are properly explained to the people. That is my feeling at present and if I suppose this resolution, it is because

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I feel that these objects ought to be explained in a way which would be acceptable to the people. My honourable friend Mr. Kanava Pillai asked 'what are these objects?' I am fully alive that, at the present time, the panchayats to be formed under this order would have only one particular function, that is, the function relating to local self-government under the Local Boards Act. We have still various other functions with reference to which legislation has been provided; and, therefore, I think it is absolutely necessary, even to the extent to which it is possible to take action under this order, that these objects should be properly explained. I find in several districts the number of panchayats that can be formed is considerable, and it seems to me, as has been suggested by the Decentralization Commission, that at least in localities or districts where these panchayats can be numerous—in some districts they would be hundred or eighty or seventy-five—in these districts, at least, it seems to me that, if some officer working directly under the Collector goes about and explains these objects, the opposition to local taxation which must necessarily exist in the formation of these unions is bound to be much less than probably it is. We have here two of my honourable friends who are in charge of local boards and who also are trying, I believe, to carry out the orders of Government in regard to the formation of these panchayats. Therefore, I think that my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao's object has been somewhat misunderstood by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. I do not believe it was his object that the whole scheme of the formation of panchayats should be taken outside the scope of Collectate and that a separate officer should be employed with a number of subordinate officers to go about and form these panchayats, as was done in the case of the co-operative movement. His object is, as I understood it, that in subordination to the Collectors who are themselves very busy, in subordination to the divisional officers who are also equally busy, the present scheme should not suffer, some officer belonging in the district who has local influence and who can really explain the objects so far as it is possible, should be employed to promote the end in view. It is this aspect that I wish to place before the Government, for consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAHADUR A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIAR:—"Your Excellency, I have got to make but one observation. I certainly do not oppose this resolution; I do not say it is an unwise resolution. But what I submit to the Council is that the resolution is somewhat premature. Under the Government Order relating to panchayats, orders have been issued to the various taluk boards, to the presidents of taluk boards, to try and visit the various villages in which unions are proposed to be established, villages consisting of two or three thousand inhabitants or more; and orders have been issued to ascertain the opinion of villagers regarding the feasibility or otherwise of establishing unions amongst them. As a matter of fact, since the issue of that order, presidents of taluk boards, official and non-official, have been engaged in going about and visiting villages to ascertain the views of the people concerned. It would seem, therefore, that it is rather premature to consider this matter. I should certainly have preferred my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao deferring his coming into the Council until that trial was made and the results were ascertained. In that view of the matter, therefore, I would suggest to my honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao to defer passing this resolution until time is given to ascertain from the taluk board presidents concerned what the results of their investigations in villages are."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU:—"Your Excellency, there appears to be a lot of misapprehension about the real meaning of the resolution. What is proposed in the recent Government Order is least sight of by most of my honourable friends in the Council. There are two distinct paragraphs in the Government Order. Paragraph 8 deals with the union panchayats that are to be constituted by the local boards under the Local Boards Act; and paragraph 9 deals with the informal village panchayats that are to be constituted. As to the functions of the union panchayats, they are to exercise the same functions which the existing union panchayats are exercising under the Local Boards Act. For the constitution of these panchayats there is not much difficulty. Whether it is a non-official president or official president they are taking care of the constitution of these panchayats; and

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in my opinion they do not form a good number in each district. I tried to calculate the number and, in my opinion, it is an average forty or so for each district. But, in my opinion, the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has brought forward, chiefly confines itself to the voluntary informal panchayats that are to be considered under paragraph 3 of the Government Order. With respect to the voluntary panchayats, we say that a greater number of functions ought to be delegated to them, and these functions are at present vested in Government areas in the executive of the Government; and in municipal towns, they are partly vested in the municipalities and partly in the Government. While touring with a divisional officer in connection with the formation of union panchayats, I happened to visit two villages where the divisional officer wanted to constitute informal voluntary panchayats. There the members of the place also happened to be present and when the divisional officer was explaining to the villagers, I found the municipal was rather touchy about the delegation of powers regarding forest matters and irrigation taxes. These are difficulties that are to be met with. No specific instructions were issued by the Government as to how these functions were to be delegated, and this is the problem which I think the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has in his mind when he submitted this resolution. The taluquas are very busy persons, and the divisional officer is also a very busy person, and, in his division, he has to visit a number of villages to constitute informal panchayats and to determine what are the functions that ought to be delegated to them. For this purpose, I think it is beyond the practical working of the divisional officer or the talukdar to constitute them and it is, for this purpose, I think that my honorable friend Mr. Krishna Rao brought this proposition for the consideration of Government. I may give a bit of my experience in this matter. One talukdar went on visiting place after place and in connection with this work is particular, but in his tour as talukdar; and he convened meetings of the villagers and sent his reports to the divisional officer that they were not willing. In the same district, another talukdar, who was able to convince the villagers of the advantages of forming village panchayats wherever he went, and constitute village panchayats and sent very hopeful reports as regards the constitution of village panchayats. It requires, therefore, careful nurturing and special efforts may be required to constitute these panchayats and the formation should not be left to officers, of the first type who have not got much sympathy or have no sympathy, or have got the same views and some feeling as the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkaiah has got, viz., that they will not fulfil our wishes and that they should be boycotted. After a number of years of agitation, this Government was pleased to inaugurate a new policy of the constitution of village panchayats and the functions that are to be delegated to these village panchayats are, in my personal opinion, a distinct step in advance, and every effort should be made by officials as well as non-officials to see how this experiment succeeds."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHINTAMANADA MADHAVAR:—“Your Excellency, I have only a few words to say. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Madhavar in thinking that not only is it a little bit premature to ask for a special officer to be deputed with regard to these village unions, but also with regard to voluntary panchayats. I should rather prefer the Government to depute a special officer to draft that proposed Bill for the formation of panchayats than for having anything to do with the formation of panchayats to give effect to the resolution already issued. We want that sort of legislative provision for the constitution of rural panchayats, which we have been asking for, and which we really want, and which, the Decentralisation Commission have also recommended but which has remained for so long a dead letter. It is these panchayats we want our country to be filled with and, in my opinion, the real and the most effective step to be taken at the present juncture will be to depute a special officer to draft that Bill, and the earlier that is achieved and the legislative provisions that are necessary for the formation of panchayats and for placing them on a working basis are drawn up, the better will it be for the progress of the country. So, I freely think that a special officer ought rather to be for the purpose of drafting that legislative Bill than for the promotion and spread of panchayats, as contemplated by the honorable member of the proposition. Your Excellency, as has already been said, the formation of such bodies does really get at

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incomes by the deputations of a special officer as has been evidenced by the fact of the special officer in the case of co-operative credit societies. I differ from the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar when he said that the progress would not be perhaps very satisfactory if we had a special officer like the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. On the other hand, perhaps he expects that, with the help of taluk boards, progress will be more satisfactory. I differ from him in that opinion. I do think that the deputation of a special officer has a real effect and would really contribute to foster the progress of the formation of panchayats even in the case of voluntary panchayats when we have provided for them a legislative basis. I do think it will be time enough to think of the deputation of a special officer, after we have a legislative basis in which we require these really useful village panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"Your Excellency, it causes me some surprise that there has been some misunderstanding regarding the scope of this resolution. So far as this resolution is concerned, it does not expressly refer to either of the panchayats which were specially contemplated in the previous Government Order. The work to be done must, for a long time to come, as everyone will agree with me, be of a propagandist character. It is one thing to form unions on the model of the unions already started under the Madras Local Boards Act, and it is another thing to start informal panchayats without any powers given by legislation, as was contemplated in the latter portion of the Government Order that was discussed at some length at the last meeting of the Legislative Council. I need not trouble the Council by referring to the state of unions. I shall now draw the attention of the Council only to the informal panchayats, the case of which was specially referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. It might be that in various cases, presidents of taluk boards who have the necessary leisure, the necessary tact, and the necessary capacity to go round and to educate the people and focus public opinion and get their approval for voluntary taxation, can organize panchayats; but, at the same time, there are a larger number of cases where persons find it difficult even to make experiments in that direction. I know cases wherein the officers concerned are afraid of the success of the panchayats, owing to their not being accompanied with any legislative authority. I know several cases in which persons are afraid of suggesting to the people of the villages, wherein panchayats are expected to be organized, the question of voluntary taxation, when they cannot enforce their orders under the Act. It is on account of these difficulties that I suggested, as I even now believe, that the best form in which panchayats can be developed is by a special officer and by a special staff, being employed."

"There is some misconception in the minds of some of my honourable friends when they suggest that the present executive staff is doing useful work that the special officer might not be in touch with the actual needs of everyday administration, that the special assistant might not know the actual requirements of the villagers, and that the presidents of taluk boards might do this work in a more useful manner. If I suggest for a moment that this special officer ought not to have anything to do with the Collector or with the divisional officer or the tahsildar and if I suggest that he should not work along with the tahsildar and president of a local board, then possibly these objections could have been urged. Any special officer appointed with special assistants must work in co-operation, in harmony, in co-ordination and in consultation, with the officers on the spot, the Collectors or the divisional officers or the taluk board presidents, and not do things according to his will even without consulting them. It is only to help the persons who are already doing useful work—whether officials or non-officials it does not make much difference—that I suggested that an additional staff should be employed for the purpose and not for any other object."

"It was pointed out that the additional staff suggested is somewhat indefinite. What the special officer should get, what the staff should include, whether there should be assistants in each district, on what pay and so forth—I have reserved it all to a later stage, because we should first know how far this principle will be accepted—the principle that we should not leave it entirely to the existing agency but that we should supplement the existing agency by another staff; and the details can be

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easily worked out later. I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Pillai who started by saying that he would be in favour of this proposal if it meant village panchayats as recommended by the Decentralisation Commission but not if it meant voluntary panchayats under the Government Order—I may tell him that I am not myself satisfied with the voluntary panchayats contemplated by the Government Order. I suggested this resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission and in accordance with the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, because I wish to have panchayats on the lines suggested by the Decentralisation Commission. I am entirely at one with him so far as that aspect of the question is concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar said that if the ideal system contemplated by me is to be worked out, it would cost a considerable sum, as the ideal system would consist of one officer working in co-operation with other officers. It might be it will cost a considerable sum of money; but the question is whether it is or is not necessary to take steps in that direction.

"Having so far explained the scope of this resolution, there is only one thing before me and that is the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayana Reddiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabarttya Bhattacharya. They both suggested that they would like me to wait, pending the result of the experiment already started in some districts; they would like me to wait and see what would these taluk board presidents who have been called upon to start these village panchayats are going to do. They ask me to wait and judge of the success of those experiments in inducing a spirit of voluntary taxation in the minds of the villagers and in inducing them to accept these voluntary panchayats without any legislative powers. That is what they wish me to do. Seeing that two of my honourable friends have stated so, and that, so far as this resolution is concerned, there is no chance of its being carried, I would rather agree with them and wait for some time than press this resolution to a division at this stage.

"I do not therefore press for a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE STRENGTHENING OF THE VILLAGE POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I do not propose to move the resolution.

"The following was the resolution:—

"XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps might be taken to strengthen the village police in the Presidency by passing suitable measures to sanction non-officials in suitable areas to work in conjunction with the existing village police officers and ensure the better report and investigation of crimes."

RESOLUTION RE REORGANIZATION AND REGRADING OF THE
POLICE STAFF.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps might be taken to re-organise the police staff so as to draft the head constables into a grade of the constabulary and circle inspectors into the sub-inspector's or other grades by forming suitable grades in these offices so as to improve the efficiency of the work of the sub-inspectors and the assistant and deputy superintendents of police."

"My Lord, after the discussion we had last April in connection with this subject, we have had some papers of the department including the latest Administration Report of the Police Department for 1914, which more or less reduces many of the defects I pointed out in the course of the discussion last April; and I think it is now unnecessary for me to go to establish that the present work of the department is

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not as satisfactory as it should be; either it for me for the purpose of this discussion to refer to pages 9 and 21 of the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1914. The Inspector-General of Police has sufficiently brought out the fact that the department is not working as efficiently as it ought to. I shall not, therefore, my Lord, go into that question. I am only suggesting one or two improvements so that, if the Government felt these acceptable, the work of the department may be rendered more efficient. It cannot be denied, my Lord, that, in connection with the Police Department, this Government have been trying to bring it to the level that has been recommended in the Police Commission's report. There is not also any doubt that the recommendations of the Police Commission had to be adjusted to the needs of each Province, if they were to have the best effect for the Province. There has not been, it must be said, sufficient time since the introduction of this reorganization scheme, for any definite step being taken in any way to advance or modify the existing organisation. In fact, the reorganisation, as suggested by the Police Commission for the Madras Province, included a number of circle inspectors, "circle officers" as they were called, and naturally under the scheme of the Commission that had to be given some trial before any change could be adopted, if any change was needed. My Lord, I think it is unnecessary for me to go into the question at length. There also been able to write a memorandum, since the last discussion relating to this matter; and I have submitted copies of it to the Government and to most of my honourable colleagues also in the Council. I do not propose to refer to it except for the fact that, as I said, from the authorised reports it is clear that some improvement is necessary. In the present resolution, I refer to two such. I think the progress that might otherwise have been achieved in the administration of this department has been much curtailed by the presence of two sets of officers in the department, I mean the head constables and the circle inspectors.

"I will first dispose of the question of head constables. I have only to submit, in that connection, that the function of the head constable and the regard that had to be shown before this reorganisation scheme was introduced, have not quite been forgotten and naturally, therefore, what the head constable was before the reorganisation continues in the minds of the constabulary and he is regarded as possessing, if not all the rights, at least almost all the rights. In fact, under the scheme the sub-inspector is placed in charge of the police station, and the head constable is none but the head of a few constables for the purpose of working under the orders of the sub-inspector. But my point in this direction is not anything but to say that the old ideas of the head constable have not been forgotten and that they are even now wielding a position which is often misused and misunderstood and which leads to an amount of control being taken by them which is not quite fair and which is acting to the detriment of the powers of sub-inspector. That is the point that I make out. My submission, therefore, is only that all the constabulary, inclusive of these head constables, may be aggregated into one set of officers and co-soldiers with one another. I may say that the present head constable might be called first-grade constable and there may be another grade called lower grade and it may be arranged that the pay of the first grade constable is higher than the pay of the lower grade constables. My submission is that it ought not to be felt that one set of constables are really inferior to the other and it must be open to the sub-inspector to put any one in charge of constables superior to others. That will be a state of affairs which will need one difficulty. The head constable who thinks that he is the most officer below the sub-inspector often uses his influence with the superior officers and often tells tales against the sub-inspectors which carry some weight at this present stage. My request, therefore, is only that there should be one grade of constabulary, it being left to the station-house officer to put in any one in charge of the constables and, ordinarily it may be the senior constable who may be so put in charge of other constables. That will work suitably anywhere and will be to the best advantage of the organisation. My submission is that every constable would then like to display his best powers to show that he can be useful to the department as a whole and that the whole thing will work well. I will with that submission leave off that portion.

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"The second recommendation that I make in this resolution refers to the circle inspectors. My Lord, that is a more important position. In fact, the sub-inspector, as I have said in my introduction and in my previous speech also, is almost a special product of the Police Commissioner's report. It was expected that the constitution which was recommended would place the whole police force on a higher ideal. It was expected that the sub-inspector who was to be practically in charge of the administration at the lower steps of the ladder, would be a person recruited from the higher grade, with better experience, with higher ideals in view, who would be able in fact to place the department in higher efficiency. Again, it has been found that between the head constable and the circle inspector, he has had to work for a long time. The Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police have had also to be only supervising nearly the work of the circle inspectors who have been more or less acting as officers that criticize or condemn the sub-inspector's work. Naturally, therefore, the Deputy and Assistant Superintendents of Police have not got occasion to directly come into contact with the investigation and other work of the department, and they are always supervising more or less circle inspectors so that the presence of these circle inspectors makes these higher officers inactive, and the circle inspectors themselves being people of the old groove, would often like to find fault with the new methods and the higher ideals of the department.

"My Lord, my position, therefore, is, with a view to secure better efficiency, the Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, who have to take charge of the districts,—the latter form actually the basis of this administration,—I want that they should directly be in charge of these sub-inspectors so that they may themselves be completely trained officers before they take charge of the districts; and the sub-inspectors will have only to do with one set of officers who are also recruited under the scheme and who have higher ideals before them. With the higher ideals, the District Superintendents will instruct the Deputy Superintendents, and by a number of properly-constituted divisions, they will have a number of sub-inspectors whom they will control. My Lord, the whole system will be a system working in harmony with the higher ideals expected to be achieved by the Police Commissioner's Report. Then, I think, we are sure to have a department which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I am sure, wants to create and will be happy to see worked as well as possible. With these words I beg to commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. My honorable friend comes from a group of districts where crime is very rare. We have every sympathy with him in obtaining such a readjustment of the Police system as would secure the reduction of crime. I believe that my honorable friend does not intend that the salaries of head constables should be reduced or that their emoluments should be in any way interfered with. What he apparently seems to want is that there should be a readjustment of functions. He seems to suggest that the head constable has at the present moment no investigating duties, that all the powers of investigation having been transferred to the sub-inspector, the head constable is somewhat a superfluous and that he is more a hindrance in the investigation of crime than an assistance. Whether this is so or not, I am certain that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will be able to enlighten us. The whole scheme has been under trial for some time. If any readjustment is necessary, it should be undertaken in the interests of the better detection of crime. As regards the inspector also, the honorable member thinks that, as the sub-inspector is the chief investigating officer, there should be no intermediary between the sub-inspector and the Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police who should be the officers just above him. Probably this officer at present occupies exactly the same position as an Assistant Inspector of schools with reference to whom we have some prejudices and of whose usefulness in the Educational we have had similar doubts. The whole question seems to be one of readjustment of functions rather than anything else, and I trust that we shall be able to know the view taken on this matter by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Your Excellency, I am quite ready to agree with the honorable member of this resolution that the work of the Police Department is not as satisfactory as it should be. I was glad also to hear him admit

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that time had not yet been given to allow all the reforms introduced by the Police Commission to take their full effect. We are all very conscious of the failure of the Police department throughout India to prevent crime to a greater extent than has been possible so far, but I would like to assure the Council that Madras is not occupying any specially inviting or adverse position. I have some figures here which show that, while in Madras during the last five years the increase in true cognizable crime is just over 10 per cent, in the Central Provinces it is over 30 per cent and in the United Provinces it is over 11 per cent. I have not got the figures for Bengal as owing to the various chaotic changes in that Province it has not been possible to compile figures for a period of five years. I do not quote these figures in any way as an argument that we regard police work as completely satisfactory. I do not imagine that the Police department will ever be completely satisfactory; I know of no police in the world which is able to prevent crime completely. But still we have a long way to make up and I can assure the Honourable Member that the Government are most grateful for any suggestions that are likely to enable us to secure improvement, and I wish, with his permission, to congratulate him upon the thoughtful and excellent memorandum which he has circulated to Honourable Members of this Council.

"Coming now to the two proposals which he has made in this resolution, I find myself unable to agree with the first one which relates to the head constable. The Honourable gentleman, as I understood him, says that the old tradition still clings round the head constable and that by reason of the old tradition he exercises a much greater influence than should be permitted to him in the new scheme of things. I think the Honourable Member is very probably right; but I am also convinced that that is disappearing gradually and before many years are over, it will have completely disappeared because we shall then have had the new scheme in force for a sufficiently long period to enable the sub-inspectors coming into their own position. We cannot do without an officer of the class of head constable. He corresponds to the non-commissioned officer in the army; and it is obvious, I think, to everyone that there must be in any well-grouped constables some officer, some petty officer, to take command. The duties of the head constable are described in paragraph 27 of the Police Commission's Report; and it will be seen that, although they do not extend to what I may call really important spheres of police activity, yet they are of sufficient importance to require some identification in selecting the officer who is deputed to perform them. He is not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaranarayanan Rao has suggested, a supernumerary in our scheme of classification, but a very necessary link and I do not think that we should be justified in cherishing his name, a name which has been in existence since the police force was started and which is common to the whole of India, unless we had some stronger reasons than those that have been advanced today.

"Turning next to the second part of the Honourable Member's resolution, I am glad to be able to tell him that we are about to make an experiment which will go a long way to meet his wishes. I will briefly describe to the Council what was the result in Madras of the recommendations of the Police Commission. In Madras before that time we had no rank of sub-inspector. The head of the police station was the head constable and a group of five police stations formed what was then called an inspector's division. The honourable member was not quite correct in saying that the origin of the force was the creation of the Police Commission; the circle inspector was in existence before the Police Commission. We had the head constable in charge of the station, the division inspector—we called him a division inspector in those days instead of chief inspector in charge of a group of stations, and then the Assistant Superintendents and then the Superintendents. We now have a sub-inspector in charge of the station, a circle inspector above him and the Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent above him. Therefore, there has been no increase in the number of officers dealing with investigation. On the other hand, it was not the intention of the Police Commission that the circle inspector should take part in the ordinary work of investigation. His duty was, at his own suggestion, to inspect the circle; it was intended that the work of the station should go direct from the sub-inspector in charge of it to the executive officer who held

(*Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. K. Rama Pillai, Mr. Sams Appanar, J*) [2ND FEBRUARY 1916.]

charge of the district or sub-division. In Madras that recommendation was not adopted and I think the Government of the day were perhaps right in refusing to accept it immediately, because the rank of sub-inspector was new and most of the officers appointed to it were inexperienced. It was, therefore, important to have some close supervision over their work. But, my Lord, the time has perhaps come when we can accept the recommendation of the Police Commission and perhaps go a little beyond it. The Government now propose to try in one district the experiment of withdrawing the circle inspector and of letting the work go direct to the Deputy Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendents. If that is a success, we shall have to increase the number of officers of the rank of the Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, and as the number of Assistant Superintendents is fixed, being based on the number of officers above them, the increase will have to be in the rank of Deputy Superintendents. My idea at present—it is not at all a formed plan—is that we should be able perhaps to abolish the office of circle inspector, but not to abolish the rank of inspector, because he will still be a very useful officer in towns and have charge of the more important stations in the district. But his position in the hierarchy will disappear and he will only perform the same functions, or much the same functions, as are performed now by the sub-inspector in charge of the police station. I wish the Council to clearly understand that we have not come to any decision to make that change, but we are about to try an experiment in one district and we shall be guided by the results. Perhaps, with that concession to what the honourable member has recommended in his resolution, he will be satisfied and will not press this resolution to a division, because, as it stands, I could not accept it. I think he will see that the Government are prepared to go a long way in adopting the most important of the two changes which he has proposed to the Council.⁶

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KAMATA PILLAI :—“ Your Excellency, I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that he would not abolish the time-honoured name of the head constable. As he has remarked, I know a lot of head constables more educated and respectable than those who form the class of people who find employment as constables, and I find them very useful men. I do not know why my honourable friend has put down in his resolution, the levelling down of some of these head constables into constables and inspectors into sub-inspectors. I believe the head constables are a useful class of public servants. My honourable friend is an expert in police administration, and he may however allow us to give him a little bit of practical experience. It is not in every division we have got Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. The inspectors are serving a useful purpose; but, I believe, the police force would be more efficient and would do more satisfactory work if our Superintendents are better recruited. The whole thing seems to lie in the fact that the District Superintendents, with exceptions of course, are not the class of officers whom we should like to have. I have heard complaints from police officers themselves that they would like to have civil servants to be Superintendents of Police at least for some years. No doubt it is a great compliment; we all take pleasure in attaining the honours but, at the same time, we want the Civil Service men to be in charge of a District Police administration for some time at least at intervals. We think that, as it is constituted, the service of the District Superintendents is not a very efficient one. There are officers who do not seem to be in touch with the people; they do not keep proper guard and watch over subordinate officers, and I think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart must be conscious of such failures. I believe the whole police force and the whole police service would be on a better condition, if the recruitment to the grade of Superintendent is made on a better system. I think my honourable friend would have done well if he had tackled that subject instead of trying to bring down the head constables to the level of the constables and the inspectors to that of the sub-inspectors.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ My Lord, I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the personal reference he has made in the course of the discussion. I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Pillai has taken his own turn to say something; but I do not know if he wanted to meet my arguments in the proposals I have made. But whatever it is, I beg leave of the Council to say that I

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did not state that I wanted that the inspector's grade should be completely abolished. If that gave rise to any such misapprehension, I will only refer to the memorandum where I do not want that those officers should be completely done away with. All that I say is that they should not be allowed to interfere between the Deputy Superintendents and the sub-inspector. These inspectors may be placed in charge of towns or may be taken to the rank of Deputy Superintendents or to a particular division to work as sub-inspectors. I only wanted that the work should be co-ordinated between the sub-inspectors and the Deputy Superintendents, wherever they are found fit for the service. I know it is very difficult to introduce this change all at once. I quite feel with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that it may not be right to introduce it in all the districts. I would certainly request the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart not to wait long after he is satisfied after some experience, that it is working on very well, I should very much like that he would be able to see to its introduction fully before he lays down his office. With these words, I will withdraw the resolution on the assurance that has been given."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was then withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF A COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
AT MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Sir Behadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SAHARU:—Your Excellency, it is with very great pleasure that I rise to move the next resolution on the agenda—

"XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor that a College for Commerce be established at Madras."

"I do not think, sir, that I would be exaggerating the importance of this resolution when I say that upon the future commercial development of this Presidency largely depends the economic welfare of the people living therein; and that it is absolutely necessary that a college for the teaching of commerce should be started in Madras in order to place the commercial position on a satisfactory basis.

"In proposing this resolution, I am sure I shall be appealing with great force to the sentiment of the Englishmen who rule us, because they are a peculiarly commercial people and they must be alive to the importance of commercial education, because they have benefited by it and they now see that their methods also require revision if they are to keep pace with the advancing countries of the world. Before I deal with this question of the commercial development of this Presidency, it is but just that I should pay a tribute of praise to the progress which the country has achieved under British rule in the matter of the development of commerce, though many of us think that the development has not been altogether as sound as might be desired or as might be desirable. The reason why I have brought this question forward at this stage is because I have felt that with so many facilities, with so many advantages, with an exclusively hereditary caste devoted to trade, we have not made hitherto that progress which we should ordinarily expect. The opening of communications and the interest which has been taken hitherto in promoting the peace in the country have accelerated the pace and brought the foreign trade of the Presidency, or the seaborne trade of the Presidency to a grand total of Rs. 5,000 lakhs. It seemed to me that one reason why we have not been able to make any greater advance is that amongst Indians who are carrying on trade, there is no adequate conception of what is meant by higher commerce, or what are the requirements of higher commerce, as to what it is that they have to do if they are to be industrial chiefs, commercial magnates and if they are to take the commercial and industrial activity of the Presidency into their hands and under their custody. Various causes have been at work in bringing about this deplorable condition of things, chiefly, the discouragement of foreign travel, but, happily for us, the prejudice has almost disappeared and is fast disappearing. Therefore, we can look forward to a better state of things under which any impetus which the Government may give to this movement will lead to its desired results. My Lord, the Government have hitherto had only one school for the teaching of commerce and that has been at

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Calicut and the school has achieved very good results and has been pronounced by all to be a success. What I now desire is that a school should be started in Madras with the view of its being gradually and slowly—but not successively slowly—developed into a college where not merely the requirements of the clerical section and of the accounting section but the requirements of higher commerce may be met by the teaching of such subjects as the organisation of industrial processes, the various conditions under which trade can thrive, and the conditions under which the co-operative credit of the community can be fostered, to the mercantile community of the country.

"I stated, at the outset, that we had great facilities and I beg to repeat that remark, because the community which, only a few years ago, until the advent of the British rule, carried on successfully the inland trade and, to a certain extent, the foreign trade, is a shrewd community with business-like habits and intelligence and also possesses credit throughout the Presidency. It furnished the functions for which it was designed by the ancient Hindu law-givers and the advent of Mohammedan rule facilitated the growth of trade in certain quarters; because we find as positive that the Mohammedans too allowed merchants as they have shown by their prosperity in various branches of trade in Madras and elsewhere. Therefore, we have in our old the Mohammedan community, particular sections of which have developed a peculiar instinct for trade; we have the Kamma and the Chetti community which have had the business of the country in their hands and who are hereditarily employed on this business and the number of students also in the commercial schools studying for commerce has not been hitherto a negligible factor. Last year 14,000 students went up for the examination in commercial subjects. Therefore, the conditions are favourable, but what has been the state of things? It struck me as rather remarkable that the number of merchants, the number of local merchants proceeding from this Presidency to foreign countries, is remarkably small and that may account to a certain extent for the commercial stagnation of the Presidency, relatively to the other Presidencies. And the way in which the art of advertisement is carried on in other places seems to be altogether unknown here, the way in which the food and agricultural products of Canada are advertised in almost every centre of population on all continents in England and elsewhere. That is a remarkable proof of the commercial instincts of the Canadian people and how they have been taking advantage of the times in order to push their products wherever they can, so much so that when I asked for a Swiss apple in a Swiss hotel—I found that that was a rare commodity—and I was told to my surprise that it could not be had and that if I wanted an apple it must be a Canadian apple. There are various industries which could be developed remarkably, if our people only had the requisite commercial knowledge and if they only knew what is going on in other advanced countries such as America. Such a knowledge is a sealed book to them.

"Another important matter which requires the immediate attention of Government is how to foster the banking institutions of the country. Nothing struck me so painfully, when reading through the evidence which was tendered before the Currency Commission two years ago, as the remarkable lack of knowledge on kindred subjects exhibited, with rare exceptions, by the community in India generally, and the recommendations of that Commission clearly show that as soon as the war is over, we are bound to have an investigation as to what steps should be taken to promote the banking concerns of this country. We have made some slight progress during recent years and the progress of the co-operative credit movement typifies in a small measure the rate of progress which might be achieved if the businessmen of this Presidency could know what is at the back of banking concerns if they have banking knowledge, and if they know how co-operative credit can be fostered. It is upon the manner in which credit is facilitated and the small resources of the people of this Presidency can be utilised as capital for the work of advancing the industrial progress of the country, that the growth and betterment of our economic condition would largely depend. But we have, it must be confessed, very few people who have any knowledge, much less an adequate knowledge, of banking, and so to what is being done in other countries for the growth of banking facilities. Scarcely with just stock companies. A number of insurance companies have arisen of late years and are being fostered, and encouraged by people who do not know what it is that is really comprised within the meaning of 'insurance.'

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They have not the business knowledge; they have the enthusiasm and the desire to foster industries; but it is sad to note that so many of these companies have been wrecked because they had no men with business knowledge to run them. They started under bad auspices; they had no financial or business knowledge behind them and the result is a set-back to the rate of progress. The growth of mills and factories, which now number 391, and the growth of joint stock companies and insurance companies and co-operative credit societies and the growth of the foreign trade of the country fully justify, I submit, a further step being taken in the matter of improving the facilities for a wider spread of true commercial knowledge among our capitalists and mercantile men.

"I was a teacher in Madras many years ago, and I came into contact with the children of the Chitali community and most of these children were not anxious to follow any University career, and when I asked them why they did not do so, they said 'we want enough knowledge of Hindia to be able to carry on our trade.' We want to enter trade." I believe that is true and that is the object with which they enter these institutions. I believe it is true not simply of those students that entered that particular institution in which I had the privilege to serve but in a large number of other places in the Presidency. If we had only a commercial school or a college, the children of these merchants would naturally be sent in these schools where they could be educated on proper and sound lines.

"My Lord, turning to the curricula, in some schools I find that economics and economic geography and the physical conditions of the chief parts of the Empire, the chief products, and trade relations, and the bearings of physical conditions on commercial federation and resources, the transport system and trade relations of the various countries of the world, agricultural economics and the study of the industrial questions, the money market, currency, banking, fluctuations and depressions of trade, and the study of the industrial history of particular countries and the industrial history of India and the British Empire, specialisation of labour, localisation of industries, and what is more important, large and small scale production, the social functions of the business capitalists, co-operation and the organisation of capital, the economics of distribution—these are some of the questions which are dealt with in higher schools of commerce in England; and the study of one or more foreign languages is encouraged. It may be that all or most of these may not be introduced into the school of commerce that I ask Government to start. But the steady aim must be not to be contented with a school which deals with the clerical section, the accounting section, which is to train up auditors, but there should be a section which would deal with the higher problems of commerce upon which would be dependent the progress of this Presidency, and I am sure that if only a working knowledge of some of these foreign languages be imparted—higher knowledge is not necessary—I am sure the European community described here as well as the other communities would be greatly benefited in finding commercial travellers to advertise our goods in foreign countries and adding to the commercial prosperity of the country. I hope, therefore, that the Government would take into consideration the desirability of starting a college at as early a date as possible, somewhat on the lines suggested, and should not consider any expenditure, whatever it may amount to—after all it cannot be very much—as unnecessary or useless expenditure. The problem has been, of late years, whether the expenditure of one lakh or two would be justified by the actual conditions of the country and the Government have been particularly too narrow in the view which they have been able to take. We want a little more imagination; we can of course risk a little more in matters of vital importance. That is the way how early administrators began. English was not regarded as a fashionable subject; boys had to be given scholarships, and, as soon as they began to perceive the advantages, they were willing to pay any price for it. Similarly with this institution I hope the exchequer will not grudge the expenditure of a few thousands—it may be a lakh or two—for a purpose with which is so closely bound up the future progress of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, some time back last year I moved before the Council a resolution to the effect that a commercial school might be established on the East Coast on the lines of the Commercial School of

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Collected and that school might preferably be located at Coimbatore. That resolution was not accepted and this resolution, which my honorable friend Mr. Stone has brought for consideration before the Council, is for the establishment of a college of commerce in Madras. Looking from every aspect of the prosperity of the country and the commercial conditions prevailing in this Presidency, it seems necessary to have a college of commerce in order that facilities may be afforded to persons to learn not only branches of book-keeping, auditing, correspondence and the like, which are elementary and very unimportant in their nature, but such subjects as banking and financing, forming joint stock companies and so forth. These are subjects which are essential for the prosperity of the country, and we must have a college where these subjects may be properly learnt and the economic condition of the country be improved by floating joint stock companies and insurance companies and such other concerns. Now there is some interest created among the capitalists to start joint stock concerns and also insurance companies in several places, and these are now being practically handled by persons who have neither theoretical nor practical knowledge. I admit that commercial knowledge cannot be learnt all from books and by education in college; the knowledge must be largely learnt by working practically in the business houses. But, however, a thorough knowledge of some of the subjects in connection with commerce is also necessary, and economics and banking have to be learnt in the college as well as in the large concerns in a practical manner. It is, therefore, necessary that a college should be established in a large metropolitan city like Madras and facilities afforded for persons to learn commerce and take to large enterprises.

"Well, sir, an insurance company has been formed in Coimbatore—a Marine Insurance Company; and several such insurance companies are likely to be formed, and these insurance companies are less risky than several other insurance companies. But the methods of working and the practical knowledge required for working these companies cannot be acquired unless persons are trained both in a college and also in a business firm on practical basis. Here, in Madras, if the theory can be taught to students in a college established for commerce, there are facilities for learning the practice of the commerce also by serving as apprentices in various firms and also seeking employment in large firms. These facilities can be availed of, and the opportunities we have here in this city can be very well utilized, for there are a large number of people who are not anxious to compete for appointments in Government service but who would like to have private concerns and to contribute largely to the economic development of the country. These people will have great facilities of acquiring the knowledge that is necessary for them in equipping them to make themselves useful and also to develop the resources of the country.

"For these reasons also, and for the reason that it is desirable to have a college of commerce here, I second this resolution. I may also add, sir, that a college of commerce has been working in Bombay with excellent results and the report of that college is a very encouraging piece of literature. It has been doing and it has done, excellent and good work in that place and is helping the development of commerce in that city. I second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone said:—Your Excellency, the honorable member who seconded this resolution has referred to the Government College of Commerce in Bombay. I think the Council might be interested to know that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received generous promises of support which amounted to an income of Rs. 25,000 and that the Bombay Government promised only a grant of Rs. 15,000, so that apparently the College of Commerce in Bombay is supported more largely by private contributions than by the funds of the Government. However, I am instructed to say that although Government are not prepared to accept this resolution, they have directed me to submit proposals for the establishment of an institute or college—I think the word "college" was used—for higher accountancy and auditing in Madras and, at present, I am preparing such proposals. It must be obvious to the Council that even this smaller scheme is not likely to progress very rapidly owing to the financial position; but, if and when this scheme is realised, at any rate the Educational department will come into touch with Madras commercial

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directed in a way in which it has not done yet, and we shall be in a position to see what further developments in the direction of a college that the honourable member asks for are possible and desirable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARAYANASWAMI SARMA:—"Your Excellency, just one remark with regard to the College of Bombay. We realize fully that the commercial prosperity of that province enables the people there who have an interest in the subject to subscribe largely for the foundation of the college, but whatever may be the cause which hatched a comparative inactivity in Madrasian commerce, there is the net fact that we have not got those commercial millionaires or large commercial magnates in Madras that there are in Bombay. Therefore, to hope for a time when the commercial residents in Madras will be able to support a scheme of the kind of the question. I would submit that to wait for that time before the Government can move in the matter, is to wait for the Greek calends that will never come. The people require it, and a few thousands more or less do not make much difference. With regard to the more important question, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has stated that the Government wish it make a beginning. That is what I have asked for also. I cannot say that a college can be brought into existence in a day nor will it be possible for Government to do anything this year until the war is closed. Inasmuch as it has been stated that the Government have no idea of sinking it a complete college, if commercial men wish it to be done, or if the requirements of the Presidency need it, I do not think there is any reason to prove this resolution, because the object of the Government and the people is to have a college when practicable and that will not be before the end of the war. Consequently I shall not press this resolution to a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"I do not know what the prospects of business are with regard to the resolving resolutions; I should like to know what will be the convenience of the Council—whether to try and finish the business before lunch or tomorrow after lunch. There will be no long debate on resolution XXX; that I have ascertained. I do not know how long the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar will take over resolutions XXVIII and XXIX."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I would not be long."

His Excellency the President:—"I should like to meet the convenience of honourable gentlemen."

RESOLUTION RE RULES FOR THE SELECTION AND TRAINING
OF THE POLICE STAFF.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

"XXVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the rules relating to the selection and training of sub-inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police may be modified so that competition and qualifications may be the main test for selection and practical training may be so thorough as to ensure success in their work when placed on duty."

"My Lord, this is only another aspect of the suggestions that I have made in connection with this reorganization of the Police department. It is unnecessary for me to dwell at length on the question of the influence that is brought to bear upon those who have to make selection, when nomination is the main ground for anybody getting into these departments. I think it will do for me only to refer to the recent inquiry about the judiciary in England which was reported in the papers, where it was reported that even in the case of the Lord Chief Justice, so many of his relations were proved in the course of the evidence to have got into the office, to have got into responsible offices, without much qualification. It is unnecessary for me to labour that point. It would be sufficient for me to say that in the case of the recruitments

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of these sub-inspectors and the deputy superintendents unless early steps are taken to see that the recruitment is very properly made, it may be possible that the objects of the commission and the objects of the department and the efficiency of the department would not be properly achieved. What I beg to submit not only with reference to this but most other departments also is the more recent tendency has been to have selection mostly for choosing the officers where we had competition previously. Now for the competitive scheme has been successful or not, and how much the nomination scheme has been successful or not may be almost apparent to the honourable members of the Council and the officers of the Government who have been carefully following the course. My Lord, the Civil Service and the Provincial Civil Service competitions have produced a lot of officers who have been ornaments, wherever they have been placed; and it is unnecessary for me to say that, wherever we have adopted this system of competition, it has been quite successful. I do not mean to say, my Lord, that a wide discretion should not be exercised by the Government in the matter of recruitment, even though competition is made the standard upon which to proceed. What I submit is that where poorer people with little or no recommendation would despair when it is a question of getting a recommendation, they would not despair when it is a question of competition and merit alone will be their strength and they will be prepared to offer themselves and to show what has been almost a clear point that people, though they come from the lower ranges of the ladder, are capable and know what they are about and they are found to be much more successful when they are started on decent pay than those who roll in luxury and are generally indifferent when they take these small offices. I should think, my Lord, that clever, competent, capable, poor people when started on decent pay are sure in the long run to give greater satisfaction, except probably where peculiar circumstances and offices require that very respectable people claiming large estates and inheritances should come in and take charge of the offices. That is a principle I suppose which cannot be attacked very much at this stage.

"Taking that as the standard, my Lord, I think the first recruitment of sub-inspectors has not been very satisfactory. I have followed this recruitment ever since it started and I know that a lot of clerks in taluk offices who were getting Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 were recruited as sub-inspectors at the commencement. My impression is that is a bad point to start with. Whatever it is, we have gone on for nearly ten years with this staff and I dare say there have been others also who were recruited from colleges and some of whom are even now, as far as I have been able to ascertain, ornaments as sub-inspectors. But my main point is herewith at least let the opportunity be given to people to come into competitive examinations between the ages 21 and 25. My Lord, the people that have already exhausted the chances of any success or chance of getting into prominence before 25 ought not to be allowed to come and join the department after they have exhausted their chances in other departments. When we want a certain ideal to be followed, the proper method of recruitment will be to go on starting young persons between the ages of 21 and 25 who have all the requisite qualifications and giving them the training and the ideal and making them follow the ideal to make the department an efficient department. By these tests, a sub-inspector may be generally recruited from people who have qualified themselves for the intermediate examination. They may be examined in some subjects and long lists of these may be had and from these, of course, a portion may be nominated by the Government to make up for differences amongst representative castes or creeds, but the idea that has been spread in the Police department for some time, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that particular creeds or castes should be kept out is quite a wrong idea. Efficiency must be had and there can be nominations from inefficient people only to a certain degree and not throughout the cadre which must feel if competent people are not taken. These are the points which I wish to place before the Council. The sub-inspectors must come from the intermediate class people, the deputy superintendents must be from people who have taken the B.A. degree or honours or first class rank. Such people may be had and certainly large powers may be retained in the hands of the Government and those that select the people to make a fair share of nomination from among those who compete for this. My Lord, the chief will not come up for competition; only the really competent people

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will come up. From them make nominations so far as it is necessary, let there be a fair proportion, and let it be open to all people. That will be the first suggestion.

"As regards the training to be given, it is more or less conceded that the training now given to sub-inspectors and Deputy and Assistant Superintendents is not quite satisfactory. It will be out of place for me to dwell at length on the inadequacy of some of these Superintendents of Police who, for various reasons, have been failing simply because we have not got proper recruits with proper training. I do not think it will be difficult to point out cases of District Superintendents who have not been satisfactory to the department, but what I submit is that the training and the selection must be such that, when once they are put in charge of their work, they would be quite efficient. They are being directly put in charge of sub-inspectors and their training will considerably improve their capacity to be in charge of a district. Let there be also a mingling like this among the Deputy Superintendent and Assistants—one or two military people, a few people from the Provincial Civil Service, a few people from the Indian Civil Service. Their being in charge of several districts and their succeeding to the other districts, even making allowance for deficiency in previous knowledge of these things, will help us considerably. The whole thing should be so arranged that selection would give a new test to Government as to how to proceed in the matter of recruitment and training. The training must be for about one year or six months; and one and half years in practical detective and preventive work. That training is not had and the want of that training has been complained against by most Inspectors-General of Police previously in the Administration Report. The training will have to be much better and I am sure the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will have by this time quite well ascertained how much of further training is necessary. These are the points I wish to place before the Council and I beg to recommend this resolution to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—I second this resolution. Every system of selection and competition has got its own advantages and disadvantages, and I do not propose to embark on any long speech as regards the comparative merits of one or the other system. All that my honourable friend is anxious to press upon the Government is that the recruitment should be much better and that patronage should not be the sole or essential or even the main criterion in this matter. As regards sub-inspectors, I am not aware whether there is a selection-board at present. So far as I know, it is a matter of selection by a single officer. As regards the Deputy Superintendents I know there is a selection-board. Whatever it is, it is only very recently that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, speaking at another place, appealed to the educated Indian to enter the police service. I trust that, from all that has been said by my honourable friend, he is most anxious that educated Indians should come in large numbers into the police service. As regards methods of recruitment I trust that we shall be able to have a satisfactory statement from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Government, I think, will agree with the honourable member of this resolution that the recruitment of sub-inspectors has not in the past been altogether satisfactory. The matter has been engaging our attention for some little time and orders have been drafted and are about to be issued making a change in the method of recruitment. At present the method followed has been that the Superintendent of Police in each district receives applicants and determines whether they are suitable for the post of sub-inspectors. Those that he selects are examined again by the Deputy Inspector-General and each Deputy Inspector-General submits a list to the Inspector-General. We think that the initial step is somewhat lacking in comprehensiveness and we propose to appoint in the place of the Superintendent a selection-board consisting of the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and, if we can obtain him, the Deputy Inspector-General, and one or two other gentlemen acquainted with the district and the people in it. We believe that in this way we shall induce a better class of candidates to come forward, including that poor clever boy to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Ramu Appayya referred. I hope also that it will not exclude those rolling in luxury whom he also mentioned. I think wherever there appears a desire to get

(Sir Harold Stuart; Dr. Nayar.)

[Sed February 1916.]

into the police on the part of any young gentlemen of that class, we should welcome them as being quite above temptation; and if they satisfy our educational conditions, that will be a great advantage. As regards Deputy Superintendents, we do not propose to make any change in the method of recruitment. That is done now by a selection based on which there is an Indian gentleman, official or non-official, and the board submit to your Excellency the names of three or four candidates for each vacancy; the vacancies do not occur regularly, but only occasionally. It will be impossible and difficult to adopt for that purpose anything in the nature of a competitive test. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has made an interesting suggestion that we should introduce some form of competition in recruiting for the rank of sub-inspectors. It has not occurred to me before; I see difficulties in the way of it, but at the same time I should like to see whether any effect could be given to it in a very partial manner. I have no objection to the principle of competition. It is the principle which has produced many of the members of this Council and practically all the members of my own service. It has also given us some very excellent officers in the Provincial Civil Service. There are difficulties in introducing the system of competition for a service which requires the fulfilment of many local linguistic conditions; and, for the present, we shall have to content with taking the first step that I have described to this Council and seeing how it works. Possibly we might be able to graft upon that some further changes in the direction suggested by the Honourable Member. Here, again, I am unable to accept the resolution as it stands, but I dare say what I have said will satisfy the honourable gentleman that we are going in the direction in which he wishes us to proceed though not quite so fast as he would like us to go.

"As regards training, that has also engaged the attention of Government for some years. Orders have been recently issued for the extension of the period of the practical training of the sub-inspector when he is in charge of the police station. I do not know whether the Honourable Member is aware of all the details of training. It is quite an elaborate one. The only point in which it seemed to be lacking was in the period given to actual practical work in the station. We have extended that; and we must watch the result. If that is not sufficient, we propose to extend the total period of training from one year to one and half years or fifteen months, as may prove necessary. But for the present, we think that all that is actually required may be obtained by extending the practical training of the officer, when he is actually in charge of the police station as a pupil and not as an officer, a pupil of the officer in charge of the station doing the sub-inspector's work. I hope that these measures will satisfy the honourable gentleman that we are taking steady action in the direction of reform on these points on which the department seems to be slightly defective."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, the alteration in the method of recruitment of sub-inspectors is certainly an improvement on the old system, but it has to be considered as to whether something more than an alteration in the system of recruitment is not to be undertaken. For the last two or three years, I have acted as a sort of volunteer recruiting agent for the police. I caught the enthusiasm from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and since then, I have honestly tried, I have offered to get every graduate who came to me, into the police if he would consent to it. There were graduates who tried to get some employment. I always used to say "I will get you an employment, join the police; I will get you admitted as a sub-inspector." With one exception, all of them declined the offer with thanks. They all were said "If you can get me a clerkship on Rs. 30 or Rs. 35, we would willingly accept it." I do not know what the reason of it is; but I simply submit it here in the hope that an explanation may be found. I was one of those who believed that the police was very bad and that the only proper remedy was to introduce a better class of educated Indians into the Police department, and that was the reason why I acted as a recruiting agent. The sub-inspector's place is the only place of entrance now-a-days into the superior staff of the police. Now-a-days, there is no direct recruitment as inspectors. If the graduates boycott the sub-inspector's place and decline to enter the Police department, how are you to get at the desired result of introducing higher educated men into the Police department? That is the problem we have to solve. There are Deputy Superintendents no doubt, but the Deputy Superintendents

**RESOLUTIONS RE RULES FOR THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF
THE POLICE STAFF; RULES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCA-
TION GRANTS TO ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS;
AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS IN SMALL FACTORIES.**

Jan. February 1916.]

(Dr. Nagar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

do not make up the whole police force. You have a large number of inspectors and, unless these inspectors and sub-inspectors are educated gentlemen, you would not improve the Police department. By "education," my honourable non-official colleagues would grant that a graduate is taken as the standard of an educated man. If a graduate would not enter the Police department, where the starting pay is Rs. 60, while he would be willing to enter another department on Rs. 50 or Rs. 40, till you get over that difficulty till you get over that feeling, any change would be of no avail whatever."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3-15 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—" May it please your Excellency, after the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that he would take all the case needed, I do not think it necessary to press this resolution to a division. But I would certainly mention that the Deputy Superintendent's post is a place which, I think, ought to be considered as deserving of an examination test more than anything else. It starts with Rs. 250 and I think very competent men may be had for it by competition. We have a very fair number of Deputy Superintendents already, and it will be very useful to try that. With these words of recommendation, I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE RULES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION GRANTS
TO ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—" Your Excellency, I should like to make a statement to the Council, that I have had a discussion with the Hon'ble Mr. Stone in regard to this proposition. A conference is being constituted in connection with the revision of grants, I have given my views to him and, if any further information were wanted, I will give. Under these circumstances, I do not want to take up this resolution now. It may be taken, if necessary, afterwards with your Excellency's permission."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution, of which the Hon'ble Member had given notice was withdrawn :—

" XXIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the principles of distribution of the education grants to elementary and secondary schools may be placed on a more definite footing by a proper modification of the rules so that, as far as possible, better encouragement may be given to indigenous enterprise to maintain schools and proper benefit derived from the Provincial funds given as grants."

RESOLUTION RE INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS IN SMALL FACTORIES.

The next and the last resolution on the agenda which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Beharilal K. Narasimhaswami Sharma was as follows :—

" XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council

(a) that experiments in industrial processes suited to the conditions of this Presidency be undertaken or, if already undertaken, be continued on a larger scale in glass and pencil-making, in oil-refining and subsidiary industries in small factories well fitted up and equipped for the purpose; and

(b) that the services of competent experts, if necessary from foreign countries, may be secured for a limited time for the purpose of fitting up and running the said factories and training Indians therein."

492 RESOLUTION AS INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENTS IN SMALL FACTORIES.

(Mr. Narendrakumar Sarma.)

[2ND FEBRUARY 1916.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAYANRAO SARMA:—“With your Excellency's permission and with the leave of the Council I beg to propose resolution XXX in an amended form. The resolution reads thus:—

“This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that experiments in industrial processes stated in the conditions of this Presidency be continued and if possible extended, and for this purpose and training Indians, the services of experts, wherever necessary, be obtained.”

“Your Excellency, I do not think that any words are needed to recommend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council. The Government, with a view to safeguard our industrial interests, have been making experiments in various industries such as glass-making, porcelain-making, and have recently given orders that experiments should be made in soap-making. We know that, to a certain extent, the hands of Government are fettered by the directions which were issued by the Secretary of State, some time ago. We hope for a better state of things in future in regard to the relations of Government towards industrial processes; but, whatever that be, the resolution, as now couched, does not run counter to the instructions of the Secretary of State. We ask that Government may be pleased to continue these experiments on an extended scale with a view to arrive at definite results, which results will induce manufacturers to undertake these industries and to take them up as going concerns and improve them for the benefit of the country.

“The omission of particular industries in the resolution is due to the fact that it is undesirable that the hands of Government should be fettered by asking that experiments should be made in particular industries. Experience may show that they must concentrate their attention upon one particular industry before they could take up another. That is a matter which cannot be discussed by the Council at large. With a view, therefore, to giving absolute direction to the Government at large, the resolution is amended and is worded in general terms. I hope that attention would be given to the oil industry, because every one recognises that more than five crores of tons of oil-seeds are being exported from this country and, from an economic point of view, a good deal might be made if the by-products can be utilised and experiments made so as to enable the people to undertake industrial concerns in the by-products of oil.

“Then, with regard to the second part of the resolution, we request that the Government may be pleased to employ competent experts for two purposes, first for the purpose of carrying out these experiments, and, secondly, for the purpose of training Indians. I lay particular emphasis on this part of the resolution for this reason, that the experiments which have been conducted by the Industrial Department so far have not been fruitful of results; and the public are sceptical about the usefulness of continuing these experiments in the manner hitherto pursued. We are practically attempting to rediscover the processes ourselves for these big trades and, however clever may be the men in charge of these works, still if they do not know the secrets of these processes it will take a very long time and the experience of centuries behind the tradesmen of Europe would be a loss to us and I think, therefore, that it is absolutely necessary and desirable, if that can be done, to import experts for the purpose of fitting up these factories and running them as going concerns. The only reason I could conceive for Government not being able to do so in the past was the impossibility of finding experts who were willing to come to India for the purpose. I hope that is the only reason and it is absolutely impossible to conceive how Government could have ordered the continuance of experiments under laymen—they may be engineers, but still laymen. We hope that at the earliest suitable opportunity, as soon as war may permit the introduction of these experts into India, opportunity would be availed of to place these concerns under their guidance, and I hope it will be made a condition precedent to their employment, that these experts should undertake the training of Indians. There is absolutely no use in these secrets being looked up in the hands of these manufacturers and if these gentlemen are not willing to train Indians, there is no use in their coming here. There should be a condition that they should train Indians within a definite period and it is only on that condition that they should be imported into this country; for this purpose, if there is any expenditure of any sum of money, however large it may be, cannot be savings or useless and I think

[END FEBRUARY 1915.] (Mr. Narasimhamo Sarma; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

this Council would be ready to sanction such expenditure. It is not that we grudge the expenditure of money on European experts, but we grudge the perpetual continuation of that system under which no good results accrue in the matter of training Indians here. We know and realise that good European talent cannot be secured for a cheap price; the material which we can get, the men who are to work all their life in this country, cannot after all be so satisfactory as under a system which gives experts a high salary and which enables them to keep themselves in touch with the latest developments of science and technical knowledge in Europe while giving us the benefit of their advice, knowledge, and skill for a time. We hope, therefore, that at the earliest opportunity these experts will be employed on the condition that they should undertake to train a large number of Indians.

"I have already referred to one industry and that is the oil industry. The paper industry seems to me to be another industry which might be undertaken in the immediate present. There is a good deal of paper-making material in the country and the recent controversy in the newspapers has distinctly shown that even in England it has been realised that the resources of India had hitherto been sadly neglected and that that neglect should not be allowed to be repeated. We hope, under the influence of that feeling, which is really not based upon an ephemeral sentiment lasting for a few months, but upon practical and sound commonsense and upon the condition of things—we hope these industries which are peculiarly indigenous and with respect to which there is abundant material will be selected one after another and that the country would be benefited by undertaking these experiments. Hitherto, it was considered that industrial concerns were absolutely no concern of Government and that the people should develop their own industries in their own fashion. But a change of feeling has come about and that is what we have been fighting for. Under this new feeling, we hope for the dawn of a better state of things. Nothing can be worse for the industrial development of the country than the indifference of Government in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“My Lord, I second this resolution, and, in doing so, I would like to say a few words. The experiments inaugurated and undertaken last year should not be given up at this stage, but they must be continued—the experiments in pencil making and other small matters. With regard to these experiments, I may be permitted to remark that unless there is a competent expert, it is not possible to demonstrate these industries and carry them on a proper basis. For this, an expert and probably a good chemist may be necessary. As for training persons, the kind of training contemplated in this resolution cannot be imparted by the employment of more experts alone, unless there is a good manufactory to begin with. That was the method followed by countries like Japan. They first established large manufactories and factories before they began institutions for technical and technological instruction. Whatever that may be, if it is not possible to embark upon establishing large factories and manufactories, even consulting ourselves, as the Government have at present confined themselves, to small industries, these industries may not be given up at present but may be continued, under the supervision of proper experts, employing wherever necessary also a good chemist.

"Well, Sir, in this connection, I may be permitted to refer to one recommendation made by the Bengal District Administration Committee. They said that at the head of the department, it was not so expert that was required but an expert who could control experts. We want a person who can find experts, control these experts and take proper work from such experts as can carry on these particular industries.

"Another point which I would like to place before the Government for their consideration is that the small amount of money that may be expended upon these experiments should not be frittered away upon two or three enterprises, but should be concentrated upon one or two, till these industries are perfected and something out of them is practically demonstrated and they are proved by practical demonstration as being such as can be undertaken by private individuals and till large concerns are, on a commercial basis, started. This is a matter which should not be lost sight of at this present juncture, however much we might be under financial stress, because as soon as the war is over—which I hope will not be very long—conditions will become changed and it may not be possible then to

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; the President;
Mr. Robinson.)

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embark upon any large industrial development of the country and it may not also be possible to secure the services of competent experts. Now, it may be possible to get a few experts on a reasonably good pay and whatever amount may have to be spent for such experts would not be all spent. I hope Government would consider this aspect of the question and would be pleased to employ good experts and also good organic chemists and see that these experiments that have been started are properly conducted and placed on a working basis. With those words, I second this resolution.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“The resolution as modified reads thus:—

“This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in small factories or otherwise experiments in industrial processes suited to the conditions of this Presidency be continued, and if possible extended and that, for this purpose and training Indians, the services of experts, wherever necessary, be obtained.”

THE HON'BLE MR. J. O. BEAUBOIS:—“Your Excellency, it has always been a wonder to me what there is in the training and tradition of the highly cultured legal mind, which leads to the general misapprehension that exists on business matters, particularly commerce and industry. I would like to say at once that I am not a believer in spoon-fed industry in any shape or form. We all realize, or I hope at any rate the business men in England and India realize, that, when the war is over, something effective should be done to develop the industries and more particularly manufacturing industries in India and other parts of the Empire. If that is to be done with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of cost, I think it can only be arrived at by a closer co-ordination between the Chambers of Commerce and the business men of India and the English manufacturers themselves. Between the Chambers of Commerce in India and the English manufacturers, Government might prove a valuable connecting link. The point I would like to make clear is this. We all know that the possibilities for commercial development in India are great, but what is necessary to emphasize is that manufacturers in England themselves have been more or less blind to them. The opportunity is here and they could undoubtedly take advantage of them, if the case were put before them in the right way. I do not suggest that it is the duty of the Government to do this. I have always taken the view that the mission or the duty of Government is to assist commercial development more than to initiate. I feel myself that, if there is an opportunity to establish an industry in the Madras Presidency, for instance, it is more within the scope of the Chamber of Commerce to approach the English manufacturer who has the experience and the knowledge gained by hundreds of years of practical work behind him, and to endeavour to induce him to send qualified men to India to establish an industry here. That aspect of the case has been largely overlooked by English manufacturers. I know of only two instances in the case of responsible firms where they have seen their opportunities and have not hesitated to grasp them. Two years ago, the director of one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturers of printing inks came out to India with the object of establishing a factory at Calcutta. He did so, and he told me himself that there was no reason whatever why high class printing ink could not be made in Calcutta and he and his co-directors in England had decided to do it. They satisfied themselves that it was a commercially possible proposition, that good ink could be made and supplied at prices that could compete with anything imported from England and after all, the bed-rock of all business propositions is the question of profit and loss. A spoon-fed industry, no matter what the prospects may be, if it is not based upon actual efficiency and with due regard to the question of profit and loss, will never lead to anything satisfactory. In my view, Government will best fulfil the object they have in view—and we all know that they desire to encourage industry and commerce in every possible way—by stating the possibilities to an English manufacturer and inducing him to send out experts to co-operate with local capital and local management. Experts will not come out to India even on high salaries to teach absolute principles of business. You may get a professor or a man of that sort, but the business man is not going to send his experts to India, unless he has a definite object in view. I hope myself, when this terrible war is over, there will be a clearer view in England as to the possibilities that are here. * There is much to be done. The business men of India have not done all that ought be done to encourage

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(Mr. Robinson; Mr. Gordon Fraser.)

English co-operation. India is terribly short of printing and other kinds of paper and it is likely to be more so. We know that Governments are ready to do anything they can, to provide paper and other things more or less indispensable to this commerce. But it is not the business of Government to find an expert to teach elementary principles of business. If large manufacturers are brought to see that there are great possibilities of business here and abundance of material, with cheap labour, they would take a wider view of their opportunities. I do not suggest that they should come out with the idea of absorbing all the business worth having and leaving our Indian friends with nothing. I think there is plenty of capital in India and sufficient capacity for management if the expert knowledge could be provided. For myself, I do not believe that there is much to be done by bringing out experts to instruct the young idea on the lines which the Hon'ble Mr. Sornia has indicated. In theory, it is good, it is educational up to a certain point; but there is a very wide distinction between education and business.¹⁰

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser. — Your Excellency, I fully sympathise with the desire for the promotion of Indian industries which has prompted the Honourable Member to bring forward his resolution. But I am afraid it is of too general a nature to prove really practicable. In the first place, it would be difficult to run a small factory successfully and profitably, and once started there would be the temptation on the part of those in charge to gradually enlarge and spend more and more of the public funds in order to increase the out-put and so reduce the cost of production per unit. Again, a small factory and consequently a small out-put would be little use in making a market for the products. The supply of any goods to be put on the market must be regular and sufficient before any buyers will really interest themselves in them. In dealing with the resolution, we generally find that three industries are put forward, the making of glass, the making of pencil and the making of matches. These are all industries often referred to as industries which Indian capitalists might take up. They are articles of common every-day use and are sold at heavily cut competitive prices. You could buy, I speak of pre-war prices, watches at Rs. 3 per gross of boxes, and pencils and glassware on an equally cheap scale. Some years ago, in Madras, the making of glass was started on a co-operative basis by business men, but it proved a failure. The way was to several reasons but I will not go into these in detail; the final conclusion arrived at however, by those interested was, I understand, that glass-making was not a suitable industry for in Madras. As a business man, I could not invest my own funds or funds over which I have control in any of these three industries, glass, pencil, or match factories in Madras and that being so, I could not very well recommend Government to put in their funds. I am sure it is possible to utilize our available capital for much more promising and profitable ventures in this country, where there is no excess of capital. There are many propositions in connection with agriculture, industry, and commerce which would be more worthy of the attention of capitalists and which would yield better results than these three.

¹⁰ As regards vegetable oils, oil-refining and subsidiary industries, and paper-making, I think these are all businesses that are well worth looking into, especially vegetable oils. These come under a different class to other industries. They are more in the nature of improving the methods of marketing the crops of this country. They are closely connected with agriculture; and India, after all, is primarily an agricultural country. In regard to the question of the better marketing of crops, I would just refer to the low position which Indian produce does occupy in the markets of the world, mainly owing to the lack of rare shows in marketing such crops. I would briefly mention some. For instance, cotton; I have seen cotton delivered to mills containing 50 per cent cotton seed; that gave the merchant a small extra amount of profit but nobody bought from that man again. Again as to bees-wax, I saw from the newspapers that Russian watchmen are buying Indian bees-wax, because it is so heavily adulterated. I am speaking from personal experience. We sent a shipment to the London market and had it all returned to Madras because it had 80 per cent garden wax. The same is the case with indigo. The price of indigo is ranging in the London market from two shillings to twelve shillings a pound. With proper factories and methods of manufacture they ought to realise something like twelve shillings for all instead of selling some at two shillings a pound. With regard

(Mr. Gordon Fraser, Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

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to leather, it is in very much the same position. It suffers from being branded and spoiled. Again as to ground-nuts, which is one of the biggest of our crops, Madras ground nuts have been used the last year or two a by-word on the Marseilles market on account of inferior quality and adulterations of stones and earth. The West Africans and Chinese nuts always commanded a high premium. It is only within the last few years that native and Indian merchants have awakened to the fact that if they market their kernels in a satisfactory manner, and put down machines for decorticating instead of selling the nuts, they can get something like 10 per cent better prices for their stuff.

"The Honourable Member refers to the desirability of bringing out experts for training Indian students in the suggested Government experimental factories. I would, however, point out that in Southern India a number of large industrial factories already exist but the work in these factories is not sought after by the Indian students or the Indian young men of education and brains. Practically speaking, the bulk of labour in these mills consists of European supervision and Indian coolies and there is no intermediary. There is a great opening for the students. If you bring out an expert to train your workmen in these factories, what class of men are you going to get? You will get coolies; but you will still lack the young men of education and brains, who will not start at the bottom and tackle cooly work, before they get into positions of authority. I will not trouble you with extracts but it would be quite worth while for all gentlemen interested in this question, the question of training students, to refer to the letters written by Mr. C. B. Simpson to the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908. Mr. Simpson is eminently qualified to speak on the subject and his remarks might be read with attention. I had a very good example that occurred to me the other day in which Mr. Simpson's views were fully confirmed. An Indian gentleman visited me in order to find employment for his son. I went into the question closely with him and suggested industrial work. I suggested that his son should start training and should learn some of these industries like cotton spinning, and such like; but he dissented to that, and said that what he wanted for his son was a clerkship. I had not anything to give him and the boy was still out of employment. If good class, well-educated youths would be content to start at the bottom and go through the hard cooly work necessary to get efficient knowledge of industrial factory work, there might be some hope. But, at present, although factories exist—we have a large one at Pondicherry—but we get no applications from the sort of men I am mentioning. These are openings now; but they are not taken advantage of. I do not think the suggestions put forward in the resolution to import experts would really do very much good."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser who represent the commerce and industry of Madras in this Council have taken exactly the same attitude that their predecessors took on previous occasions. It would be within the recollection of the Council that five years ago there was a debate in this Council to reconsider the policy of Government and to address the Secretary of State in regard to certain restrictions which were placed on the development of industries in this Presidency. On that occasion, the honourable gentlemen who represented the commerce and industry of Madras were in a minority of three and the resolution for the reconsideration of these orders was adopted by the Council including the Members of this Government, and I sincerely trusted that, on the present occasion, my honourable friends would have, to some extent at least, expressed their concurrence in the views for starting and encouraging industries in this country. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson thinks that the Government should have no industrial policy and all that he has stated seems to indicate that the only duty of Government is to put the Chamber of Commerce in communication with the English manufacturers, and, on the question of the development of industries in this country, he absolutely made no suggestion whatever. I think, on the other hand, he said that it was all business and the present proposal was not business."

"My Lord, I am afraid I must invite my honourable friend's attention to the new policy that has been pursued for some years in this country in regard to industrial development; and, perhaps, I might venture to bring to the attention of

(Mr. Ramabhadra Rao; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Todhunter.) (3rd FEBRUARY 1916.

report. But, as long as these questions have to be considered from the aspect of the English manufacturer and the European Chamber of Commerce in this country, there is absolutely no possibility of agreement. Our standpoint and the standpoint of my honourable friends are entirely different."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. SOMMER :—" May I offer one word of explanation? It is simply this. The whole basis of my argument was that there should be closer co-ordination between Indians and Englishmen and that Indians can be most efficiently trained in factories opened for business purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. YAMUNARAO :—" Your Excellency, the honourable member's amendment of his resolution, saves me from the horns of a dilemma represented on the one hand by the very forcible argument of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association that a small "spooned" factory cannot pay commercially and that, if it does and teaches its processes, it will be followed by a host of imitators too numerous for the market available, and on the other hand by the equally cogent statement of certain other honourable gentlemen that, if European methods are utilized to embark on suitable industries, they certainly will not, after buying their experience, let their neighbours in to share the knowledge they have acquired."

"Therefore neither of these questions arises on the resolution as amended which commends, first, experiment and, second, the training of students. This Government have accepted both these, with certain limitations, as part of their policy and have laid down that the exploitation of industries is not a normal but an exceptional function of Government. The resolution as it stands does not ask us to go further than that, and we shall be wise before we do so to await the debate on the whole question which is to take place in the Imperial Council on Sir Herbert Hilsenrath's resolution this month in connection with which Sir William Clark has informed the Indian merchants of Bombay that he hopes to be able to make a statement of the views and intentions of the Government of India."

"To turn to the second part of the resolution and to the honourable member's remarks on the subject of experts, I may say that he is right in supposing that the difficulty in obtaining them is one main reason why more are not employed. It is not the only reason, however. I would remind him that the achievements of Government in connection with the pioneering of industries which have been most successful in the past have been brought about by a process the reverse of that which he recommends, namely, by sending our students to study abroad. I refer to the achievements in respect of chrome-tanning, fisheries and soap-making. If we only had a sufficient supply of students of the calibre of Mr. Chatterton and Sir Frederick Nicholson to send abroad, we might dispense with experts, and the industrial extension of India would be in sight."

"I would further remark that the Honourable Member seems to be mistaken in thinking that the expert is the proper person to fit up a factory, or that the engagement of the expert is the first step in the development of an industry. Modern industry is so complex that most manufacturing processes involve not one but several experts, none of whom will ultimately be competent to build the factory. In fact the employment of an expert has quite a late place in the chronological order of things and it is a waste of time and money to employ him before he is needed. The first step of course is the exhaustive investigation of the prospects of the industry, on the grounds for which Sir Dornay has laid so much stress. Next a nucleus organisation in the branches not controlled by the export must be provided. It is only with this as a ground-work that the expert's work can be effective."

"Having said so much, I need only add that Government have already engaged some experts, that they have schemes in hand for the training of students, both in workshops and in factories, and that they hope to have small factories in working order in connection with most of the industries of which the Honourable Member is interested much more than he expects."

"In other words Government are treading the path he wishes them to tread and have no intention of turning back. In these circumstances I am to say that the resolution is accepted."

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(Dr. Sagar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. M. NATHAN:—My Lord, the discussion of this question for the last ten years has impressed me with the fact that there is one misunderstanding which is preventing a definite solution. The misunderstanding lies in the confusion of exploiting new industries and starting industrial institutions with a view to giving industrial training to students. Unfortunately, the advice which the Madras Government had at the commencement was that an institution could not be started to train students unless it was worked as a factory on commercial basis and for commercial purposes. In other words, it was stated that if you started a manufactory or a factory, the materials manufactured therein should sell at a profit, and it was only in such a factory that students could be trained. That was an initial mistake. From that began all our difficulties, because the moment a proposal was made to start an industry and maintain it with the aid of State funds opposition was raised. That is the position which the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser will take up, that is the point upon which some of the proposals of Government were raised by Lord Morley when he was Secretary of State. But it is quite a different thing to say that, for affording practical instruction to students, satisfactory factories ought to be opened. The question might be asked what is the difference between the two? The difference is this: that in the first you manufacture a large quantity of commodities and expect to sell at a profit; in the second you manufacture commodities, not necessarily on a large scale, and do not expect to sell at a profit. What the manufacturing institutions in England which are intended for the training of students such as the Technological Faculty of Leeds, etc., do is that all the products that are manufactured, are sold in public auction at the end of the year instead of being sold as to compete with private enterprises. We have to decide one of two things. Are we going to establish factories merely for training students or to demonstrate that we can start new industries here, or are we going to start manufacturing and processing industries? If it is the latter, we must expect opposition from private manufacturers and merchants. I think myself, Sir, that it would be better for us to take the line of least resistance and establish factories merely for the training of young students. I cannot quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson in saying that there are plenty of opportunities for the training of students in England. We have heard a good deal about the subject; there are many Indian students in England sent up on scholarships or private expenditure to study manufactures and industries, who have persistently complained that they cannot get admission into first-class factories for the purpose of getting practical training. I believe there was a committee appointed by the India Office to investigate this question but I do not know what the result was but the fact remains that the complaint is a substantial one. I have myself come across students in London, students that have gone from this country to learn manufactures, who have come to me and said 'we cannot get admission into proper manufactories for learning practical work.' A few years ago one of these students who went sent out on Government scholarships did very creditably at Leeds. His special subject was dyeing industry. He took very high honours and went back to Madras. He went to several capitalists and asked them to start factories in which he could give expert advice. He could not get any capitalist to undertake the work. He came to me and asked me to help him in getting an appointment in one of the big mills in Madras. I took him to Mr. Simpson of Barry & Co., and it so happened that at that time Sir Alexander Macleod of Cowper, whom I knew well, when I served on the Factory Commission, was in Madras. I had a discussion with both of them and both of them said 'do you expect English manufacturers to take any Indian students and train them? The moment they have learnt enough from us they will start in opposition to us. We are not here as philanthropists but we are here as business men and no business man will consider it worth while to take young men who will not continue to remain with him, but who will leave soon after learning practical work and start in opposition. Your young men are only coming to learn, they are students under us today, tomorrow they will be rivals. Do you expect us to take them?' 'No, no,' I said, 'I do not.' 'You put the case so very clearly that I would not ask you to do it.' That is the state of affairs today. English manufacturers are here as business men, and you cannot expect them to take students into factories, to teach them all the trade secrets and let them go and start in opposition. We want practical training for such people and it is for that practical

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training that my honourable friend has asked for the establishment of factories. He is prepared now to start on small things, but if you want to be able to have factories of your own and your experts to manage them, those experts must have a very high amount of training and I really do not know whether you can afford, whether it will not be extravagant to get experts to train these people. I was astonished to hear that the salary of one expert at the Tate works was Rs. 20,000 a month. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson that experts do not come out to India, if you want an expert, you will have to pay such a very high salary, and I do not know whether we can afford to pay such high salaries. That is a practical question. The point at issue must be clearly understood. If my non-official colleagues will not press for starting manufacturing with the aid of State funds and merely request facilities for training students, they might get what they want sooner. I think it is more practicable and I think it is the duty of Government to establish such factories. It must be distinctly understood that they are not for manufacturing articles to be sold, but for training young men. Whether the highest amount of training can be given, whether it will not be too expensive—these are practical questions that must be dealt with later on.

"By small factories, I do not think much can be achieved. But this may be simply a small beginning. Whether we are going to make an advance or not we will have to see. I hope this will be a reminder to Government that there is a duty that they owe, which is to provide facilities for the practical training of students."

The Hon'ble Bho Bahadur B. NARENDRAHWAN SARMAH:—“Your Excellency, in my concluding remarks, I do not propose to go into the whole controversy that has been raging in this Presidency for now nearly eight or ten years, if not much longer. As one of those who took part in the Industrial Conference at Ootacamund I may say that we ranged ourselves on two sides and there were arguments were advanced then and certain definite conclusions were arrived at in that conference by an overwhelming majority. There is no good repeating those arguments now, because that is a matter of common knowledge to Honourable Members of the Council. But in this resolution, I am not asking the Government to go as far as the recommendations of the Industrial Conference at Ootacamund carried us, because that is a question which is no longer open to us until the Secretary of State revives the order passed. The resolution deals only with the educational aspect of the problem and we do not ask for starting large factories for the purpose of demonstrating to the public by actual sales effected in these factories that these factories can be financially profitable. I do not think, therefore, that the objections which have been urged to a certain extent by the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser, if I understood them aright, are really pertinent to the question involved in this proposition. If you go further than this proposition and instead whether it is not the burden duty of Government in the circumstances of this Presidency, namely, when there are abundant raw materials and when there is an industrious intelligent population and when there is a population capable of understanding and imbibing the principles which would enable them to carry on industrial processes in the best manner possible and to compete with every country in the world,—whether in these circumstances it would not be the burden duty of the Government to go a step further and to start industries on a large scale, that is a different question that does not arise at the present moment. There is no use of addressing any remarks on that point. The Secretary of State has authorized this Government to start small factories for the purpose of training students and the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has said distinctly that it is found impracticable to get practical training in India or in England for many of these students and, consequently, we hope by this resolution that things might be made to move at a faster pace if the Government undertakes to start these factories and demonstrate to the people that certain industrial processes are profitable and train a certain number for the purpose of demonstrating to the people that there can be undertaken on a commercially large scale. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson has explained to the Council that he and his brethren feel that all that might have been done by English manufacturers has not been done hitherto. I hope for their hearty co-operation, I hope for their intelligent contribution. I think English manufacturers are realising their responsibilities in the development of manufactures in India and I hope for their contribution, I hope

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for their intelligent and sympathetic co-operation and, as he put it, he hopes also for a combination of the Indian and English elements for promoting the interests of this country. If that is his object, that is also our object. We do not want to say that India is for Indians and that Englishmen have no place here, even though it is sometimes feared that their object is to exclude us altogether from manufactures, even though their past conduct might lead to suspicion, and though I think that it might not have been their intention, still exclusion has been the effect in practice. As to the complaint that the right sort of men do not go to the factories to understand these processes and consequently to get training, I am afraid it has been overrated. These are two classes of students. One class begins as clerks and if they are intelligent they gradually evolve into industrial capitalists. There is a second class of students of a higher order which has got higher views, which wants to understand the theory of these processes and which, at the same time, should not and could not stand, I am sure, does not, despise manual labour and goes through manufacturing processes but at the same time wishes to utilise his superior brains for the purpose of starting life on a higher scale. Perhaps there is not much room or opportunity for starting for such men. We hope to be able to give such classes of students an opportunity of training in these small factories and that is why we ask the Government to start these factories. After all we realise that we require the partnership of the English manufacturers in the development but it must not be for their exclusive benefit, nor should they despise the co-operation and the benefit of Indian students. That is what has led to this present resolution. I hope that policy will not be followed in future. With regard to this particular resolution, I am thankful to the Government for having accepted it. We hope that a real beginning will be made, as soon as the conditions of the war are over, and that some practical good will be achieved by the Government of this Presidency for the benefit of the people and the country."

The resolution was then accepted.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"That closes the resolutions."

"I should like before adjourning to make a short statement as to the course of business in the immediate future.

"Rule 10, sub-rule (1), of the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement provides that the Revised Financial Statement shall be presented to the Council on a day not later than the 13th of March, and I shall convene the Council for that date.

"The provisional orders of the Government of India on the second edition of the Provincial Budget Estimates for 1916-17 should reach Madras on the 23rd or 24th of February. Immediately after these orders have been received, the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be prepared. Copies of the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 2nd and at the same time will be supplied with the copies of the Civil Budget Estimates and of the detailed Public Works Estimates under Provincial and divided heads.

"I must ask any Honourable Member who may desire to submit resolutions to the Council dealing with the Financial Statement to give notice in writing to the Secretary to the Council and at the same time to submit a copy of each resolution which they wish to submit. I ask you to take care to do this in such time that the resolutions may reach the Secretary of the Council not later than 5 p.m. on March 6th. I am empowered by rule 14 of the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement to fix a date after which notices of resolution may not be received, and I fix March 6th as it appears to me to be the latest day which it is practicable to fix, having regard to the necessity of my considering how far the resolutions are admissible and of allowing time to return them, if necessary, to Honourable Members for amendment.

"On the 9th March a list of business for the meeting including any resolutions which are admitted will be issued to each Honourable Member.

"In accordance with rule 10, sub-rule (4), copies of the Revised Financial Statement together with copies of a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the statement previously supplied under sub-rule (3)—that is, the statement which

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will be issued on March 2nd—will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 12th, the day preceding that on which the Revised Financial Statement is presented to the Council.

"I would like to ask Honourable Members to be so good as to do what they did in previous years with a view of rendering the discussion in Council more useful. I would ask them to let the Chief Secretary know, as soon as possible after they receive the Amended Draft Financial Statement on March 2nd, whether they wish for any other or more detailed information than is given as to any points in the Financial Statement. If Honourable Members will do this, the Member in charge will give the additional information desired in the supplementary explanations which he has to furnish under rule 11, sub-rule (2), when introducing each head of the statement for consideration.

"It will be necessary to confine the business on 13th March almost entirely to the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement. Therefore, as has been your custom, you will not be able to deal at that meeting with any resolutions or questions bearing on ordinary matters of administration.

"I propose to suspend the Legislative Council to meet again on April 5th. On that date the annual budget will be presented by the Finance Member under rule 29 and I shall appoint, under rule 30, the next day—April 6th—for the discussion of the budget.

"It will probably be convenient to Honourable Members that any questions or resolutions in which they are interested should be dealt with on April 5th. I shall therefore arrange for this."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

C. G. TODHUNTER,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.